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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
JANUARY, 1968

1968

JANUARY

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII No. 1 JANUARY, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Labor Sets the Stage for Action in '68 2
President's First Team Briefs Labor 6
Exported Logs Mean Exported Jobs 8
Building Trades Convention 12

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 5
CLIC Contributions 10
Editorials 11
Of Interest to Our Industrial Locals 13
Plane Gossip 16
We Congratulate 18
Home Study Course, Advanced Blueprint Reading, IX 20
Canadian Report 22
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 24
What's New in Apprenticeship and Training 25
Service to the Brotherhood 28
What's New? 31
Local Union News 32
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

The beauty of winter is clearly expressed in our cover picture of majestic Mount Rainier, this month. This peak of the Cascade Range in the State of Washington, rises 14,408 feet above sea level. Its top is covered by snow year 'round, and it is a popular area for winter sports.

Only 60 miles from Seattle and 50 miles from Tacoma, two major cities of Washington State, the mountain offers one of the most exciting vistas of the Northwest.

Mount Rainier was first discovered by George Vancouver, who, disregarding the Indian name, "Tacoma," named the peak in honor of Admiral Peter Rainier of the British Royal Navy. The first successful ascent was made in 1870 by General Hazard Stevens and P. V. van Trump.

Mount Rainier National Park was created by the U.S. government to preserve the wild mountain scenery in its natural beauties and to make the mountain accessible to the public. Entrances to the park can be reached from Tacoma or Seattle in a few hours by automobile or railroad.

The mountain is actually a long-extinct volcano, built up by successive layers of material from small craters. Its base is set in the greenery of Puget Sound forests, and its snowy cone rises 10,000 feet from this high land. Along the sides of the mountain are 28 glaciers and a number of permanent ice fields.

CARPENTER
1968

Labor Sets the Stage for Action in '68

AFL-CIO BIENNIAL CONVENTION ACTS ON 109 RESOLUTIONS, CHEERS LBJ

■ An enthusiastic four-day convention of the AFL-CIO at Bal Harbour, Florida, last month, set the world's largest and strongest free trade union federation on a firm and progressive course for 1968 and the years which follow.

AFL-CIO President George Meany told convention delegates: "At no time, within my memory, has labor been better equipped and prepared to deal with its problems and responsibilities in society than is the case today. . . .

"Never have we been as active, through so many channels, in the pursuit of human progress as we are today."

The convention found the AFL-CIO well beyond the 14-million mark in membership. A total of 943 delegates represented the 127 affiliated national and international unions.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was represented by 15 delegates and 700,000 votes. Delegates included General President M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, Second General Vice President William Sidell, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, District Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr., Raleigh Rajoppi, Cecil Shuey, Henry W. Chandler, Leon W. Greene, James O. Mack, Lyle J. Hiller, Charles E. Nichols, plus Delegates G. A. McCulloch and Hugh Allen. President Hutcheson served on the vital Resolutions Committee. First General Vice President Allan was a member of the Education Committee, and General Treasurer Terzick a member of the Committee on Labels.

AFL-CIO President George Meany delivers the convention keynote address.

Concern for labor's direction in 1968 was evidenced by the attendance of distinguished guest speakers at the convention, led by President Lyndon Johnson, who was welcomed with an enthusiastic demonstration on the final evening of the conclave.

The president chose the AFL-

CIO convention as his platform for a major address to the nation, he indicated, "because American labor has always stood "in the first rank" of a continuing "battle for freedom and progress."

The President reiterated his determination "to hold the line we have drawn against aggression" in Viet Nam until Hanoi is willing to negotiate peace. He urged support of both his foreign and domestic programs, as frequent applause indicated delegate support for his program.

Five cabinet members were also convention speakers, as were other top figures in the Administration, and leaders of the free world trade union movements.

President's George Meany's keynote address indicated labor's concern with many issues.

"As far as Viet Nam is concerned, we in the AFL-CIO are neither 'hawk' nor 'dove' nor 'chicken'," he said. "We do not pretend to be military experts of any kind—armchair or otherwise. Nor are we in a position to judge the strategic importance of bombing or other military weapons and tactics. We are trade unionists—and, as trade unionists, we believe in human freedom and democracy—not just for ourselves but for everyone who prefers to live under such a system—and I think that includes everyone in his right mind."

He lashed out at those who accuse labor of dragging its feet in the area of civil rights:

"Those who were actually on the scene during the last three Congresses know full well that the AFL-CIO furnished a very large part of the legislative talent and drive that accomplished the enactment of the most far-reaching civil rights programs since the abolition of slavery."

He described the American trade union movement as "the most completely integrated organization in America."

The convention adopted 109 resolutions covering the full gamut of American and international affairs. Only 22 resolutions were rejected, and 47 others were referred to the 27-man Executive Council for study and action.

Among the principal actions taken by the convention were the following:

- Gave Congress a blueprint for action to protect the health, safety and buying power of the American consumer.
- Called for an expansion of the war on poverty by Congress and the Administration and by labor at the local level.
- Reaffirmed its conviction that the American economy can support the extension of social advances at home while meeting the needs of Viet Nam and called for further action by the government to implement the policies spelled out in the Employment Act of 1946.
- Spelled out its determination to achieve full equality for all minority groups in all aspects of American life, noting the accomplishments to date and the long distance still to be traveled.

The President of the Screen Actors Guild, Charlton Heston, adds a touch of glamour to the proceedings, as he leads the pledge of allegiance to the flag.

- Called for a comprehensive national health insurance program as the key to dealing effectively with the mounting problem of health care.
- Urged a beefed-up drive on air and water pollution to correct the present weaknesses in funds and enforcement.
- Detailed specific programs for the development, management and conservation of natural resuorces for the benefit of all citizens.
- Assailed extremists of both the right and left as a continuing threat to American life.
- Called for a massive national effort to provide quality education for America's youth, regardless of race, background or income.
- A resolution on the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions reaffirmed the AFL-CIO's strong support for continuation of the ICFTU's ban on trade union exchanges with the government-controlled unions of totalitarian countries.

In the area of labor relations and internal federation activities the convention took these actions:

- Cited the gains in AFL-CIO membership as fresh evidence that American workers recognize that trade unionism and collective bargaining provide the surest machinery for economic and social progress.
- Pledged full support for the continuing drive to organize farm workers, noting the dramatic and substantial progress and the dedication of the farm workers themselves.
- Called for a Presidential executive order to establish the policy that willful and repeated violators of the National Labor Relations Act shall not be given federal contracts.
- Urged basic changes in the NLRA to make a reality out of the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, including repeal of Section 14(b) which allows "right-to-work" laws, ending of interminable delays in handling unfair practices cases and correction of the procedure governing the issuance of mandatory court orders.
- Reaffirmed the strong, overriding opposition to compulsory arbitration.
- Backed the eventual creation of a labor college starting as a training institute for union officers and staff. A feasibility study is currently under way.
- Pledged labor's continued support to its broad-ranging community services program and called for stepped-up participation of unions and union members in the voluntary health and welfare field.
- Reaffirmed the long-standing policy that all applications for affiliation or reaffiliation with the AFL-CIO should be given consideration by the council in light of federation policies and standards.
- Reasserted the need for minimum federal standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation because of inadequate state laws.
- Urged a national effort to humanize technological change to alleviate the damage and disruption caused by rampant automation geared to engineering and financial concepts.
- Stressed the continuing need for major improvements in social security benefits and public assistance programs.
- Cited the need for enactment of legislation setting out a comprehensive national manpower policy keyed to a commitment to full employment, making the government the employer of last resort.
- Called again for a clearly warranted increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour, coverage of all workers and a 35-hour workweek.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 3)

The convention's strong reaffirmation of support for the Johnson Administration's policies was backed by a series of other resolutions dealing with international affairs:

- On international trade the convention made clear that its support for expanded trade involves increased employment and progress at home and among America's allies does not extend to the undercutting of U.S. wages and working conditions.
- The delegates stressed their concern over the cutbacks in foreign aid and the need to expand economic assistance to the underdeveloped nations.
- In a review of the international situation, the convention said the principal threat to world peace and freedom comes from communism's "imperialistic drive." It asked a strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance and assurances that the U.S. has not abandoned Europe because of its commitment in Viet Nam.
- Progress and continuing problems were noted in resolutions dealing with Latin America and Africa. In both areas, a strengthened trade union and cooperative role in developing the economies was urged. In the Middle East, the convention asked direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations to bring a lasting peace. It condemned Soviet arms aid to aggressive Egyptian and Syrian governments.

The actions of the delegates were reported by more than 350 newsmen and watched by 174 visitors from foreign trade unions from 42 countries.

The next convention will be held in September, 1969, in Kansas City, Missouri.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR & CONGRESS OF
AFL
CIO

President Lyndon Johnson acknowledges the ovation of the enthusiastic convention audience, as AFL-CIO President Meany welcomes him.

CARPENTERS

The Brotherhood delegation, lead by General President M. A. Hutcheson, right foreground, seated in the convention.

Maritime Trades Adopt Plan to Link Transportation Unions

General Secretary R. E. Livingston talks with Gov. Roberto Sanchez Vilella of Puerto Rico, at the Maritime Trades Convention.

In a major move toward transportation labor unity, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department's biennial convention at Bal Harbour, Fla., last month, unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a nationwide structure to bring together unions in rail, maritime, aviation and surface transportation.

Several hundred delegates — from 38 national and international unions and 32 port councils in the U.S., Puerto Rico and Canada—put their stamp of approval on the plan for a permanent Conference on Transportation Trades.

Executive officers of all AFL-CIO union and groupings of unions concerned with transportation will meet early in 1968 to consider the creation of a continuing Conference of Transportation Trades. The ultimate objective is the creation of a constitutional Department of Transportation Trades within the national AFL-CIO framework.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, speaking at the opening session of MTD, said the present condition of the maritime industry is "a national disgrace—and it cannot be justified under any circumstances."

The head of the national labor movement told cheering delegates that "we need an American merchant marine, we need American ships built in American shipyards, manned under the American flag by American seamen."

He continued: "If this calls for the expenditures of large sums of public money, so be it. Public money could not be spent for a better cause. I think in the final analysis it would not cost as much to do this job right as it costs us to finance crash programs every few years."

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

LABOR DISPUTES at missile sites have been reduced to such a degree that President Johnson has terminated the Missile Sites Labor Commission set up in 1961 to handle labor problems at them.

The work of the Commission, on which both labor and management were represented, has been transferred to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"The Commission's termination is a result of its success," said the President in his Executive Order for the transfer. "Missile and space site developments and construction have largely been completed. The record of labor peace at these important projects has been excellent in recent years, thanks in large measure to the work of this special Commission and the cooperation of American labor and business."

COURT REFUSES APPEAL—The J. P. Stevens Company has lost the final round in its four-year attempt to evade a National Labor Relations Board decision that it had illegally fired 71 workers for union activity.

The case, which grew out of a 1963 organizing drive by the Textile Workers Union of America, dragged through the courts until the Supreme Court denied a hearing to the company letting a Court of Appeals ruling stand.

The lower court's decision provided for immediate reinstatement with back pay for 71 workers. It also calls on the company to mail a copy of the NLRB reinstatement and "cease and desist" order to every worker at its 43 plants throughout the South and to post a notice in each of these plants.

The order must be read aloud by either a company spokesman or a Board agent in twenty of the plants directly affected.

THOUSANDS OF AGED PICKET—They were soaked and chilled by the winter's rain, but thousands of elderly in eleven cities marched on picket lines to show their faith in the Social Security system and to protest against a Reader's Digest article questioning its soundness.

The pickets were members of the National Council of Senior Citizens who have been outraged at a recent article in the Digest challenging the soundness of the system at the very time that a battle is being fought to improve it by liberalizing benefits.

One of the main objects of the demonstrations was to get the Reader's Digest to print the other side of the story—a refutation by Wilbur J. Cohen, Under-Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, showing item by item that the article declaring that the Social Security system is in trouble, simply is not true.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES UP—Business expenditures for new plants and equipment are expected to rise during the final quarter of 1967 and during the first half of 1968. The Department of Commerce noted that the increase will follow nine months of moderately declining outlays.

Capital expenditures were running at an annual rate of $60.9 billion during the third quarter and expanded to $62 billion during the fourth quarter. If the rate continues on into 1968 the rate should reach $65.8 billion by the second quarter of the year.

BIGGER BLUE-COLLAR VOICE—Unions will have a bigger voice in setting the wages of the federal government's 800,000 blue collar workers under a new procedure announced by the Civil Service Commission with the approval of President Johnson.

The new coordinated federal wage system was developed in close consultation with a special AFL-CIO committee, and Federation President George Meany gave it a strong endorsement.

"Most of the inequities that occurred in the past in the establishment of prevailing wage rates for federal wage board workers will be eliminated by the new program," Meany said. "Wider opportunities are provided for genuine, meaningful participation by AFL-CIO affiliates representing these workers."

President's 'First Team' Briefs

SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK

"The heart of the matter is that South Vietnam is being subjected to an armed attack from North Vietnam for the purpose of imposing upon the people of South Vietnam a political decision by force.

"And we need not argue whether this is a Civil War. There is an element of Civil War in South Vietnam to the extent that there are authentic Southerners that have been dissidents there and have been trying to change the regime by force.

"But what is our business is the attack from the North with more than 20 regiments of their regular forces operating in South Vietnam with the continued movement of men and arms to the South for that purpose. Now that is aggression . . .

". . . Once again we are going to do what is required to meet our commitments and at the same time we are not going to leave any effort unexplored to ascertain when and how all sides of this matter can find a peaceful solution."

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SECRETARY OF LABOR W. WILLARD WIRTZ

"Some of the issues which the country will face next year will be labor issues in the narrowest and most specific sense of the term. We know what those issues are going to be. We have heard them before. We have seen them before . . .

"Some of those issues will be hard. The issues of war and peace are always hard . . . the issues of stopping inflation aren't easy . . . the issues of monetary and fiscal policy aren't clear or easy either . . .

"There is no real issue in this country today about whether we mean to move backward or to stand still or to move forward. There's only a question as to whether there will be an effective standing up and an effective being counted . . .

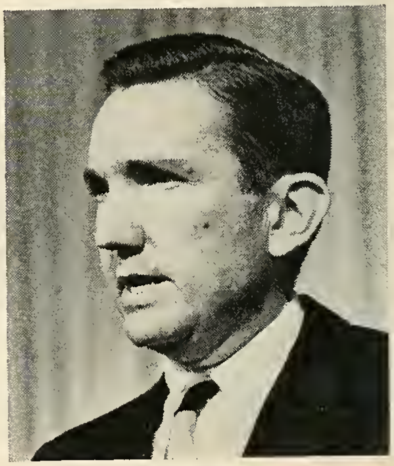
"This is a particularly important meeting of the AFL-CIO because the history of American labor has been the history of turning protest into accomplishment, of counting every single gain only a base and a reason for taking the next step forward, of never tearing down without building something better in its place."

ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK

"Let me talk about jobs and what they mean toward many of the faces of crime. After the riots in the Watts area in August of 1965, we found that a 45 square mile known as the "curfew area," containing 14 percent of the population of the city of Los Angeles, accounted for 60 percent of the arrests in the city. We found a majority of the youth living in whole census tracts with police records.

"We found a crime-plagued people more intensely so than any other part of a great city, more burdened with crime and all of its meaning. We also found there unemployment, immense unemployment, unemployment resulting in part from ancient discriminations, and this unemployment was a major factor.

"The people there, as have the people in every riot area, will tell you that jobs are first. 'Give us jobs and the rest will take care of itself,' and they believe it."



Labor On Difficult Days Ahead

SECRETARY JOHN W. GARDNER OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

"I hope this meeting will signal a much deeper involvement by organized labor in our health effort. Your membership and your President and my Department and the the President I am privileged to serve—share a deep commitment to the building of a better America and a better life for all Americans.

"That commitment is deeply rooted in our history. Speaking of our forebears, President Johnson once said: "They came here—the exile and the stranger—to find a place where a man can be his own man."

"Samuel Gompers said: 'I do not value the labor movement only for its ability to give higher wages, better clothes and better homes. Its ultimate goal is to be found in the progressively evolving possibilities in the life of each man and woman. My inspiration comes in opening opportunities that all alike may be free to live the fullest'."

SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION ALAN S. BOYD

"The well-being and even the jobs of your members depends on our being able to avoid the chaos into which our transportation network could easily slip unless we make a determined effort to be sure that this will not happen.

"Who among you can say that traffic congestion is not of immediate concern to your interest as union leaders? The time it takes for a worker to get to his job; the fact that he cannot take a job because he cannot get from home to plant—indeed may not even be able to get to the employment office; the impact of the inefficient movement of goods on the level of jobs—all of these must concern you as they concern us in the Department.

"The challenge before us in transportation is to start deciding what kind of transportation network this country should have in 1980.

"As the builders, operators and—as a substantial segment of the public—the users of transportation, this country's labor movement is a most essential part of this process."

O.E.O. DIRECTOR SARGENT SHRIVER

"Samuel Gompers' war, your war, the AFL war against poverty, has been carried on with great distinction and success for 80 years by famous labor leaders like William Green and Philip Murray and now by your indomitable and distinguished President. . . . The labor movement which these leaders have created with the help of the rank and file is still on an unfinished revolution, just as our new national war against poverty is still an unfinished war.

"Eighty years ago Samuel Gompers had one overwhelming goal, which was to open up the tight, closed society of 19th Century business so that workers could share in a new, open industrialized democracy. In today's slang, Samuel Gompers wanted in, and today with your help we are trying to open up other sections of our national life to democratic ideas. . . .

"The challenge of your first convention out there in Columbus in 1886 is the same challenge which I think is before this convention in 1967, to get people out of poverty."

EXPORTED LOGS *Mean* EXPORTED JOBS

Labor, industrial and Congressional leaders disappointed by initial talks with Japan, call for emergency measures to save Northwest lumber industry

An estimated 40,000 lumber and sawmill workers of the Pacific Northwest are facing the threat of layoffs and slowdowns in the coming months, unless action is taken soon on the national level to reduce the amount of freshly-cut, raw timber being exported to Japan and other nations.

A sharp rise in log exports during 1967 has resulted in shortages for domestic mills. Soft woods of the types harvested in the Pacific states are in short supply in Japan, and, consequently, Japanese buyers are paying premium prices for untrimmed logs, outbidding the U.S. market.

To meet the crisis, labor, industry, and Congressional leaders assembled in Washington a few weeks ago to plan united action. A delegation called upon the White House **(See picture, opposite page)** and the State Department to urge representations with the Japanese government and/or action by Federal agencies.

The talks were inconclusive, and, as we go to press, the Brotherhood, leaders of the industry, and Northwest Congressmen are planning additional measures.

Among the developments during recent weeks are the following:

Industry Calls For Interim Action

Disappointment in failure of negotiators for the Japanese government to recognize the severe problem caused by log exports has been expressed by industry organizations which have been observing negotiations betwen the governments of the United States and Japan.

The organizations urged interim, immediate action to save the federal timber-dependent communities and manufacturing segment of the Pacific Northwest economy from severe economic crisis caused by the upward spiraling export of logs from Federal timber.

Six associations joined in providing material for the U.S. State Department team and sat as observers at the meeting.s They named L. L. Steward, president of Bohemian Lumber Co., Inc., Culp Creek, Ore. and president of Western Wood Products Association as spokesman for the industry on the matter. He issued a formal statement which said:

"The negotiations just concluded on the Japanese Log Export issues between the governments of the United States and Japan appear to have progressed in conformance with traditional diplomatic exchanges between governments where the goal is a mutually acceptable long term solution. The procedure is in the line with what the industry recommended many months ago. The industry recognizes that the system is detailed and time-consuming. It is disappointed, however, that the Japanese negotiators do not yet recognize that log exports are causing the critical economic crisis in the Pacific Northwest. Neither do they recognize that the principal barrier to free trade is the existing invisible trade restraint imposed against manufactured forest products by Japanese trade practices.

"From the short-term standpoint, the constant acceleration of log exports to Japan is intensifying the crisis in the Northwest for manufacturers, workers, and communities dependent upon Federal timber.

"Builders and potential home buyers fear shortages and consequent price increases for lumber and plywood and lack of immediate solution is increasing such apprehension.

"The industry recommends that negotiations with the Japanese continue at an early date but that in the interim, immediate emergency action be taken to save the Federal timber-dependent manufacturing segment of the economy. This action should include:

"a. Establishment of volume limitation on Federal timber available for export.

"b. Geographic distribution of such limitations among the Federal timber-dependent areas of the Northwest, and

"c. Establishment of a volume limitation level at 350 million board feet of Federal timber."

Industry associations involved in the log export discussions are the Western Wood Products Association, the Industrial Forestry Association, Western Forest Industries Association, Northwest Timber Association, American Plywood Association and the National Forest Products Association.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners concurred in the statement.

Washington State Takes Firm Stand

The Washington State Congressional delegation issued a firm and unequivocal statement, last month, demanding quick action to save Northwest mills and jobs. The statement read as follows:

"We the undersigned members of the Washington State Congressional Delegation have viewed with mixed reactions the joint statement of the United States and Japanese representatives following the first round of the log export negotiations.

"On the one hand we are pleased with the strong representations made by our U. S. negotiating team. The importance of the log export problem has been impressed upon the Japanese. We are also encouraged that the Japanese have agreed to another meeting early next year.

"On the other hand, we are concerned because no date was fixed for the meeting. We hope this does not reflect a lack of appreciation on the part of the Japanese of the urgency of the present situation and the need for a prompt and effective solution.

"We believe a second and *final* meeting must be scheduled for January 1968. This must, of course, be a policy-level meeting for the purpose of reaching mutually acceptable bilateral solutions to the log export problem. We continue hopeful that this problem can be resolved through good faith negotiations with our friends, the Japanese. However, we have asked the appropriate administrative agencies of our government to take all steps necessary to prepare for immediate unilateral action to preserve federal timber supply on which our forest-based communities are so dependent.

"If, by the time Congress reconvenes on January 15, a meeting to make final decisions to resolve the problem has not been held or scheduled for that month, then we will have no alternative but to demand that unilateral action be taken immediately by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior."

Senate Hearings To Be Arranged

Senator Morse and Senator Hatfield announced December 15 that hearings would be held in Washington, D.C., on log export problems by the Senate Small Business Committee "as soon as they can be arranged." Both Oregon Senators are members of the Committee.

They said that "negotiations with Japan do not appear likely to produce immediate results. But the needs of the lumber industry in Oregon demand immediate results."

"We need to hear from the Forest

Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), forest product industry and labor organization representatives brief Special Assistant to the President Joseph A. Califano, Jr., on the critical economic conditions in the Northwest resulting from heavy log exports to Japan. The delegation, clockwise from the far side of table are: Peter Terzick, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; John Ritchie, American Plywood Association; James Bailey, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William D. Hagenstein, Industrial Forestry Association; Senator Morse, and Mr. Califano, back to camera. On the near side of the table, from left, are: Joseph Miller and Mark P. Schlefer, Western Forest Industries Association; Mortimer B. Doyle, National Forest Products Association; Ralph D. Hodges, Jr., National Forest Products Association, representing the North West Timber Association; Rep. Al Ullman, and H. P. Newson, National Forest Products Association, representing the Western Wood Products Association.

Service and Bureau of Land Management as to what they can and will do to restrict the export of logs from public land," the Senators said.

"We need to hear what the industry as a whole is prepared to do next, if, as now appears likely, Japan declines to help us promptly with our problem.

"We welcome assurances from the Departments of State, Interior, and Agriculture that they intend to press for further negotiations. But as members of the Oregon Congressional delegation, we cannot stand by and substitute hope for action when the outlook for making headway with Japan remains so uncertain.

"We are convinced that the Departments of Interior and Agriculture have the legal authority now to adopt log sale policies on federal lands that would establish a fair balance among the interests of the lumber industry and the port industries. We are going to press for such a program, with or without help from Japan."

Oregon Solons Call For U.S. Restraints

Four members of the Oregon Congressional delegation, deeply concerned with the export of timber in their respective districts, issued an ultimatum December 14, calling for either a "finalizing meeting" with the Japanese diplomats or unilateral action by Federal agencies to limit export of Federal logs now.

The four legislators — Congresswoman Edith Green and Congressmen Al Ullman, Wendell Wyatt, and John R. Dellenback—issued the following statement:

"The rapidly-accelerating increases in exports of logs from the Pacific Northwest to Japan have created severe problems of log supply and raw material prices for the existing wood products industry of the region. The undersigned have strongly supported a solution to this problem through bilateral discussions and an agreement which would help satisfy the raw material and lumber requirements of Japan without disrupting the economy of our region and the many communities dependent upon a healthy timber-based economy.

"We wish to commend those representatives of the U. S. State Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Interior, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, the Department of Treasury, and all of those who have contributed to the realistic position expressed in the conferences with the Japanese.

"We are deeply concerned, however, that the Japanese negotiators have apparently chosen not to recognize the severity of the problem and have been reluctant to agree to a policy level meeting in the immediate future to discuss actual solutions. This makes the prospect for a satisfactory bi-lateral agreement less promising and certainly serves to delay the achievement of such an agreement beyond the ability of many of our industries to survive the impact of growing log exports.

"We urge the U. S. State Department and other Federal agencies to continue to press for a policy level meeting at the earliest possible time. Irrespective of such meeting and pending a settlement of the issue, we also urge the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior to take whatever immediate action is appropriate under existing authority to meet the emergency. If by December 31, 1967, firm assurances are not received that such a finalizing meeting will be conducted during late January or early February, then we will insist that administrative restrictions on the export of logs from Federal lands in the Pacific Northwest be immediately imposed, such limitation to remain in effect until a satisfactory bi-lateral agreement is achieved."

CLIC Contributions Received to Date

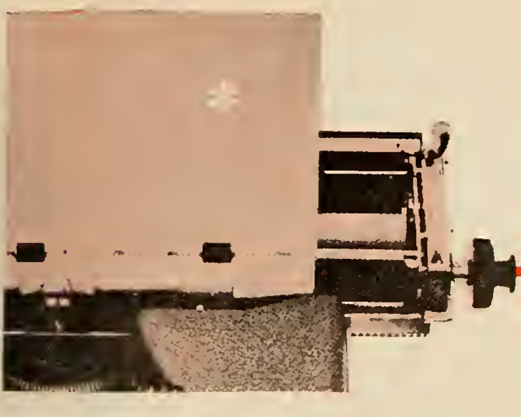
Previously Reported—$19,472.50

Contributions Received November 22 Through December 22

The Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC) is continuing its vital work, as the U.S. enters a busy General Elections year. The coming months will bring victory or defeat to Brotherhood supporters on Capitol Hill, depending upon CLIC's ability to adequately present the membership's position before Congressional committees and Federal agencies and its ability to rally support for candidates in the primaries and the November elections. Your help is needed now!

Local Union	City-State	Amount
34	San Francisco, Calif.	$ 30.00
53	White Plains, N.Y.	40.00
58	Chicago, Ill.	497.50
65	Perth Amboy, N.J.	53.00
73	St. Louis, Mo.	45.00
94	Providence, R.I.	345.00
106	Des Moines, Iowa	70.00
118	Jersey City, N. J.	20.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	64.00
132	Washington, D.C.	42.00
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	100.00
188	Yonkers, N.Y.	89.00
218	Boston, Mass.	180.00
246	New York, N.Y.	80.00
257	New York, N.Y.	90.00
284	New York, N.Y.	36.00
298	New York, N.Y.	233.00
341	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
357	Islip, N.Y.	50.00
374	Buffalo, N.Y.	20.00
390	Holyoke, Mass.	30.00
401	Pittston, Pa.	32.00
425	El Paso, Tex.	23.00
432	Atlantic City, N.J.	30.00
436	New Albany, N.Y.	10.00
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	10.00
460	Wausau, Wisc.	1.00
482	Jersey City, N.J.	20.00
586	Sacramento, Calif.	76.00
633	Madison, Calif.	41.00
746	Norwalk, Conn.	10.00
821	Newark, N.J.	58.00
828	Menlo Park, Calif.	10.00
867	Milford, Mass.	18.00
950	New York, N.Y.	100.00
1006	New Brunswick, N.J.	425.00
1075	Hudson, N.Y.	15.00
1134	Mt. Kisco, N.Y.	80.00
1135	Port Jefferson, N.Y.	10.00
1159	Point Pleasant, W.Va.	20.00
1164	New York, N.Y.	130.00
1167	Smithtown Branch, N.Y.	28.00
1292	Huntington, N.Y.	60.00
1301	Monroe, Mich.	29.00
1351	Leadville, Colo.	20.00
1353	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	109.00
1493	Pompton Lakes, N.J.	19.00
1570	Manysville, Calif.	69.00
1590	Washington, D.C.	20.00
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	44.00
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	7.00
1656	Oneonta, N.Y.	20.00
1913	San Fernando, Calif.	5.00
1925	Columbia, Mo.	56.00
1941	Hartford, Conn.	15.00
1962	Las Cruces, N. Mex.	10.00
1973	Riverhead, N.Y.	20.00
1997	Columbia, Ill.	20.00
2018	Lakewood, N.J.	50.00
2035	Kingsbeach, Calif.	12.00
2082	Kingsport, Tenn.	220.25
2100	Amityville, N.Y.	20.00
2214	Festus, Mo.	57.00
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00
2585	Saginaw, Mich.	29.00
2627	Cottage Grove, Ore.	9.00

EDITOR'S NOTE: The December CARPENTER reported a $177 contribution from Local 145. It should have been 135. Sorry.



EDITORIALS

Copper Labor Unites

For six months the U.S. copper industry has been virtually shut down by a strike provoked by the giants of the industry "because they believe they can starve their workers into submission."

(The quotation is from a speech by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the AFL-CIO Convention, last month.)

Hundreds of members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are out of work because of this squeeze play by copper management . . . as are members of 25 other unions. In all, workers are out on the picket lines at 11 companies—four large producers of copper, zinc, and lead, and seven smaller smelting and refining companies.

It was a lean Christmas for the families of the 60,000 workers affected, and the weeks ahead will be lean until management realizes that all of the 26 unions on strike stand united in their determination to obtain better wages and working conditions.

An AFL-CIO strike fund has been established, and by December 31 more than $600,000 had been collected. This is only the beginning of labor's counteraction to management's foot-dragging. Carpenters all over North America join their striking brethren in an all-out campaign to obtain fair contracts in the copper industry.

Second-Time Losers

For the second time in less than four years Oklahoma citizens have turned thumbs down on an effort by "right to workers" to outlaw the union shop in their state.

Oklahoma voters told the National Right to Work Committee, last month, that they wanted no part of their thinly-disguised union-busting proposal.

In 1964, a "right to work" proposal was put on a statewide referendum ballot through an initiative petition. The proposal was beaten down in a bitter campaign.

In 1967, even though paid solicitors were used, the "right to work" sponsors were unable to get the 104,000 signatures required within the three-month time limit. They first claimed sufficient signatures, but the Oklahoma Secretary of State did a name count and rejected the petitions as insufficient.

So the second encounter in the state brings victory for the worker.

That should be enough to convince the union busters . . . but it won't be. They have succeeded in outlawing the union shop in 19 states, and they'll continue to hammer away in the remaining 31.

Be on your guard. "Right to work" laws come in many disguises. They all spell trouble for the working population.

Labor is Strong in '68

The AFL-CIO has entered its 13th year vigorous and growing, leading the struggle for economic and social justice, concerned with its task of building a liberal coalition for continued progress.

The critics who had either predicted or willed its demise in almost annual obituaries are stilled, but others have risen to take their place to catalogue its faults and failures and pronounce it complacent and dully middle class—neither turned on nor tuned in.

There are the other critics, also, who find the AFL-CIO a fearsome conspiracy that tramples profits and dividends underfoot and who find labor's concern with protecting the public interest somehow a bit unpatriotic.

And while the critics turn out their empty and banal and uninformed strictures the realities brush them aside:

In Congress, the final days of the last session found the AFL-CIO leading the traditional fight for the liberal cause—funds for the poverty program, higher social security benefits and a civilized welfare program, meat subjected to honest inspection standards.

Across the nation, AFL-CIO unions are waging a desperate struggle against the arrogant copper industry, determined to hold out for decent wages and conditions, united in a strike that says loud and clear "the labor movement is for real."

In the vineyards of California, the courageous farm workers continue their battle for human dignity and decency, the exploited turning on the exploiters under the banner of the AFL-CIO.

And in thousands of offices and plants and shops men and women are voting union, signing cards, negotiating contracts, adding their names to the list that has produced a growth of 1.5 million members in the AFL-CIO in the past few years.

Convention Report

Bar Discrimination But Keep Standards, Building Trades Urge

Delegates from AFL-CIO Building Trades unions voted unanimously at their recent convention in Florida that "we wholeheartedly support apprenticeship programs and selections procedures which are nondiscriminatory, uniform and fair."

Members of 18 unions representing 3.5 million building tradesmen in the U.S. and Canada made it clear that "we oppose and will not tolerate discrimination." The delegates also emphasized that while favoring efforts to encourage the entry of minority-group members into the skilled trades, they will continue to oppose any lowering of the standards each trade has maintained over the years for the admission of new members.

The 54th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. acted on the subject of hiring practices and apprentice training regulations in two resolutions affirming that:

● The department endorses generally the "principle of affirmative action to assist Negroes and other minority group persons in finding suitable employment" and invites Labor Dept. officials to "discuss the matter in depth" with B&CTD representatives "in the hope that sources of conflict may be diminished and a higher degree of cooperation obtained."

● Delegates condemn the use by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance, a Labor Dept. agency, of such a formula as "minority representation in every craft in every phase of the work" on every federal building project. Such formulas are "often impossible of fulfillment and destructive of working conditions and performance standards."

● The construction unions call on contractors to join in opposing such "unrealistic approaches and unsound formulas which could destroy the efficiency and flexibility of an industry which historically has met the needs of the country in war and peace" and "can continue to meet those needs totally and without discrimination."

A convention committee drafted a resolution detailing labor's objections to proposed regulations for federal apprentice training programs which find the unions "guilty before trial" of discriminatory practices, and destroy the voluntary character of training programs supported by Building Trades unions and the contractors who hire their members.

Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz, a convention speaker, said he had read the resolution on the proposed changes and "while I don't go along with everything" in the department's list of objections, "I think it is an error" to talk in terms of "one or more Negroes or anybody else as being required" on every single construction job.

Wirtz said he will talk further about the apprenticeship rules at a January meeting with a department committee of union presidents.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, noting that the federation has a policy against racial discrimination "to which I completely subscribe," said he was "quite sure" the Building Trades Dept. adheres to that policy. In today's world, which is largely non-white, it is "just a matter of good common sense, as well as a matter of decent human relations, to eliminate discrimination," he declared.

He asked the 255 delegates: "How do you get these new members that they say it is desirable to have? How do you get colored boys into these highly skilled trades? Well, you get them in the way you have always gotten" union members.

Meany recalled that he had to pass an examination as a journeyman 50 years ago to join his local union of Plumbers in New York City. He added "I don't mind telling you that I failed the first examination. And it was on the level because my father was president of the union."

Meany said that his father was "just as sore as hell—not at the examining board that turned me down, but at me. And I had to wait six months and serve another six months as an apprentice" before taking another exam.

There is "no other way" to meet the problems of screening untrained applicants for membership than by the apprenticeship route, and "no short cut," the AFL-CIO president declared. "And when we bring them in as apprentices," he asked, "do we lower the standards? I say absolutely no. We do not compromise the standards."

Building and Construction Trades President Neil Haggerty urged local unions to institute training programs for youths in areas involved in the Model Cities Program.

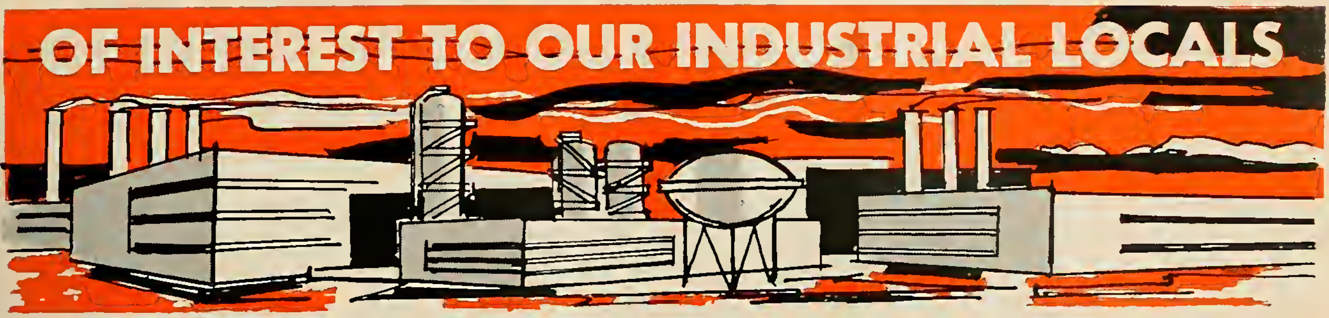
"We should work with and help train these youths when they apply and show serious intent."

Haggerty warned however, that unless maximum standards are applied and enforced in the Model Cities projects, units could revert to their present deplorable status before even a quarter of the life of their 40-year mortgages expires.

"I believe the greatest single weapon in this administration's arsenal for overcoming the urban crisis and the program which has had your complete involvement and support is that which is known as the Model Cities Program . . . Work standards will be preserved in this program. We have no illusions that unskilled workers can do the jobs of skilled craftsmen. But we will require that the proposals presented to us by cities guarantee maximum and realizable training and employment opportunities for the residents of the target area."

—HUD Secretary Robert Weaver to Building and Construction Trades Convention delegates.

BUILDING - CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPT.
AFL
CIO
ORGD. FEB. 10, 1908


OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

Review of Past Year Shows Gains for Industrial Members at Bargaining Tables and in Organizing

■ At this time of the year, we, like most people, pause to reflect on the events of the past year. We meditate on what we accomplished, and if we are honest, what we had wanted to do, but did not. If we list our achievements along side our failures we form a balance sheet. By adding the pluses and minuses on the balance sheet, we can weigh our effectiveness during the past year.

Were we effective? Did we accomplish as much as we had planned? In what areas did we fail? In what areas did we come up with a minus? What can we do to rectify or prevent these minuses in the coming year? The answers to these questions will enable us to formulate our goals, and to devise better means of accomplishing them in the coming year.

In the following we will endeavor to add up the pluses and minuses of our efforts.

The year 1967 saw the first big steps taken to implement the Industrial Program as set forth at the last General Convention of the United Brotherhood. While these steps were only the first of a long hike, we believe we must place the inauguration of our industrial program on the plus side of the ledger.

Also on the plus side are the industry surveys which are published by the Research Department of the United Brotherhood. In the closing months of 1966 we published the Custom Millwork Survey, and early in 1967 we published the Pre-Fab Survey, and to date in 1967 we have published seven supplements for the surveys. These surveys have been placed in the hands of our representatives at the bargaining table as complete and current information as is available in these industries. The reports we have received very definitely prove that these surveys have been a very useful and effective collective bargaining tool.

On the minus side, however, we realize these surveys can only be as good as the information they contain. While we have included an analysis sheet for all of the agreements on file at the general office, we know there are many United Brotherhood agreements which contain very helpful information which are not in the surveys because our local unions and district councils have not filed these agreements with the General Office. Despite our continued efforts to obtain all of these agreements from our local unions and district councils, the degree of cooperation received has been less than desired. We do, however, hope that we will receive greater cooperation in this regard in the coming year.

■ In April of 1967 we held the Central Regional Industrial Conference in Chicago. This well-attended meeting gave us an opportunity to discuss first-hand the economic and collective bargaining problems facing the industrial membership. The specific topics of discussion at this conference were: industrial economics area economics, industry collective bargaining agreements, the union label and organizing.

After discussion of these topics, all members present felt there was great need for the development of a program to standardize and make uniform agreements in like industries in like economic areas. The first part of this program was to begin at the local union and district council level, then later on statewide and regional levels. While this approach was thoroughly understood by the participants and was received with a great deal of enthusiasm, the information we have received does not show that this approach has been implemented as yet to any great degree. We hope there will be more movement in this direction in the coming year.

REMINDER

If your local union has not sent its agreement to the Research Department at the General Offices, please have it do so promptly.

On the plus side is the very article you are now reading. This article is now a regular feature of THE CARPENTER. Through this page we hope to keep you informed as to new developments and news of special interest to the industrial membership.

Looking back to the bargaining table in 1967, we find the industrial members of the United Brotherhood achieved significant gains. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the lumber and wood products industry average hourly earnings increased 6.1% or 14¢ per hour in 1967. This was 2% greater than the increased average hourly earnings in all durable goods manufacturing. This means we did better at the collective bargaining table than did the larger and more completely organized industries such as auto, steel, rubber, etc. This has to be placed on the plus side even if in our best settlements we did not gain all that we wanted. While agreements vary from area to area, we feel that on the whole most of our membership did very well.

In coping with the problem of unorganized competition, our General Office organizers conducted well over 100 successful campaigns. The majority of the campaigns were the result of certification elections. There were also numerous operations organized through local organizing cam-

PAKISTAN VISITORS

Among recent visitors to the General Headquarters in Washington were Khurshid Alam Choudhury, East Pakistan, and Sajjad Haider, West Pakistan, both labor leaders currently touring the United States under a U.S. Department of Labor exchange program. They are shown here with General Treasurer Pete Terzick at the entrance to the headquarters building.

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Read These Reports from Belsaw Graduates:

Oscar Larson, Long Beach, Calif.: "I have all the locksmith work I can handle in spare time. I give hearty thanks for your wonderful training."

Herbert Bernard, Point Pleasant, N. J.: "I recommend your course highly. Locksmithing gives me real enjoyment and extra money."

J. Marko, Ferndale, Mich.: "With me locksmithing is full time. I sincerely thank you for giving me this chance to better myself."

J. W. Cookman, Lakeland, Fla.: "I've been in full time locksmithing for three months. Thanks for your fine cooperation."

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paigns. Although we are never satisfied with our efforts, we feel that this effort must be placed on the plus side of our year-end ledger.

Summing up the past year, we feel that, while as a whole it was a good year, there was much more we had wanted to accomplish. You learn very little from your successes and a great deal from your failures. Therefore, we feel our minuses will enable us to formulate realistic goals for the coming year and better means to achieve those goals.

Looking ahead to 1968 we hope to publish at least two more Industry Surveys and continue supplementing the ones we have at present. Also, we will conduct at least two regional conferences this year, the first of which is already in the planning stages and will take place around the first of March.

In 1968 we hope to issue a new union label application form which will furnish all the information necessary to determine the justification for issuance and use of our union label.

With continued organizing efforts, well-planned and firm collective bargaining and cooperation from all of our local unions and district councils we look forward to the coming year with confidence that not only will it be a pleasant one, but a prosperous one. ■

Consumer Gains Keyed To Grass-Roots Efforts

Betty Furness has appealed to the American labor movement to generate the grass-roots action that is needed to move effective consumer protection legislation through Congress.

Miss Furness, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs, warned that "we cannot get strong consumer legislation without strong public support . . . things do not happen simply because they should happen. Things are made to happen."

The battle over truth-in-lending legislation will be fought on the House floor early in 1968, she noted and the bill reported by the House Banking & Currency Committee is "still not strong enough."

Betty Furness

Unless more people let Congress know they want an effective bill, "you're not going to get it," she warned.

She read the list of other consumer legislation Pres. Johnson has sought and warned that on almost every consumer bill "there is a well-financed lobby working against it."

Labor's effectiveness at the bargaining table has meant bigger paychecks, but "the paycheck could go further" by eliminating "consumer gyps," she stressed.

Miss Furness praised the AFL-CIO Community Services programs and urged that each local union designate and train a consumer specialist to whom members can turn for guidance and help.

She urged also that local unions in urban areas lend technical assistance and facilities to help the poor in the ghetto neighborhoods get the best value for their money.

"The poor pay more for the food they eat, the products they buy, for the credit they use to buy those products, for their rent," Miss Furness said.

"Isn't it crazy," she asked, "that in a time when we are trying to deal in an honest way with poverty in America, much of our efforts are siphoned off in the form of extra exploitation of the poor?"

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan stands beside a floor microphone to speak to Union Label and Services Trades Convention delegates.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICES TRADES

Allan Calls for 'Pressing Emphasis' On Building Trades Union Labels

■ A concerted effort is needed to impress upon union members the importance of giving the same attention to union labels on items known as "dry goods" as is now placed on other consumer items, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan told delegates to the 53rd Convention of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, last month.

"Our union is involved in construction and the production of a wide variety of lumber products," he pointed out. "I would like to see some pressing emphasis placed on urging union members to look for the label when purchasing the products our members produce.

"A house is the greatest investment a family makes. I am sorry to say that in some parts of our nation home building is not as completely organized as it should be. I certainly would cherish a campaign to educate our people to inquire as to whether or not a home is union built when a purchase of this nature is contemplated."

He told the convention that if union members would no more than ask real estate brokers where union-built homes are available, the cumulative effect would make it somewhat easier for the building trades to achieve greater organization in the home building field.

He reminded that the home itself is only part of the investment:

"There are cabinets and fixtures and appliances of many different types. If we could get the labor movement and the families which make it up to seek as seriously for a union label on these products as they now do in buying printing and other items, I am convinced that greater strides could be made in organizing a number of industries that need help and welcome such help."

Allan praised the expanding activities of the Union Label and Service Trades Department.

"Over the years the efforts of the Union Label and Service Trades Department have done a tremendous job of making union members conscious of looking for the 'bug' on printing and the label on such consumer items as clothing, tobacco products, baking goods, etc. . . .

"What I am pleading for is a concerted effort to impress upon union members the importance of giving the same attention to insisting on the label in the purchase of items definitely known as 'dry goods.' "

Vice President Allan was one of several delegates who called for greater attention to *all* union labels and shop cards in the coming years.

The Washington Representative of the International Labor Organization, Ralph Wright, told the convention that if all union wage earners and their families in the United States spent all of their money exclusively on union made goods and services, there would be very few non-union products left at the end of the year.

Convention delegates stated in a resolution that "to maintain the benefits and strength that labor now enjoys," union members must continue to "be union, buy union" by "recognizing the importance of Union Label and Service Trades programs and by purchasing union products and demanding union service."

The report of the department's executive board to the convention showed the department to be stronger than ever before, with 89 affiliates (compared to 51 ten years ago) and 115 union label councils under charter. There have been more than three million visitors to Union Industries Shows during the past decade.

The convention officially designated the weeks of September 2-8, 1968, and September 1-7, 1969, as Union Label Weeks. It urged all affiliated unions to participate actively in the Union Industries Show, June 21-26, 1968 in Philadelphia. (The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a regular exhibitor at this annual event.)

The delegates continued their support of the strikers at Kingsport Press, where unions of the printing and allied trades have been locked out for five years. ■

Look for

the Union Label

when purchasing

products produced

by union members.

Be Union!
Buy Union!

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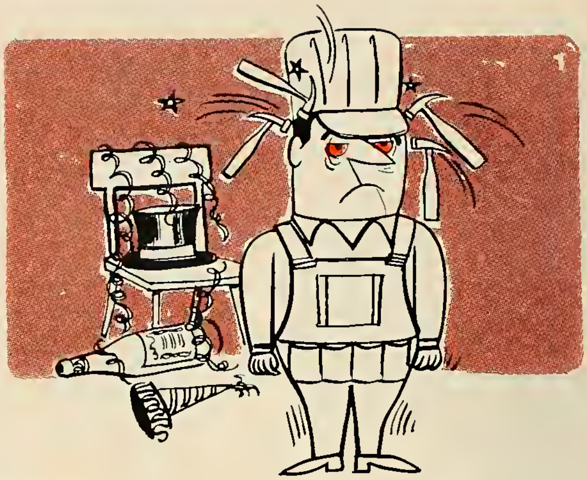


"Fling Me A Pass, Doris!"

A promoter, seeing how women wrestlers had been box-office successes, decided to launch a women's professional football team. He had a good idea but it didn't pan out; when they got into the huddle, they couldn't stop talking!

—Doris Lodholz,
Appleton, Wisc.

B SHARP—WORK SAFELY

CHRISTMAS 1967

Stuck With The Cure

We have a guy in our local who's so stupid that he bought 100 Christmas Seals during the holidays and pasted them all over his chest to ward off tuberculosis!

UNION-MADE IS WELL MADE

"How to Succeed . . . etc., etc."

The good-looker became aware that a man was following her and, flustered, dropped her handbag. The man picked it up and handed it to her. "I'll have you know," she exclaimed, "I dropped that bag absolutely accidentally! I'm not the type that can be picked up!" "Of course," purred the smooth operator, "I realize that's true. It is also true that I'm not picking you up . . . I'm picking you out!"

Poor Richard's Achin'-Back

Early to rise and early to bed makes a man healthy and wealthy and dead.—James Thurber

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Romantic Hubby

Wife: "Are you sure you'll love me when I'm old and ugly?"

Husband: "Who says I don't?"

PATRONIZE UNION STORES

And A Big Shot?

"Your wife will prob'ly hit th' ceiling when ya get home!" said one souse to the other. "Yeah!" replied his barfly friend. "She's a lousy shot!"

R U A UNION BOOSTER?

Thrifty Marriage

Bride: Darling, we'll be happy and live within our means!

Groom: Yes, dear . . . even if we have to borrow the money to do it!

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Tie This One!

A wife, to whom nagging had become a habit, gave her husband two ties for Christmas. Next morning he prudently donned one. "Humphh!" snorted the nagger when she saw him. "So you didn't like the other one, eh?"

This Month's Limerick

A flapper with hour-glass figure quite gifted
Gave never a thought to her face being lifted.
But the years have flown fast,
And with thoughts of the past,
She now must admit that "the sands have been shifted!"

—Gail Cooley,
Everett, Wash.

Up In The Air

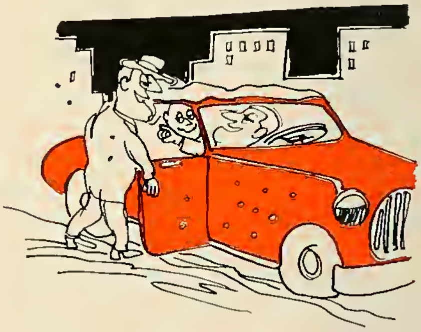
Remember that airline commercial about "Take Me Along?" Seems like one airline checked the bookings of "Mr. and Mrs." and wrote all the wives to ask how they enjoyed the trip. The replies are still rolling in: "What trip?!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Not Too Particular

The doctor finished the exam and told the business agent: "The best thing for you to do is to stop smoking, give up drinking, get to bed early every night and stay away from women. "I don't deserve the best," said the B.A. "What's next best, doc?"

REGISTER AND VOTE



Trouble Ahead!

As they climbed into the car after the local union's Christmas eggnog party, one member said to the others preparing to climb into the car: "Lesh let Harry drive . . . Harry's jush too drunk to sing good!"

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

Handy Dandy

The best place to find a helping hand: at the end of your arm.

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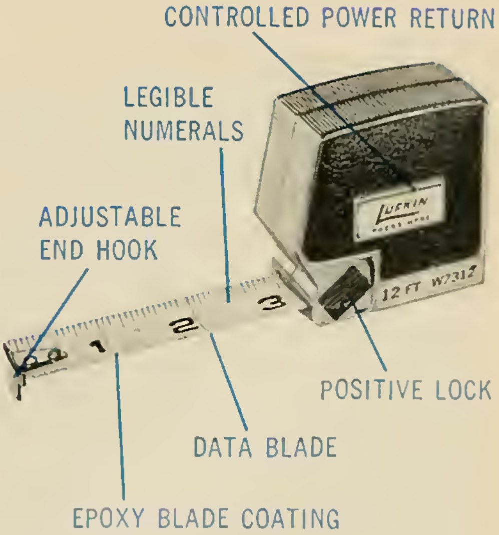
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"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

TWENTIETH annual scholarship award given by the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters to a Stout State University freshman was made this year to Brian Solie, of Stanley. Chester Hansen, fourth from left, secretary-treasurer of the council, presents the $1000 check to Solie. Others at the presentation on the Stout campus were, from left, Dr. Robert Swanson, dean of Stout's graduate college; Robert Hulback, representative of Eau Claire Local 1074, of which Solie is a member; Dr. Herbert Anderson, dean of Stout's school of applied science and technology; Ronald Stadler, council president; Stout Pres. William J. Micheels, and Dr. John Jarvis, the university's vice president for academic affairs.

EDUCATION DIRECTOR—The appointment of Louis O. Stewart of Olympia as Education Director of the Washington State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, was announced recently by Joe Davis, president of the 200,000-member labor organization.

Louis O. Stewart

Stewart has been employed by the State of Washington in various administrative capacities since 1960. His last post with the State was as assistant director of staff services for the Washington State Department of Revenue.

From 1935 to 1951, he was a carpenter apprentice, journeyman, foreman and building contractor in Portland, Oregon, and a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO, Local No. 226. He is now a member of Local 1148, Olympia, Washington.

He received a Bachelor of Science degree in industrial psychology from the University of Washington in 1953. Stewart continued graduate work in industrial sociology and public administration. He held various jobs with the City of Seattle as he also worked as a graduate teaching assistant in the sociology department of the University of Washington.

Before entering employment with the State, he served as an industrial consultant. In 1966, he taught an industrial relations course at St. Martin's College near Olympia.

Officers and scholarship award winners at Los Angeles Local 1506. Standing, left to right: Vice President Ed Lonergan, Financial Secretary Ray Berg, Conductor Dale Morgan, President C. V. (Chris) Jensen, Treasurer Lloyd Miller, Trustee Gil Herreras, Warden A. J. Chinery, Trustee Art Eisele, Recording Secretary Paul Urgel.

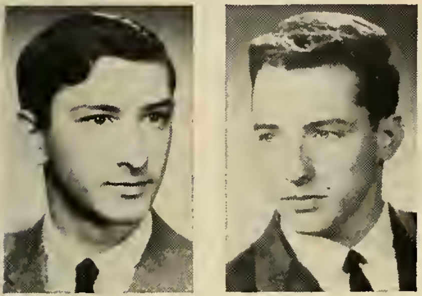
Seated, left to right: John Hauge, Teresa Beabout, Rosemary Martinez and Thomas Lankford.

FIRST SCHOLARSHIPS—*Last August 18, at a special called meeting at Local No. 1506,* **Los Angeles, Calif.** *Years of planning culminated in awarding four $500 scholarships to sons and daughters of members of the local union. A few of the officers started talking of scholarship awards four years ago, but it was only the first of the year that the plans started to build.*

The scholarships are awarded only to sons and daughters of members and may be used at any accredited school in the United States. This may mean universities, colleges, trade schools, business schools, etc. The awards are given after complete testing and counselling by trained personnel of the Los Angeles Board of Education Testing Center. A review of high school grades, and interviews with the judges of the program.

The processing of applicants is handled by the University of California at Los Angeles, Institute of Industrial Relations Department, whose administrator is Dr. Arthur Carstens. Mrs. Ethel Davis of his staff made all of the appointments with the testing center; and these two *and Mr. Leo Bromwich, attorney and Deputy Commissioner, Division of Savings & Loan State of California, acted as judges. After two night sessions with applicants and their parents, choices were made.*

The winners were: Teresa Beabout, daughter of member Walter Beabout, who is seeking a career in teaching; John Hauge, son of member Sig Hauge, who is starting his education as a pre-medical student; Rosemary Martinez, daughter of member Tony Martinez, who will complete training as a beautician and Thomas Lankford, son of Tige Lankford, who is attending college for a degree in forestry.



SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS—Local 1772, Hicksville, N.Y., which recently celebrated its 50th anniversary has awarded college scholarships for 1967 to Peter Cardinale (left), son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cardinale, Freeport, N. Y.; and Michael DeMichele (right), son of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. DeMichele, Amityville, N.Y. Both Mr. Cardinale and Mr. DeMichele are members of Local 1772.

MUSICAL WINNERS—The daughters of Fred Schmidt of Carpenters Local 1289, Seattle, Washington, shown above, recently returned home from National Accordian Competitions in Chicago with a pile of prizes to confirm their talent. They were declared champion group instrumentalists for the second consecutive year. Diane, 18, and Barbara, 15, took first place in the senior duet division; and each girl won individual honors. The girls play frequently for union gatherings in the Northwest.

JANUARY is the month of the annual March of Dimes. MOD is seeking contributions for its year-round program of research and education in the area of birth defects. The National Foundation needs the support of you and your local union.

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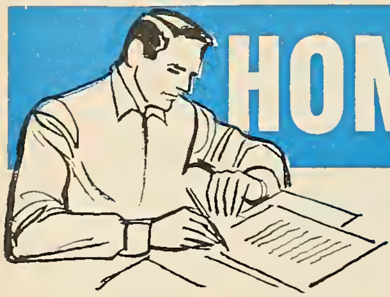

HOME STUDY COURSE

ADVANCED BLUEPRINT READING UNIT IX

This Unit completes the section of the Plans and Specifications which deals with the stair and ramp details. It then deals with elevator and toilet details which relate to the carpentry processes.

As you near completion of this course you should have developed an awareness of the many and varied job processes that involve the carpenter. You will note that the details of some work processes cover more than one phase of the building construction sequence. The carpentry processes appear more often in various stages of the sequence. This accounts for the utilization of supervisory personnel whose background is in carpentry rather than from a trade whose job functions are limited to specific phases of erecting the structure.

QUESTIONS

1. Does the abrasive treatment and finish on the steps differ from the abrasive treatment given to the garage ramps?

2. What purpose does the metal base screed that is installed along the diagonal line of the steps serve?

3. Describe the construction of the metal base screed.

4. What is the height of metal base screed above the finished floor?

5. Describe the construction of the cement base.

6. What provision must be made for forming the cement base?

7. What is the vertical measurement between the stairway baluster coping and the stairway handrail in stairs "A" and "B"?

8. What is the height of the ceiling in the Men's Toilet on the first floor?

9. What type of wall finish is specified on the wall behind the urinals in the Men's Room on the first floor?

10. What is the wainscot height of the wall described in question 9?

11. What color ceramic tile is specified in the toilet areas?

12. What type of privacy partitions are used in the toilet areas?

13. What is the height from the finished floor of the privacy partitions in the toilet areas?

14. What clearance is specified from the bottom of the privacy partitions and doors to the finished floor?

15. What is the center to center distance of the wash bowls in the Woman's Lavatory on the second floor?

16. Do the urinals in the Men's Toilet areas maintain the same center to center spacing?

17. Why is the information contained in questions 15 and 16 of importance to the carpenter?

18. What type and size mirrors are specified in the toilet areas?

19. What height should the top of the mirrors be from the finished floor?

20. How is the location and general arrangement of the elevator equipment determined?

21. What is the distance between stops of the elevator from the second to the third floor?

22. How far does the metal jamb of the elevator door project out beyond the marble wall in the lobby?

23. What is the thickness of the terrazzo floor in the lobby?

24. Describe the construction of the terrazzo base in the lobby adjacent to the elevator.

25. What is the width of the metal sill under the elevator door?

26. How are the sills for the elevator openings to be anchored and when should they be set in place?

27. What is the distance between the "clear hatch line" and the elevator sliding doors?

28. What is the width of the rough door opening at the elevator door?

29. What is the distance between the "line of platform" and the elevator sliding door?

30. What is the height of the rough opening at the elevator door?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 36

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With House Stalled . . .

Senate Plans Situs Hearings in New Session of Congress

With the situs picketing bill stalled in the House Rules Committee last year, steam is being built up in the U.S. Senate for action in the Second Session of the 90th Congress.

Earlier plans called for hearings in November before the Senate Labor Committee's Labor Subcommittee, but this was revised and hearings are expected to get under way this month.

Walter Mason, legislative director of the AFL-CIO's Building and Construction Trades Department says that the postponement was necessary since the "progress of redrafting the bill to meet certain objections of contractors has not been completed."

Co-sponsors of the new situs picketing bill will be Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) and Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.). There will be at least 15 other sponsors.

Chairman of the Senate Labor Subcommittee is Senator Ralph Yarborough (D.-Tex.), long a strong supporter of situs picketing. Both the Subcommittee and the full Senate Labor Committee are expected to approve the measure which is one of the top priorities on organized labor's legislative agenda.

Supporters hope that action this year on situs picketing will spur the House Rules Committee to release the bill for floor action. If not, the Senate will vote first.

Clark, in announcing his co-sponsorship of the Senate bill, pointed out that he had introduced previous situs picketing measures and added:

"It is appalling that this proposal—which represents a simple and straightforward act of justice advocated by Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson—has not yet been approved by Congress and that the discriminatory prohibition remains oppressively on the books.

"As a matter of justice and equity, I am aware that repeal of the Situs Picketing ban would give construction workers only the rights and freedom enjoyed down through the years by other types of workers.

"As co-sponsor of the repeal measure I will do everything I can to insure enactment of the repeal legislation."

Meanwhile, Mason, told delegates to the Michigan Building Trades Convention that "for 18 years the building trades have been denied the basic right to picket a job site."

Forces hostile to labor were doing their best to keep the situs picketing bill from the floor of the House.

"Our opponents are pulling out all the stops," he said, urging that each delegate return to his union and establish a voter registration committee as a form of stepped-up political action."

Canadian Report

Labor and Government Economic Views Differ

The trade union movement and the federal government don't see eye to eye about the state of the economy.

The Canadian Labor Congress has opposed the viewpoint of the federal minister of finance, Mitchell Sharp, that inflation is a serious danger.

The CLC position is that there is no inflation crisis now or pending. In fact with unemployment rising, signs of deflation are evident.

However, the finance minister has won the argument so far, but not necessarily for the long run.

In a mini-budget effective January 1st, he has boosted personal income taxes by placing a five per cent surcharge on taxes paid over the $100 figure. For a family of four, this means that they would pay no tax if earnings were under $3,600 a year. For every other group, income taxes go up, except that no one gets taxed extra on income over $50,000 a year. No trade unionist is going to benefit by this cut-off mark.

In fact pundits are asking what's inflationary about surtaxing incomes over the $50,000 mark? No answer from Sharp.

Whiskey and cigarettes get taxed a bit more, but not much more.

On the other hand corporation taxes remain unchanged.

The regular budget will likely come down in March or April.

Viewpoints on Taxes Are Also at Odds

The real objection to Mr. Sharp's mini-budget is that in his introductory remarks in the House of Commons, he rejected the recommendations of the federal Royal Commission on Taxation (the Carter Report).

Of course he was under strong pressure from every major corporation, bank and insurance company and from many organizations which should know better, to reject the Carter proposals. This he has done.

On the other hand the Canadian Labor Congress strongly supported the Carter report as did the labor movement in general. So did most farm and co-operative organizations which supported Carter in principle but suggested minor amendments.

What did the Carter recommendations mean?

Mr. Carter, a chartered accountant who headed the royal commission, said that Canada's system of taxation is chaotic, leans too hard on the lower income groups, and should be completely revised to make equity—that is, ability to pay—the basic principle of our taxation system.

This is what the federal finance minister has rejected, backed by the howling cohorts of the big business community. The press in Canada has seen to it that every protest against Carter got full publicity while Carter support was minimized.

It is true that the press did a good job in publicizing what Carter is all about when the report was first made public early last year. But for the rest of the year, the corporate voice virtually monopolized the newspapers.

The trade union movement won't take the Sharp decision against Carter as a permanent defeat. Labor will now just start fighting.

Carpenters Lead, But Organizing Low

According to the Ontario Department of Labor, there are 65,473 organized workers in the construction industry out of a potential of 112,300. That is, 58.3 per cent are organized. In manufacturing, only 46.5 per cent are organized.

Almost half of the organized number are members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Workers engaged in homebuilding are almost fully organized at the Lakehead, but nowhere else in the province although progress is being made. This and other information was made available to a conference organized by the Provincial Council of the Brotherhood, December 1 and 2, in Windsor.

Battle Over Federal Medicare Continues

Apart from the battle on the inflation and taxation issues, the battle for and against medicare keeps going on and on.

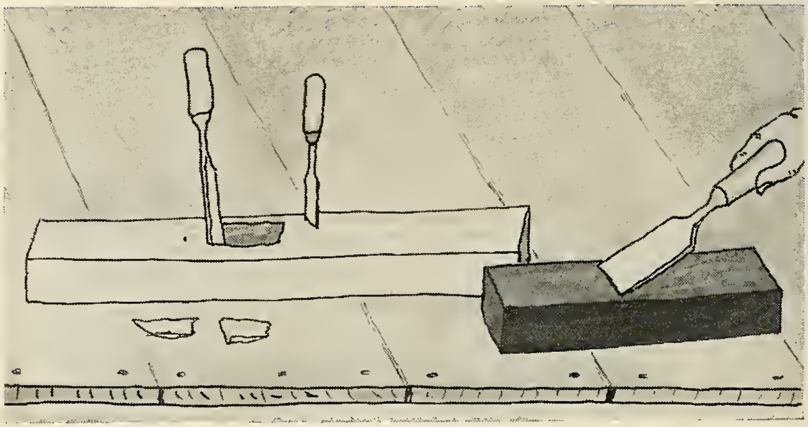
Opponents of medicare are using the inflation threat as a means of attacking the proposed federal medicare plan which comes into effect July 1st, 1968, that is, if it isn't postponed again. It was originally supposed to come into effect July 1st, 1967, but the finance minister, Mitchell Sharp again had it postponed to help inflation.

Now he has sided with those loud voices which have been opposing medicare relentlessly all along. He announced that the medicare program would cost a billion dollars and that he would have to increase taxes to pay for it.

Where did he get this billion dollar figure? Out of his own hat, it seems, because not even his own colleagues in the federal cabinet would back him up.

In fact the federal health minister, MacEachen, estimated the cost at $680 million for 1967. Allowing for

TOOL TALK **By B. Jones**



"I think he is warming up a replacement for one of us."

increased costs and population growth, the figure might be about $715 million in 1968. This is a long way from one billion dollars.

In any case the money for medicare would not be all new money. The nation last year paid about $600 million in medical bills, and if this amount were transferred into the new plan, it would have left only about $80 million in new money to be found.

In other words, most of the money is already coming out of people's pockets. The main difference is that the cost now falls on those unfortunate enough to be ill.

Under medicare, the cost will be borne by taxation levied on the basis of ability to pay—or it should be.

"Surely any plan which lifts the cost of medical care from the backs of the sick and distributes the burden equitably over the entire population is sensible and humanitarian," said Tommy Douglas, federal leader of the New Democratic party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Douglas, when premier of the province of Saskatchewan, introduced the first public medicare plan on the North American continent in 1961 and he knows what he's talking about.

British Columbia Has Wage Edge

Wages paid in British Columbia and Ontario are the best in Canada. The gap between wages paid in these provinces is widening compared with most other provinces.

These are some of the findings of a comprehensive study of the period 1949 to 1965 by the federal department of labor.

Wages and salaries in British Columbia ran far ahead of every other province including Ontario.

Workers in low wage industries and low wage provinces have fallen farther and farther behind the better paid industries and provinces.

While industries like iron and steel, transportation equipment, petroleum and chemicals have advanced, wages and salaries for workers in food and beverages, leather, clothing and wood products have lagged.

Between 1961 and 1965, wage differentials between the skilled and the unskilled were narrowing but since then, the gap is widening again.

Executive salaries in industry increased by an average of 27 per cent between 1961 and 1965, going from $11,725 to $15,254 below the job of general manager, and from $23,050 to $30,000 for employers.

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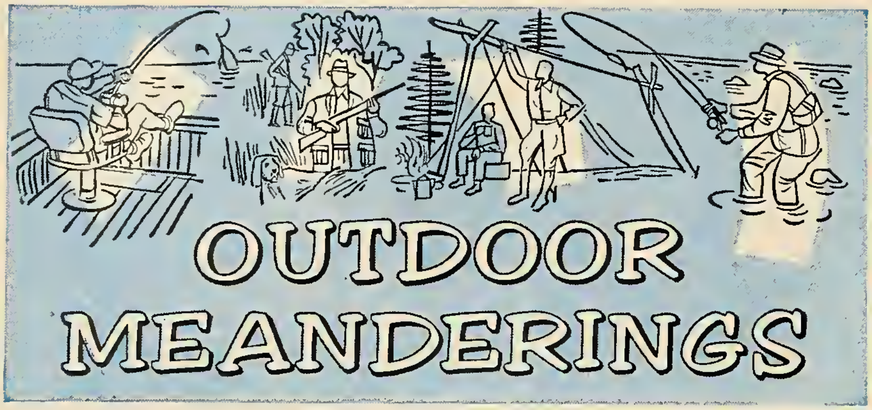

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Who Hooks Whom?

GOODMAN

One of the most frustrating of all finsters is the musky, oft' referred to as the "tiger" of freshwater fishes. Anglers may fish days, weeks, months, even years for them, without as much as a strike, but once you've engaged a musky you're the one that's hooked.

An avid musky angler is Harry Goodman of 209 Primrose Drive, Sarver, Pa., a member of Local 333 at New Kensington. On a late-summer junket to the Allegheny River near Freeport, he hooked his "lunker of a lifetime." Mrs. Goodman snapped and sent in proof of same: Husband Harry with finny prize which took first place in the Fourth Annual Kittanning and Ford City Chamber of Commerce Fishing Contest. It weighed 17½ pounds and measured 42 inches from nose to tail.

■ Texas Table Fare

Mrs. C. V. Dodds of 1427 N. Irene St., Lancaster, Texas, records a catch for husband Clyde Dodds, a member of Local 198 at Dallas. He nipped a 4½-lb. largemouth black bass from Lake O' the Pines on a "Yo-Yo" lure near the town of Jefferson. "Top table fare," says Mrs. Dodds.

■ Lucky Retrieve

Vicent Liberti of 282 Proctor, Massachusetts, a member of Local 51, was fishing in the Atlantic briny off Bass Point when his brother's fishing outfit was accidentally shoved out of the boat in from 80 to 100 feet of water. At a considerable distance from the scene of the accident, Vince hooked and successfully retrieved his brother's rig, a most unusual happening in view of the fact that pair were drift-fishing with the swift tide.

■ Heap Big Catch

Out in the hunt fields, a transformation takes place. Ellis Holmes of R.R. No. 1, Waldron, Indiana becomes "Elusive Hawk," and Harry C. Corley of R.R. No. 6, Shelbyville, Indiana, 'Hungary Coyote." Ellis is president of Local 2108 at Shelbyville, Indiana; Corley, vice president. Hunting in the manner of the Indian hunter of long ago, both are avid archers and have assumed the aforegoing traditional names in keeping with their initials.

Brother Corley sends in the following snapshot and writes: 'There are 18 carp in the photo, most over 10 pounds, taken with bow and arrow from waters on land belonging to Marvin Stephens, also a member of Local 2108. We are former rifle hunters; between us we own 30 assorted firearms, but since taking up the weapon of our Indian brothers over two years ago, we never take a gun out of the rack anymore. The bow's more of a challenge.

"Since the bow is a silent weapon, and because of its short limited range and other safety factors, we have been contacted by landowners wanting us to rid their land of crop-damaging varmints which we are happy to do.

HOLMES AND CORLEY

Ellis, because of his long reach, shoots the longest arrow made, a 33-incher in his 38-pound bow while I use a 30-inch arrow in my 45-pound bow. We both use Bear fiberglass bows and Micro-Flite arrows. We are both quick to admit that neither is a threat to championship shooters but at the same time we are deadly at 5 yards!"

■ Long Stand

MARQUART AND BUCK

Victor Marquart of 8241 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia, a member of Local 359 for over 30 years and a hunter for 40, had not, until recently seen a buck in his long hunting career. But patience finally paid off, and when he did sight a legal buck, he was fortunate enough to down it with two of three shots. Here's a pic of Brother Marquart with the mounted head of that buck, downed near Keller's Church outside of Doylestown, Pa. It was a seven-pointer and dressed out at 200 lbs.

■ Bluegills See Red

One of the most heated arguments among anglers stems from the old-age question: "Can fish discern colors?" Some time ago, in the "Progressive Fish Culturist," published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, an article dealt with the results of 101 tests on bluegills. In 96 out of 101 instances, the bluegills reacted to the color red over green. Anyone want to throw a little more fuel on this piscatorial bonfire?

■ Vintage Weapon

Another hunter who employs unique weapons, is Lawrence Molinaro of Brooklyn, New York, a member of Local 2305. On a recent hunt, journeying out of state to the Southwest, using a rifle of Civil War vintage—over 100 years old—Lawrence nailed some wild boar that weighed over 200 pounds.

Best wishes for the New Year to every outdoorsman of the Brotherhood and his family.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Phase Out, Start Up In Dallas Program

M.D.T.A. Project Coordinator Anthony (Pete) Ochocki and M.D.T.A. Coordinator Jack Harshaw were in Dallas, Texas, recently to phase out the instructional phase of a pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship and advanced journeyman programs which were being sponsored by local management groups and Local 1276, with the advice and assistance of governmental and state agencies in the area.

In addition, they were arranging for other programs that would start immediately.

The cost of these training programs are being underwritten by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America through a subcontract with Local 1276. These programs are under the direct supervision of W. C. Cleveland, business representative, Local 1276.

While there, Ochocki and Harshaw had the opportunity to attend a dinner meeting that was given in honor of those young men who had completed the institutional phase and were entering the trade as apprentices.

A suitably inscribed certfiicate was presented to each of the young men by El Centro College, attesting to their having completed the first phase of their apprenticeship program.

Front row, left to right, seated: Jack Shaddock, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Jack Palmer, Texboro Cabinet Co., Mineral Wells, Texas; Anthony Ochocki, M.D.T.A. Coordinator for the Brotherhood; Spencer Olson, Certifying Officer, El Centro College, Dallas; Ray Lewis, Texas Employment Comm.; V. T. Bartos, Adleta Showcase & Fixture; James Allen, Otto Coerver Fixture Co. Second row, seated: L. H. Bohmfalk, Federal Housing Authority, Dallas; John Reeder, Joint Apprentice Committee; Eldon Miller, Administrative Assistant to the President of El Centro College; Claude Owens, Tech and Vocational Coordinator El Centro. Back row, standing: G. H. Simmons, Jr., Director, Texas Organizing Office, U. B. of C. & J. of A., Dallas; Robert Jones, Instructor, Type II, Shop-Mill; Herman Martin, Instructor, Type II, Mineral Wells; C. B. Wallace, Instructor Type I, graduating class; J. B. Petray, Instructor, Type IV Residential; Nell McGinnis, Secretary, Texas Organizing Office; Barbara Nelson, Secretary Local Union 1276; W. C. Cleveland, Carpenters Local 1276, Business Agent; Jack Harshaw, M.D.T.A. area coordinator, Okmulgee, Okla.; Bob Duffin, Centex Construction Co. JAC; and Hal Potts, with War on Poverty Program, Dallas, Texas.

G. H. Simmons, Jr., Director, Texas Organizing Office; Claude Owens, Technical and Vocational Coordinator, El Centro College; Completing Students: Herman Ezell, Lewayne Rucker, Bobby Lynn Baxley, Ernest E. Snider, Johnny Stephens; C. B. Wallace, Instructor; Jack Harshaw, area coordinator M.T.D.A. program; Jack Shaddock, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Students: Everett W. Rusgrove, Van Howard Henley, Jacky L. Stibbens, Donald H. Lipsett, Anthony Ochocki; W. C. Cleveland and Eldon Miller, Administrative Assistant to President of El Centro College. Completing students not pictured above: Bill J. Seitz, James L. Smith and Dwane D. Parmenter.

●

New Journeymen

Three journeyman carpenters were given their certificates at the Carpenters' Local No. 1564 Casper, Wyo., banquet Saturday night at the Carpenters' Hall. Seated, from left to right, Nancy Allen, who accepted the certificate for her husband, Henry; Ralph Davidson, coordinator; Larry Rien; and Gerald Garrison. Standing John Neifert, former secretary of the local apprenticeship committee; Roy Amick, Jr., instructor; Herschel Liest, of B.A.T.; and Bryce Cool, chairman of the statewide apprenticeship committee. Not pictured H. P. Johnson, B.R., Local No. 1564, who has been very active on the local apprenticeship committee since these three apprentices started in 1963.

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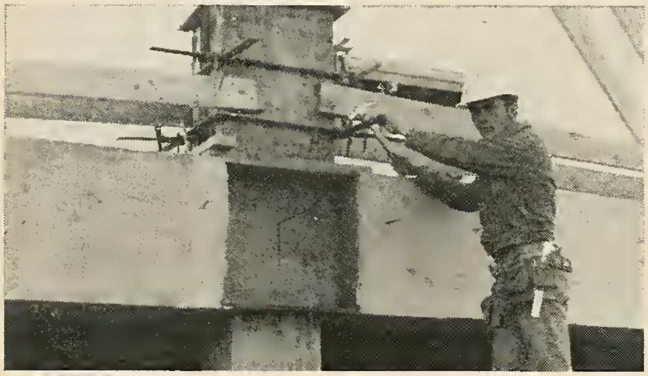

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PASCO PRE-APPRENTICES SUCCEED ON THE JOB

M.D.T.A. Coordinator Cecil Beam reports that he had the occasion to follow up some of the young men who recently completed the institutional phase of their pre-apprenticeship program in Pasco, Washington, and who are now assigned to general contractors in the area.

He found employers to be quite satisfied with the performance of these young men, and that the young men themselves, are happy in their chosen occupation.

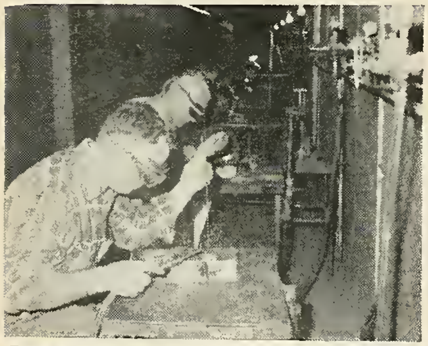
Instructor Ed Voycheske reports that all other completing students from this program are suitably employed.

In the pictures: James Montgomery and Len Ralston were working on a housing project. (1) (2)

Don Wilkerson was employed on the Cold Storage Building and was found setting the column clamps. (3)

Bob Doty had been assigned to warehouse construction. (4)

Journeymen Attend Classes in the Twin Cities



Journeymen carpenters taking advantage of the advanced journeymen classes made available by the Brotherhood and the Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. These Journeymen are taking advance training in welding, blueprint reading and estimating, level and transit, carpets, drapes and resilient floor and wall coverings. According to Leroy J. Shosten, coordinator for the Twin Cities Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, the journeymen in the area are quite interested in this opportunity to obtain advanced training and to renew some of the skills so necessary in modern industry.

The entire class with Instructor Bina standing in the back row on the right.

Three trainees installing the rough framing for window and door openings and fire-blocking.

Pre-Apprentices In North Dakota

Isadore Wetzel, business representative of Local 2028, Grand Forks, North Dakota, reports that the pre-apprenticeship classes sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and Local 2028 are progressing quite satisfactorily.

He informs us that 16 pre-apprentice carpenters are being trained under this program and that all are within a 60-mile radius of Grand Forks.

The young men are given instruction in safety, first aid, basic tools, basic materials, ethics, history of the trade, framing of foundations and rough frames.

In addition, they are reviewing the mathematics and basic blueprint reading and estimating and are in the fifth week of their institutional phase of their program and are devoting 8 hours a day to instruction, 3 of which is in the related areas and 5 in the manipulative phase.

In addition to the manipulative instruction being given, the young men are taken on field trips to observe what is being built and how it is being done, the problems involved and how they are met.

The class is being held in the Carpenters Hall and is taught by Leonard Bina, who reports that this is a group of "sharp" young men and that when they have completed their basic training he would be glad to have them on any job.

Right: Trainee cutting out a stair horse—the lay-out of which had been taught in his related instruction class.

Completion Banquet at Austin, Texas

The Austin, Texas, Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee held an apprentice completion banquet recently to honor 14 young men who were advancing to journeymen status.

Master of ceremonies for the occasion was G. A. McNeil, business representative of Local Union 1266.

State Senator Herrington brought greetings from the governor and congratulated the young men for their attainment.

Royce Faulkner, chairman of the Austin Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, welcomed the young men to the industry and pointed out the necessity of continuing their studies and training to keep abreast of the innovations in the industry today.

Savings bonds were awarded by the Committee to three of the apprentices for perfect school attendance during the last year of their apprenticeship.

The Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee and graduating journeymen at Austin, Texas. Seated, left to right: Royce Faulkner, (AGC) Chairman JATC; E. C. Mowery (Brotherhood), Bill Workman (AGC), G. A. McNeil, Secretary JATC, J. C. Evans, President AGC, Lindel Fair, Journeyman. Standing: Roy Guyon (Brotherhood), Joe McMillan (AGC), August Fox (Brotherhood), Leon Wellnicki (Brotherhood), Ronald Angell, Journeyman, Kenneth Didway, Journeyman, J. W. Hicks, Journeyman. Journeymen not shown: Harold W. Thiem, Hardy C. Williamson, Jack V. Ruthven, Walter Lee Louis, Ben Ray Hester, G. W. Bigley, T. D. Menefeef, Alton L. Watson, Robert L. Pruner, Ray M. Hennandez.

Millwright Manual

The Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department has just announced that The Instructors' Manual for Revised Unit I for Millwrights is now available. Copies may be obtained at 25c each from the office of Gen'l Sec. Richard Livingston in Washington, D. C.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

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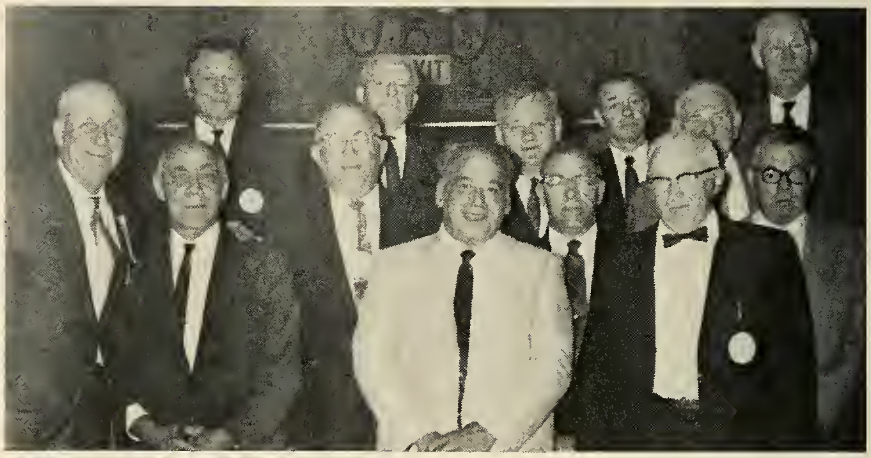

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(1) EDMONTON, ALBERTA—Local 1325 held its 65th Anniversary and 25-year pin presentation banquet and dance on September 20, in conjunction with the 16th Convention of the Alberta Provincial Council of Carpenters. Twenty-five-year pins were presented by General Representative W. G. Stanton. Guest speaker was George Bengough, Board Member for the Tenth District. Seated, from left to right, are Steve Ursulak, and Morley Anderson, who received 25-year pins; George Bengough, Board Member for the 10th District; W. G. Stanton, General Representative; and Joe Painsonneault and Andrew Rossum, who received 25-year pins. Standing, from left to right, are 25-year pin recipients: C. Earl Mason, William Gamble, Melvin Benson, Ed Sampert, Donald Vath, Thomas Stilwell, Max Sarofen, William Romanchuk and D. H. Edmonds.

(2) BOSTON, MASS.—The Meadows in Framingham, Mass., was the setting for the recent pin presentation ceremonies held by Local 33. General Representative Richard Griffin presented the service pins on behalf .of the Brotherhood. Members who received their 25-year pins are pictured, left to right, front row: Daniel Minihan, Carl Henrickson, Antonio Costa, Leo Cardarett; second row: Saul Weintrob, Robert Sanecchiaro, Jacob Borghols; back row: Clement Pinezic, Frank Catalucci, Robert McLaughlin, Thomas Nashawaty, Alfred Payson, and William Hughes.

(3) PASCAGOULA, MISS. — Local 569 held an awards banquet on August 25 to honor its 25-year members. International Representative D. O. Spears presented 25-year membership pins to the following: seated, from left to right: Lamar Scarborough, E. E. Stewart, Julius Bauer, J. D. Morrison, J. D. Tillman, W. W. Anderson, J. A. Jordan, E. C. Rasberry, C. C. Sanders, W. L. Dalton, Frank Florence, B. J. Higginbotham, M. C. Strange, Leo Helms and E. L. Mancil. Standing, from left to right: Joe Sublett, S. I. Smith, O. M. Hicks, F. A. Russell, F. L. Carson, H. H. Holt, C. S. Adams, C. A. Simmons, Odom Ross, J. C. Hollingsworth, president, G. W. Grubbs, Harvey Moss, F. S. & B. R., also a recipient, James Higginbotham, Gen. Rep. D. O. Spears, R. U. Delmas, J. P. Tingle, Virgil Creel, O. B. Keys, A. R. Myers, R. L. Rasco, Guy Pipkins and F. E. Goodman. Also receiving pins but not pictured were: M. E. Adams, George Bauman, B. W. Boggs, Lawrence Brakefield, Luther Cooper, J. L. Ford, W. N. Green, T. C. Hendry, I. L. Kelly, W. K. Lassiter, J. D. Miller, E. R. Perkins, Johnnie Peters, J. N. Ruta, M. T. Sims, J. C. Strain, C. C. Temple and C. B. Tidwell.

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(4) COMPTON, CALIF.—Local 1437 held an Open House and a Buffet Dinner to honor the brothers who were initiated into the Brotherhood during 1942 and have held continuous membership for 25 years. Service pins were presented to these members by Brother Charles M. (Chuck) Sanford of Local 920 (shown at top right, standing on stage). Next to him, second from right, is President and Business Agent Fred Burlin; and Mrs. Ethel Plummer, who retired this year after serving the Brotherhood for 17 years as Office Secretary of the local. Albert O. Horne, who has held the office of financial secretary for 20 of his 25 years of membership, is shown, second from right, kneeling in the front row. The following members were honored:

Emil E. Allison, Lorenzo T. Arbiso, Ronald Belben, Ed. E. Blankenship, Theo. E. Bowen, Ralph Brooks, J. D. Brown, W. G. Brown, Roy E. Butler, Neil Carson, Emil J. Chaloux, Jerry V. Chocek, Roy Coe, Joseph F. Cross, Victor Danielson, Laurence A. Davis, Earl A. Delp, J. D. Edwards, Wilbur R. Engel, Albert M. Englert, J. R. Fitzpatrick, James P. Ford, G. T. Friend, John Fulton, Homer Gentry, Joseph Ghione, J. C. Glover, James E. Greet, Harold E. Hansen, Floyd A. Harp, Charles E. Harris, Loren Grenier, V. L. Herriman, Leroy G. Hopper, Albert O. Horne, Ciril Huyghe, Jesse L. Johnson, Frank O. Kennedy, Louis Konvick, Roy A. Lapp, Wilton N. Lohman, T. C. Longwell, Anson H. Lowney, W. W. Lumbley, Harvey G. March, Jesse McDonald, Herman H. Meinert, Lon C. Miller, Jack L. Mullins, Fields U. Nelson, K. V. Reed, W. N. Richardson, Wm. A. Roof, Willie Smith, Houston Striplin, Reid Tanner, Noah Taulbee, Ben F. Thompson, James L. Travis, Roland B. Upham, Arie Vandenberge, Arthur D. Van Vliet, Henry Wiesner, Walter Winters, and Leonard J. Zensen.

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(5) MONROE, LA.—At a recent meeting of Local 1811, twenty-five year pins were presented to eleven members by Gene P. Hill, International Representative. Seated, left to right, are: Marl Manning, Robert W. Funderburk, Sr., James C. Thompson, James A. Arledge, Travis Spence, Joseph Petch, Sr. Standing, left to right, are: L. L. McMillan, Executive Secretary of the N.E. La. District Council; E. B. Head, business representative, Local 1811; Gene P. Hill, international representative; H. W. Brewer, George L. Roth, W. R. Pierce, F. R. Redden, A. G. Patterson and Don Gilbert, business representative, Local 953, Lake Charles, La.

Also eligible for twenty-five-year pins, although not present, were: Troy Adams, Jackson Bennett, C. B. Brown, Cecil Brumley, John Catalina, Herman W. Chilton, Pat Fairley, Sr., S. M. Foster, Shelton G. Foster, C. L. Gilbert, Huddle Grant, B. F. Hale, R. T. Humphreys, R. W. Lee, Jack Lewis, Harvey W. Moore, Louis Pringle, J. D. Pruitt, W. L. Pruner, L. A. Shows, Ira C. Smith, Vernon Tidwell, A. L. Twitchell and Bailey Weston.

(6) TORONTO, ONT.—Local 27 recently presented 25-year pins to 44 of its members in ceremonies held at one of Toronto's favorite beef houses. Pictured with the recipients are these prominent guests: Andy Cooper (third from extreme left), retired Board Member from the 9th District; and William Stefanovitch (second from extreme right), present Board Member from the 9th District.

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(7) FORT DODGE, IOWA — Three members of Local 641 were presented with 25-year buttons in October. The fine example set by these old-timers has served as an inspiration for the younger members. The recipients are pictured, left to right: A. Floyd Petersen, Oliver E. Balm, and Melvin C. Jensen with E. M. McCullough, president of Local 641, who made the pin presentations.

(8) RENTON, WASH.—Pictured are members of Local 1797 who were awarded 25-year service pins in October. They are James W. Bellmore, Thomas Aarhus, William J. Deering, Percy E. Graves, Joe Bean, George W. Hastings, Frank Hren, Merton H. Brush, Knut S. Knutson, Wayne Matta, J. W. Longinaker, Willard K. Cranford, Richard E. Peterson, George M. Morden, John S. Weber, George D. Desjardins, Roy V. Richardson, Arthur E. Blackford, Elmer E. Porter, and Leo D. Webster.

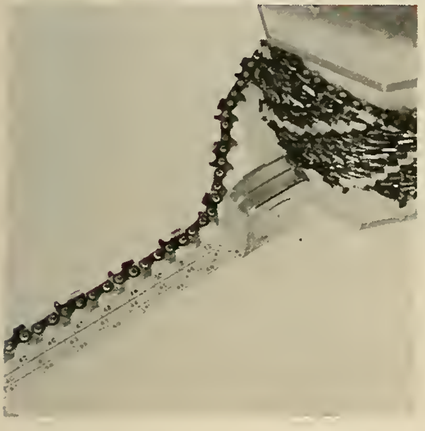
(9) RACINE, WIS.—Local 91 honored four "old timers" for their long service to the Brotherhood at a recent pin presentation ceremony. William Kornwolf, president of the local, is shown presenting 50-year pins to (left to right) Peter Thellefson, George Gehrman, James Matson, and Marius Frandsen.

9

(10) WACO, TEXAS—At a recent dinner given by Local 622, brothers who have been continuous members for twenty-five years or more were honored and presented with pins. Members are pictured, left to right: D. B. Wiley, H. S. Cantrell, H. E. Graham, Sr., Chester V. Smith, Executive Secretary Texas State Council of Carpenters; E. C. Lowe, Business Representative of Local 622, W. H. Crouch, Vice President of Local 622; James E. Lewis, R. L. Brown, John A. Nixon, Walter D. Galloway, J. E. Gray, Jr., J. C. Ellison, T. H. White, Otis Montgomery, L. G. Hayes, C. B. McKerald, Don Cox, A. M. Wusterhausen, Fred Ray, W. F. Felty, Joe Creed, R. E. Horn, Henry Ihenfelft, J. M. Huckabee, Ernest E. Matustik, H. L. Peterson, H. E. Crouch, W. L. Smallwood, D. C. Porterfield, H. D. Barry, L. B. Walker, H. G. Fields, W. A. Skipworth, John W. Thompson, W. S. Armstrong, J. R. Denton, J. C. Sullenberger, A. D. Sample, J. Frank Chamblee, Moody Edwards, H. E. Peterson, James E. Johnson, Lewis Foss, J. E. Kendrick, E. L. Hancock, Jack West, R. L. Hayman, and C. A. Borchart.

10

SAW CHAIN MEASURING TAPE



A special saw chain measuring tape called "Powerflite" has been introduced. The tape has five saw chain pitch scales for measuring all ⅜", .404", 7/16", 9/16" and ½" pitch saw chains. It also includes a 120 inch scale in 1/16 inch measurements.

The tape scales enable the user to measure saw chain lengths accurately in seconds, eliminating mistakes and possible waste. In addition, the tape indicates immediately if old chain is out of pitch or new chain is in pitch. For more data, contact Remington Arms Company, Inc., Power Tools Dept., Park Forest, Illinois 60466.

LUMBER CALCULATOR

In the form of a circular slide rule, a new pocket-size lumber calculator enables the user to quickly and accurately compute the number of board feet and cost of a piece of lumber up to 24 feet long in all common sizes. Five scales show board size, length in feet, total board feet, price per 1,000 board feet and cost per board. The back has three charts showing nominal and actual sizes of all standard common and finish stock, various characteristics of 18 different kinds of lumber, plus standards of grading. It is a sturdy tool of hard vinyl plastic. Fits into any toolbox. Produced by Management Center of Cambridge, P. O. Box 185, Harvard Sq., Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Priced at $3.95, plus postage and handling.

SCAFFOLD CHART

A manufacturer of tubular steel scaffolding, shoring and maintenance platforms, has announced the availability of an 11" x 17" wall poster incorporating a scaffold requirement chart and a list of safety rules.

The 25 safety rules cover scaffold erection, use, dismantling and maintenance.

The scaffold requirement chart provides a convenient method of quickly determining the exact size and quantity of scaffold required to do any specific job. With only two reference points, desired height and length, the user can scan the chart and find instantly the number of frames of scaffold and the number of braces needed.

Also included are illustrated suggestions for tying-in scaffold to buildings.

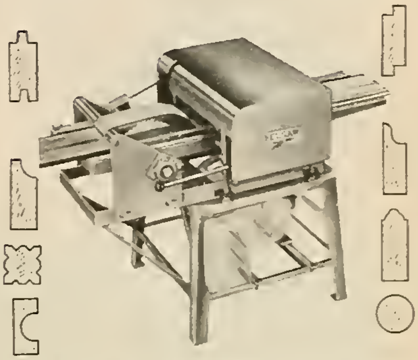
The handy wall poster is available from Deal Products, Inc., Easton, Pa. 18042.

ABRASIVE BLAST UNIT

Inland Industrial Products Division, Inland Mfg. Co., Omaha, Nebraska, announces the completion of the new, improved model SB-1A blast cabinet, developed from the former Model SB-1 which was first introduced in 1963. Five important modifications have been made to give users of abrasive blasting cabinets maximum operator comfort, absolute cleanliness, and the highest possible blast-cleaning performance. These five modifications are: 1) a new, pre-set abrasive suction feed-box that requires no adjustment; 2) new, extra-large operator portholes; 3) new heavy-duty rubber door seals; 4) new cam-type door latches; and 5) new dual light fixtures for extra high visibility in the cabinet working area.

These important modifications, plus its space-saving and front-loading features make the new SB-1A blast cabinet a high-performance, easy-to-operate dry-blasting and finishing tool. For further information, write Thomas Gomez, Sales Manager, Inland Industrial Products Division, Inland Mfg. Co., Dept. W, 616, 1108 Jackson St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

Planer·Molder·Saw!



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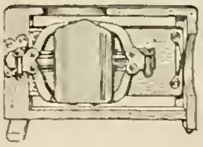

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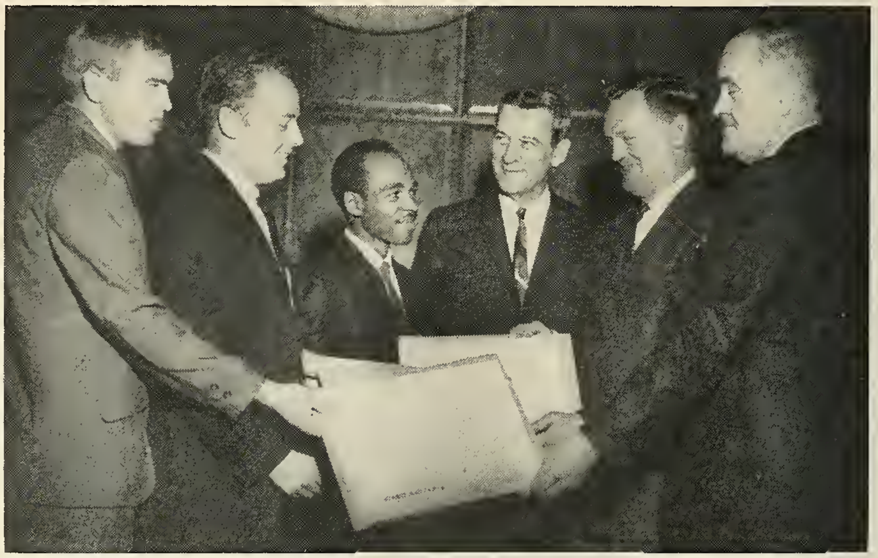
City.................... State........ Zip......

Agencies in Canada Now Available.

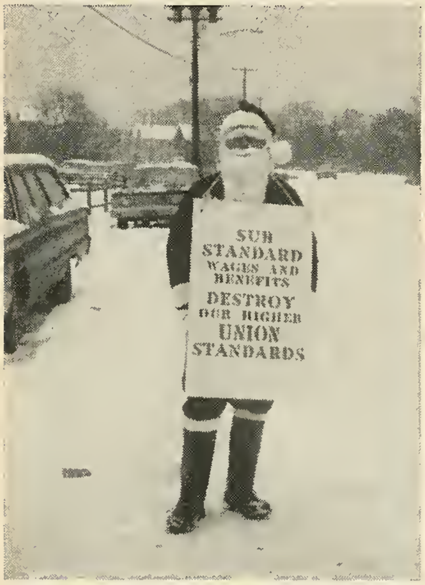
LOCAL UNION NEWS

Chicago Carpenters Honor New Journeymen

The Carpenters District Council of Chicago recently welcomed 60 new journeymen at apprenticeship graduation held at council headquarters, above. Lower photo shows some of the graduates receiving their apprenticeship completion certificates. From left are Graduates Francis M. Freese, Local 141; William J. Allie, Local 448; and Roosevelt Burnside, Local 416; A. "Duffy" Dardar, apprenticeship coordinator; George Vest, Jr., president, Carpenters District Council; and Finlay Allan, first general vice president, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.



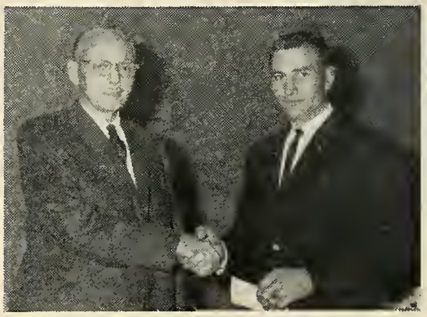
YULETIDE PICKET


SUB STANDARD WAGES AND BENEFITS DESTROY OUR HIGHER UNION STANDARDS

A member of Carpenters' Local 117, Albany, N.Y., pickets the site of a new Burger Chef Drive-In being built at 1333 Central Avenue in Albany. An informational picket line has been on the site since September. To attract attention, last month, the picket donned a Santa Claus suit. Business Agent Thomas Hamill says, "We want to inform the public that the hamburger joint is being built with 100 percent non-union help."

Local Appreciation For Contest Effort

EDMONTON, ALBERTA — General Representative W. G. Stanton presented Eugene Zapisocki, Local 1325, with a check for $100 on behalf of the Alberta Provincial Council of Carpenters. The award was given in appreciation of Brother Zapisocki's fine showing at the International Apprenticeship Competition held at Burnaby, B. C.



Ground Breaking in Rockland County

NEW CITY GARDENS

Local Union 964 of Rockland County, New York, kicked off plans for its biggest year in 1968. Ground breaking ceremonies were held recently and a new building is under way. Occupancy is expected in late spring or early summer. Local 694 executive committee members and guests are shown above. Front Row, left to right: Thomas Sherwood, Edwin Swartwout, Howard Nickerson, Theodore Fogelin, Patrick J. Campbell, Joseph W. Moreno, and Phil Fasano. Second Row: Emil Marinozzi, Richard E. Livingston, Frank X. Kearsey, and William Sopko.

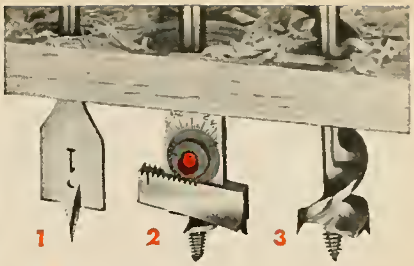
WE CONGRATULATE

HONORED by the Los Angeles, Calif., city housing authority in the center of the photo is Henry Klund, a member of Local 25, shown here flanked by J. L. Keen, financial secretary-treasurer, left, and John Nelson, president of Carpenters Local 25, right. Brother Klund went to work for the city housing authority on a temporary basis in 1942 and remained for 25 years.

DECORATED—*Mike Riley, 20, of Paducah, Ky., has been decorated for heroism in Vietnam. He received the Air Medal for 157 combat assaults against the enemy from helicopters. Riley received the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement in ground operations against hostile forces during the period from May, 1966, to April, 1967. He now is a member of the Honor Guard in Washington, on duty at the grave of President Kennedy. Riley is the son of Tom Riley, a trustee of Local 559, Paducah.*

ANOTHER TERM—members of Local 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, are pleased to have one of their members reappointed to the board of governors of the University of Manitoba. Russell H. Robbins, business agent of the local union, has been reappointed to his fourth consecutive three-year term. Robbins recently gave his support to a campaign led by the executive of the Manitoba Students' Union to have certain questions regarding race, creed and color removed from forms filled in by landlords regarding available housing near the campus.

ROBBINS



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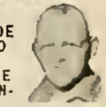

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400 Pensioners Guests At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Local 22 entertained 400 pensioners, their wives, and guests at a dinner served in the Grand Ball Room of the Jack Tar Hotel. Purpose of the dinner was to celebrate the increase from $45 to $90 a quarter in pension payments.

Twenty-five-year pins were presented to 225 members of the local during the evening's festivities.

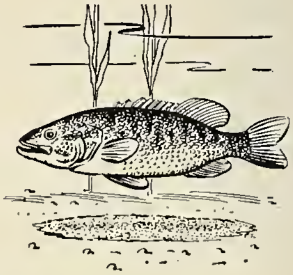
General Secretary R. E. Livingston presided. He was assisted by Charles E. Nichols, General Executive Board Member from the 8th District, and Joseph O'Sullivan, financial secretary and business representative for Local 22.

General Secretary R. E. Livingston (eighth from left) presents Brother John J. Welsh, treasurer of Local 22, with a pension check reflecting the increased payment. Other Local 22 pensioners observe the transaction with obvious interest.

Local 22 officers, their wives, and honored guests are pictured, left to right, seated: Joseph O'Sullivan, financial secretary; General Secretary Livingston; C. A. Clancy, recording secretary; Mrs. Clancy; Mrs. John J. Welsh; John J. Welsh, treasurer. Standing, left to right: Mrs. A. DeYoung; A. DeYoung, president; Marie Shelley; Mrs. C. E. Nichols; C. E. Nichols, 8th District Board Member.

SAY 'CHEESE' TO CATCH FISH

From recent reports of fish caught, it now appears that grocery stores may soon be running competition with bait shops. Such a conclusion is prompted by increased notices of fish taken on cheese. Can't you see it now on television:



"Folks, buy delicious Brand X cheese. It spreads evenly on bread and hooks. You and the youngsters will love its tangy flavor—and your favorite finny target will be lured to death by it. Keep a package handy in your refrigerator — and your tackle box."—FRED GOETZ

Local 33 Installs New Officers

BOSTON, MASS.—Local 33 installed its new officers at a gala banquet for members and their wives. Pictured, left to right, kneeling: John Sullivan, recording secretary; and Edson Thompson, trustee. First row: Richard Griffin, general representative, who conducted the installation on behalf of the Brotherhood; John B. Gioia, financial secretary; Alfred Mirabito, warden; and Richard Gormley, conductor. Back row: Daniel Minihan, president; John Benson, treasurer; Daniel Kelly, Jr., trustee; and Clifford Bennett, business agent. Officers missing from the picture are John Zaccardi, trustee; and Ralph Moore, vice president.

New Officers at New Albany, Indiana

T. A. Pitts, secretary-treasurer of the Falls Cities Carpenters District Council, recently installed officers of Local Union 436, New Albany, Indiana. Participating in the installation from left to right, (front), Raymond Hubbard, president; (to his left) T. A. Pitts; (second row) Morris Herman, advisory board; John H. Boyd, treasurer; Charles Bradley, recording secretary; Boyd M. Painter, trustee; (back row) Clarence I. Sprigler, warden; Charles L. Dunn, conductor; Roy Snider, B.A.; and C. P. Schindler, vice president. Not present at the time of the photo was Deward E. Hopper, advisory board.

HEROISM HONORED

Henry Higman, (center, in picture at right) 77-year-old member of Local 985, Gary, Ind., was recently honored by fellow members of the Lake County CLU and the Indiana State Council of Carpenters for his act of heroism in foiling a robbery. Presenting a citation is CLU President Peter Calacci, left, and Financial Secretary E. B. Lawbaugh.

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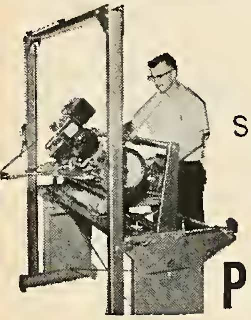

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Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on Page 20

1. The steps and ramps receive abrasive treatment. The grade of silicon carbide is not the same; 1230 mesh is used for steps and 1436 mesh is used for the ramps. Also, the steps are trowelled to a dense and smooth surface and the ramps are trowelled to a rough surface. (Specifications; Concrete Work and Section C-C, Typical Stair and Section 1-1; Sheet 5.)

2. This screed joins the coved cement base to the plaster finished walls and serves as a ground for both surfaces. (Specifications; Metal Framing, Lathing and Plastering and Typical Rail, Section A-A and Section B-B; Sheet 5.)

3. The metal base screed is fabricated as a "T" shape to provide the desired ground height. The ground portion is a double thickness of 26 gauge galvanized steel. (Specifications; Metal Framing, Lathing and Plastering, Typical Rail Detail; Sheet 5 and Base Details; Sheet 7.)

4. The height of the base screed of a typical wall is 4". (Base Details; Sheet 7.)

5. The cement base is turned up the walls with a ¾" radius to the designated height; 2" on the diagonally set screeds and 4" on the horizontal screeds. (Typical Rail Detail; Sheet 5 and Base Detail; Sheet 7.)

6. A temporary wood screed must be set where the partition walls are located. This will allow the pouring of the cement base after the walls are fabricated. (Typical Rail Detail; Sheet 5 and Base Detail; Sheet 7.)

7. The height is 4". (Typical Rail, Section A-A and Section B-B; Sheet 5.)

8. The ceiling height is 9'-0". (Elevation "G"; Sheet 6.)

9. 6" x 6" standard quality unglazed clay type tile is to be applied to this wall area. (Specifications; Ceramic Tile and Toilet Details; Sheet 6.)

10. The height is set 5'-0" from the finished floor. (Toilet Details; Sheet 6.)

11. The color is not specified. The architect is to select colors from the manufacturer's regular line. (Specifications; Ceramic Tile.)

12. Flush metal doors and partitions are used for privacy enclosures in the toilet areas. (Toilet Details; Sheet 6.)

13. The height is 5'-10" from the finished floor. (Elevation "C" and "E"; Sheet 6.)

14. 1'-0" clearance. (Elevation "C" and "E"; Sheet 6.)

15. The center to center distance is 2'-3". (Toilets Details; Sheet 6.)

16. No. The center to center distance is 2'-0" on the first floor and 2'-6" on the other floors. (Toilet Details; Sheet 6.)

17. Backing as required for hanging these plumbing fixtures must be provided. (Toilet Details; Sheet 6.)

18. A 4'-0" x 2'0" mirror is to be centered over the wash bowls in each toilet area. The mirror is to be ¼" polished plate glass, mirror glazing quality, with copper back silvering. The mirrors are to be set with plywood backing with polished aluminum mirror frame. (Specifications; Glass and Glazing and Elevation "D"; Sheet 6.)

19. The height is not designated so the information must be obtained from the architect. It is not advisable to "scale off" missing dimensions from the plans. Errors and omissions in the plans must be referred to the architect. (Specifications; General and Special Conditions and Elevation "D"; Sheet 6.)

20. The elevator contractor is to submit complete shop drawings which designate location and arrangement of elevator equipment. These drawings must be approved prior to beginning the installation. (Specifications; Elevator and Elevator Details; Sheet 6.)

21. The floor to floor distance between stops is 11'-0". (Enclosure Details and Section A-A; Sheet 6.)

22. The metal jamb projects ½". (Enclosure Details; Sheet 6.)

23. The terrazzo floor is 2½" thick. (Enclosure Details; Sheet 6.)

24. The terrazzo returns up the wall to the marble with a 1" radius and is carried to a height of 6"; stopping at the metal base bead placed at this height. (Section A-A; Sheet 6 and Entrance and Lobby Elevations; Sheet 8.)

25. The sill width is 5". (Enclosure Details; Sheet 6.)

26. The sills are to be supported on steel anchors securely fastened to the floor construction and set in proper relation to the elevator car guides. They should be set prior to the erection of the rough walls. (Specifications; Elevators.)

27. The distance is 2¼". (Enclosure Details; Sheet 6.)

28. 3'-4½"; finished opening of 3'-0" plus 2¼" at each jamb. (Enclosure Details and Typical Plan; Sheet 6.)

29. The distance is 3½". (Enclosure Details; Sheet 6.)

30. The height is 7'-2¼" from the finished floor. (Enclosure Details and Section A-A; Sheet 6.)

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Feirstien, William
Langauer, Ercio
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Rochon, Rene H.

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Maurs, Denis
Re, Pete

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Danison, Elray
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Spoon, Albert
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Olson, Axel
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(Continued on page 38)

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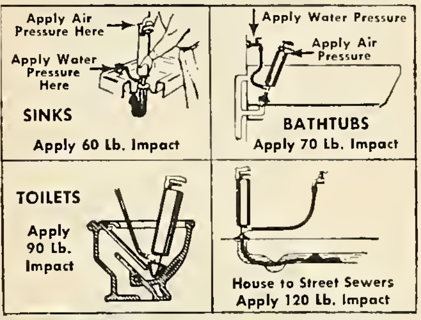

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Labor Fights Court Battles To Protect Key Union Rights

Organized labor is engaged in highly important battles—one of them already has been won—before the U.S. Supreme Court to strengthen the rights of unions and their members in three areas—scale wages, picketing and economic strike rights.

A case already won is that of the Carpenters against the Fleetwood Trailer Company of Riverside, California, and involved the rights of strikers. After a two-week strike some of the strikers got their jobs back but six others did not. The six appealed and the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the company's failure to rehire them was illegal discrimination.

Eventually, the company offered the six re-employment but sought to hire them as new employees without offering them back pay and restoring their seniority rights. The NLRB ruled against the company which then appealed to the courts. The 9th Circuit Court reversed the NLRB and the case was taken to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The High Court, by a vote of 8 to 0, upheld the NLRB and the Carpenters. Justice Abe Fortas, writing the decision, held that the AFL-CIO "friend of the court" brief was correct in contending that the status of a striker continues until he was obtained other regular and substantially equivalent employment and does not lose any of the rights pertaining to a striker.

The right of a union to protect its members by setting up rules that preserve pay scales has been upheld by the AFL-CIO in a "friend of the court" brief in the case of the American Federation of Musicians against a group of band leaders who have challenged the right of the union to enforce minimum scale for the leaders themselves.

The band leaders, claiming to be independent employers but who actually do the same work as the rest of the band in supper clubs and private entertainment, have been taking less than scale wages for their own services.

The Musicians, and the AFL-CIO in support, argue that a band leader who does the same work as the rest of the band is undercutting scale and eroding the wage scales of other musicians by taking less wages. It is the duty of a union to protect its members and oppose such practices. The case involves anti-trust questions and the AFL-CIO in its briefs presented previous court decisions exempting unions from the anti-trust laws on the basis that "labor is not a commodity."

LAKELAND NEWS

Joseph S. Egenes of Local Union 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., arrived at the Home November 6, 1967.

James W. Plummer of Local Union 200, Columbus, Ohio, arrived at the Home November 7, 1967.

L. Gottfrid Larson of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home November 9, 1967.

Peter F. Savern of Local Union 20, Staten Island, N. Y., arrived at the Home November 10, 1967.

Glen J. Dennison of Local Union 639, Akron, Ohio, arrived at the Home November 13, 1967.

Walter H. Johnson of Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home November 27, 1967.

It has been reported to us that Brother Ivar Johnson died November 1, 1967, while on leave. However, we have been unable to get confirmation at this time.

Joseph A. Pelletier of Local Union 107, Worcester, Mass., passed away November 6, 1967. Burial was at Worcester, Mass.

Fred Mueller of Local Union 483, San Francisco, Calif., passed away November 13, 1967, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Adam C. Parbel of Local Union 335, Grand Rapids, Mich., passed away November 30, 1967. Burial was at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Members who visited the Home during November

Axel Anderson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Andrew Chapman, L.U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Wiley, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Forrest Sours, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
John Courtney, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
Keith Clinton, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Alex Vander Beek, L.U. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Wendell Sandivier, L.U. 758, Indianapolis, Ind.
Martin Radtke, L.U. 3203, Shawano, Wisc.
W. A. Griffin, L.U. 758, Indianapolis, Ind.
Arthur Perker, L.U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Norman Bland, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Fred Odell, L.U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
John Younger, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
H. F. Crippen, L.U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
Ed Thien, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
George Bach, L.U. 1739, St. Louis, Mo.
George Steck, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Elling Skaar, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Remer, L.U. 1, Sarasota, Fla.
O. V. Thurman, L.U. 360, Galesburg, Ill.
Pete Liebelt., L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Frank Grekl, L.U. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.
Rudy Hall, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles Beers, L.U. 474, Schenectady, N. Y.
George Blackwell, L.U. 964, New Port Richey, Fla.
Laurence Saviano, L.U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Lowell Lantrip, L.U. 599, Highland, Ind.
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James Van Der Lulip, L.U. 490, Clifton, N. J.
Howard Tresp, Sr., L.U. 355, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gerner Johnson, L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Johnson, L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. J. Jiracek, L.U. 1786, Westchester, Ill.
Henry Machold, L.U. 43, Haddam, Conn.
Peter Trautmann, L.U. 298, Ozone Park, N. Y.
Harry Johnson, L.U. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.

LAKELAND LUCK

John W. Ahlgren of Local 1319, Albuquerque, N.M., with a black bass he pulled from Lake Gibson at the Carpenters Home, Lakeland, Florida.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore	21
Audel, Theodore	39
Belsaw Institute	14
Belsaw Power Tools	31
Belsaw Sharp-All Co.	35
Chicago Technical College	19
Eliason Stair Gauge	36
Estwing Manufacturing	36
Foley Manufacturing	23
Foley Manufacturing	36
Garlinghouse, L. F.	35
Hydrolevel	38
Irwin Auger Bit	33
Kant-Slam	31
Locksmithing Institute	33
Lufkin Rule	17
Miller Sewer Rod Co.	38
Riechers, A.	39
Stanley Works	Back Cover

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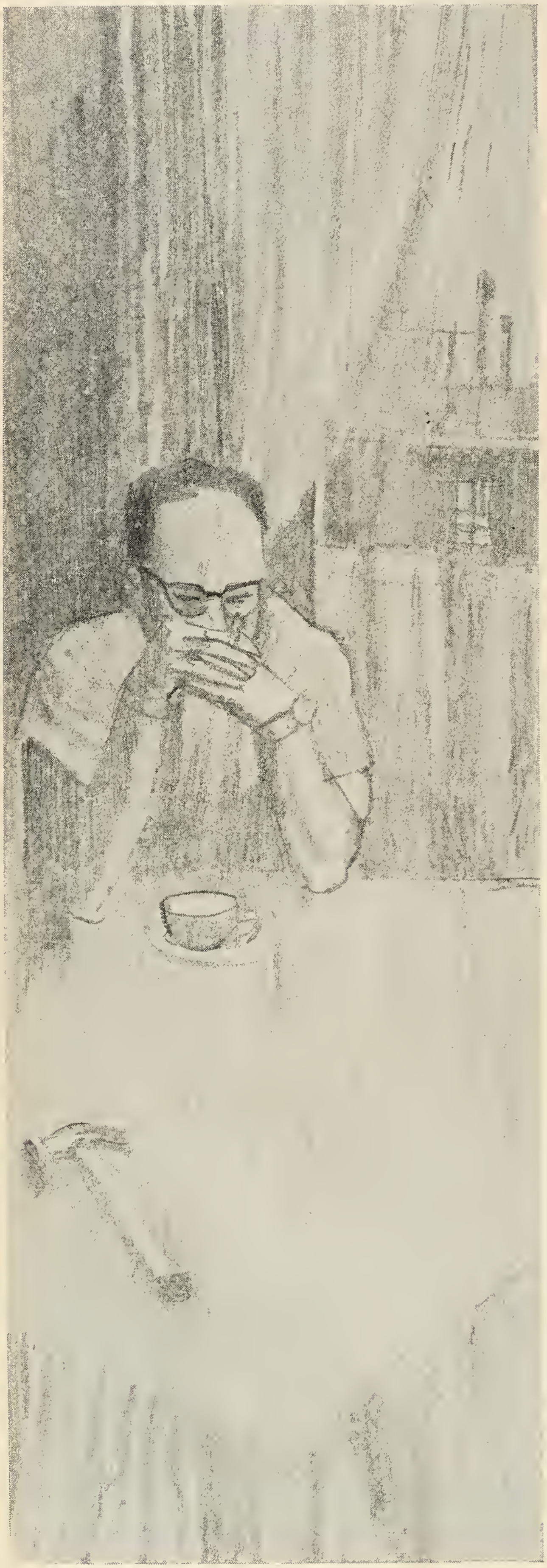

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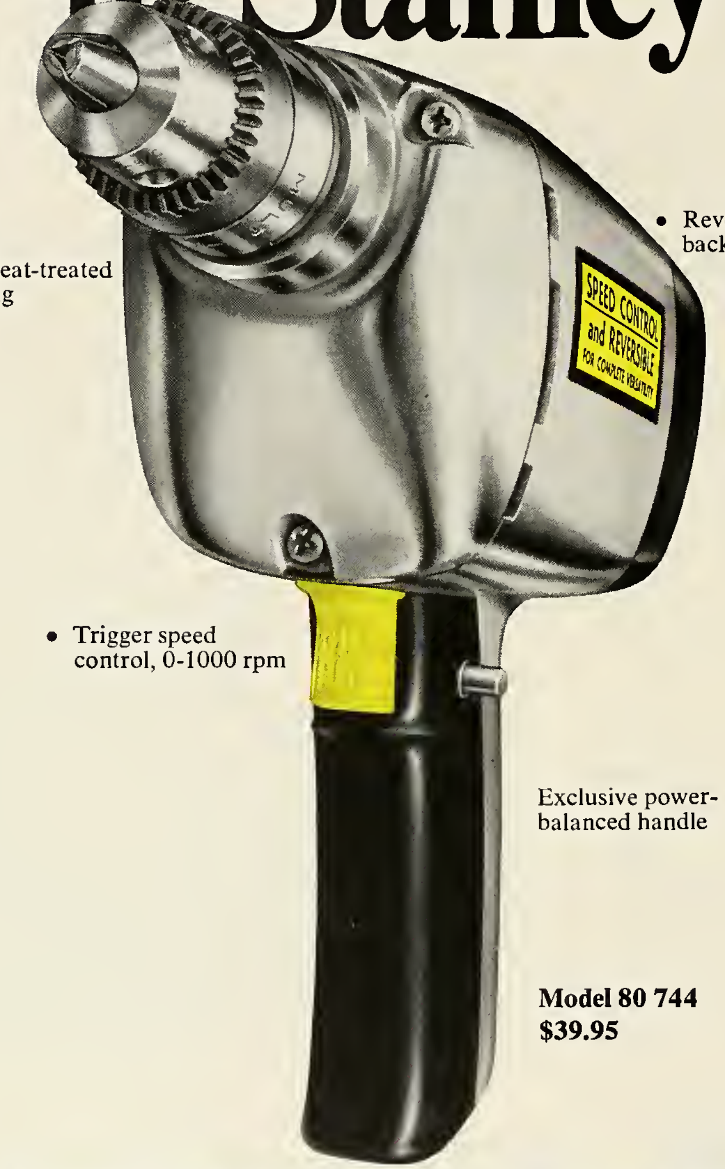

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

FEBRUARY, 1968

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In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII No. 2 FEBRUARY, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE ·

NEWS AND FEATURES

Outside Work in Any Weather, Any Season 2

"Ceilings Systems" Dispute Resolved .... Special Report 6

Brotherhood Spearheads Drive to Keep U.S. Logs for U.S. Mills 8

Carpenters in 9 Communities Involved in Copper Strike 11

The New Social Security Law 13

International Woodworkers Conference, ILO .... Special Report 18

Apprenticeship and the GI Bill .... Hugh Murphy 22

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 5

Editorials 12

Canadian Report 15

Plane Gossip 16

What's New in Apprenticeship and Training? 20

Of Interest to Our Industrial Locals 23

Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 24

Local Union News 26

Home Study Course, Advanced Blueprint Reading, X 30

Service to the Brotherhood 31

In Memoriam 37

Lakeland News 39

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Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

At no time in our life as a nation is the inspiration and example of patriots such as George Washington more urgently needed. In an atmosphere in which the ideals of the young are turned to cynicism by the lack of moral direction of their elders, his life speaks to us of uncompromising integrity free from the embarrassment of false sophistication, of unshakable courage in the face of ridiculous odds, of devotion to principle whatever the personal cost and a recognition of the invigorating effects of a generous response to the call of duty.

In his first message to Congress, President Washington spoke of adding to the security of America's new, free constitution the judgment to differentiate the spirit of liberty from the abuses of license. He recognized and exemplified this fine balance, employing every legitimate means to achieve national freedom without once abandoning the straight and narrow way of personal and professional morality and integrity.

By our standards, he came almost empty-handed to his great task of leadership in desperate war and equally-dangerous peace. No money, few troops, scanty and unreliable organization, nonexistent precedents. But the assets he had, courage, character and confidence in God, were more than enough to tip the scale in our favor.

Outside Work

...IN ANY WEATHER ...IN ANY SEASON

New government policies and further use of new techniques and tools can reduce time lost because of bad weather

■ Low temperatures, frozen ground, snow, rain, and mud have all played havoc at one time or another with outdoor construction work.

Many times a carpenter has had to knock off work because his hands were too cold to handle the tools . . . or he has to wait with the concrete masons for forms to set after a heavy rain or snowstorm . . . or he has sat around a tool shed with coffee and cigarettes while a teamster struggles through mud and slush to reach the job site with building materials.

The piledriver must stay home, out of work because the pumps can't get water out of the foundation.

Over the years, technological developments—new tools, new building materials, new techniques—have made it possible to overcome many of these obstacles. But, in spite of such advances, the seasonal nature of construction work and traditions which surround it have made it hard for craftsmen to find work year-around.

Recently, two work specialists, Robert J. Myers and Sol Swerdloff, Deputy US Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Chief of the Division of Program Planning and Evaluation, respectively, took a fresh look at the problems of "seasonality" in construction, and reported their findings.

They found, for example, that seasonal layoffs in the industry cause a hardship for the entire population and not only for the 4.6 million building and construction tradesmen.

"The major burden of seasonality falls on the consumer," they stated. They cited the higher wages and overtime premiums which the union craftsman must have to carry him through the lean periods of each work year. They referred to "excessive equipment costs and swollen overhead."

"These extra expenses are passed on to the public in increased housing costs, inflated taxes and fees, and more expensive business services. Of about $70 billion paid out annually for construction under contract, some $3 to $4 billion is attributable to the seasonal nature of the industry."

The two researchers pointed out that many construction workers displaced by seasonal factors receive unemployment insurance benefits, find winter work in other industries, and some treat the winter months as a forced vacation and withdraw from the labor force.

Nevertheless, the uncertainties caused by adverse weather keep craftsmen on a "hand to mouth" escalator until the sun comes from behind the clouds again.

There are ways to beat the seasonality rap, however. Trouble is that many of these ways are still not used by some contractors and some workers.

As early as 1924, Herbert Hoover, who was then Secretary of Commerce, stated: ". . . The seasonal character of the construction industries is to a considerable extent a matter of custom and habit, not of climatic necessity."

In the United States, the chief

accomplishments toward reducing seasonality have been in the technical field. American scientists and engineers have developed scores of materials and techniques to permit continuation of construction operations in cold weather.

Unfortunately, such methods, although widely known, are not widely used. Some of them are suitable for large contractors only; some appear to lower the quality of the product or to increase costs. Often they are neglected in favor of the traditional practice of curtailing operations with the approach of winter.

A few of the many materials and techniques now available include rust-resistant steels that do not require the application of paint—an important achievement since painting cannot be done in cold weather, additives that permit pouring concrete in subfreezing temperatures, and sheets of inexpensive plastics to protect work areas against cold and rain. Also, there are improved space heaters for work areas, power equipment sturdy enough to work in frozen soil, drywall construction which can be installed in cold weather, and the lift-slab method of concrete construction in which all floors are poured at ground level and then lifted to floor levels by means of jacks. General contractors sometimes use systematic work-scheduling techniques such as Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT) and Critical Path Method (CPM)—at times in conjunction with computers—to plan the sequence of work phases so that outdoor work will be completed before winter sets in.

There has been little progress in the area of public construction. Officials are frequently admonished, in regulations and policy statements, to plan construction projects in such a way as to avoid any unnecessary seasonality in employment. However, the administrator is commonly faced with circumstances that almost necessitate seasonal operations. Annual appropriations, which often make funds available on July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, exercise a considerable influence on contract dates.

If the contracts have already been delayed awaiting funds, they will probably require work to commence immediately. Public schools are frequently scheduled for completion just before the fall term begins, resulting in rush work during the summer. Also, some building codes may prohibit use of construction methods that would permit winter operations.

The laws or regulations governing highway contracts sometimes stipulate, unnecessarily, that no work can be performed between certain winter dates, or when the temperature falls below a specified level. Actually, whether or not due to legal requirement, highway contracts commonly rule out winter construction for all practical purposes. Thus a typical contract in a border state provides: "Except by specific written authorization, concrete pavement shall not be constructed between November 16 and March 15, inclusive."

A number of countries offer subsidies to stimulate winter construction. The United States has no such program.

The possibility of Federal-State

Unemployment Rates in Selected Occupation Groups, 1957-1966

Month and year	All crafts men and foremen	**Carpenters**	Other construction craftsmen	All nonfarm laborers	Construction laborers
February 1966 . . .	4.6	**11.1**	10.2	10.2	17.6
February 1965 . . .	5.8	**13.2**	12.1	14.2	25.7
February 1964 . . .	6.5	**15.5**	13.7	15.9	25.5
August 1966	2.0	**3.0**	3.1	5.8	8.0
August 1965	2.6	**4.0**	4.3	5.2	8.2
August 1964	3.1	**4.3**	4.4	8.4	11.5
ANNUAL AVERAGE					
1966	2.8	**6.4**	5.2	7.3	11.9
1965	3.6	**7.4**	6.6	8.4	14.5
1964	4.2	**8.4**	7.0	10.6	16.5
1963	4.8	**9.6**	8.7	12.1	20.5
1962	5.1	**9.4**	8.8	12.4	20.4
1961	6.3	**12.3**	10.7	14.5	21.7
1960	5.3	**10.1**	8.9	12.5	19.3
1959	5.3	**9.4**	8.9	12.4	19.0
1958	6.8	**11.7**	9.7	14.9	21.3
1957	3.8	**8.1**	6.4	9.4	12.6

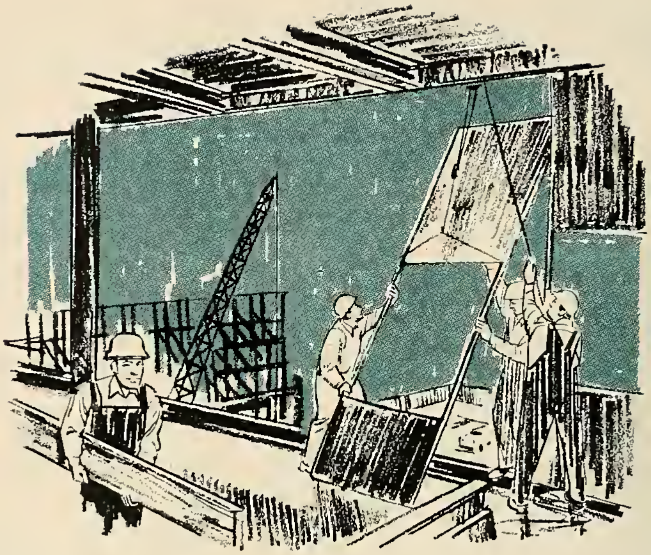
NOTE: All occupation rates are for experienced unemployed.

cooperation with employers and unions in the construction industry to reduce seasonality arose in the summer of 1966. At that time, the Associated General Contractors of New Jersey and Local 825 of the International Union of Operating Engineers were considering a new contract that appeared to be highly inflationary. At the suggestion of the Council of Economic Advisers, the parties agreed to submit the contract to the Secretary of Labor and the New Jersey Commissioner of Labor and Industry for determination. These officials conducted a study which showed that workers affected by seasonal layoffs could afford more modest wage increases if they could be assured of more regular employment. On July 13, 1966, the determination was transmitted to the parties for consideration. It provided for an increase in wages, but also called for steps to provide more regular employment. In addition, the state undertook to review the system for letting and administering contracts in the interest of avoiding the bunching of contracts in the busy season.

After a year of consideration by the parties, it seems unlikely that the stabilization features of the determination will be fully put into effect. The proposal does have some significance, however, in that it demonstrates the interest of government in the problem of seasonality, and provides a clue to government views as to a suitable solution.

Before establishing its own program to reduce seasonality, the United States should examine the programs already being used by other countries. A number of them have been in effect since World War II. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has studied the experiences of various countries, with the intention of publishing an analysis of the methods used, cost involved, and results obtained.

Various types of government subsidies encourage winter construction in several countries. Private owners in Canada (erecting residential buildings with up to four dwelling units) receive $500 per unit if the major part of the construction is completed between mid-November and mid-April. The Canadian Government also pays 50 to 60 percent of direct payroll costs as a subsidy to municipalities that undertake winter works projects of a type that would not normally be carried out in another season. Austria subsidizes certain projects of public interest providing they create jobs for unemployed workers. Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway also provide subsidies to encourage construction activities in winter.



Several countries rely heavily on public education as a weapon against winter slackness in construction. In Canada private employers, churches, and associations join with local authorities, provincial governments, and the Federal Government in an aggressive campaign to make the public aware of the advantages to be realized from continuing construction during the winter. Millions of pamphlets, stickers, and letter inserts have been distributed and many radio and television announcements have been broadcast. In Germany the building workers' union has been particularly active in this field of public education.

Special steps to promote worker comfort are common in some countries. These include provision of hot food and drinks, provision of protective apparel, and special time scheduling in seasons of early darkness.

When all preventive measures fail and layoffs occur, a variety of remedial devices are used to cushion the impact on the worker. Most countries with programs to reduce seasonality have special compensation schemes for construction workers who are temporarily laid off. These programs are commonly financed by the employers under the terms of collective agreements. Adult education and training for all unemployed workers are available in many countries. Usually such training is designed to upgrade skill levels. It is rarely used specifically to combat seasonal unemployment. Special efforts are made in some countries to provide laid-off construction workers with alternative employment in other localities during the winter months.

It is difficult to appraise the results of these programs with confidence. The results of employment stabilization programs are often difficult to distinguish from cyclical and secular changes. The available statistics are not very satisfactory.

In Canada, where one of the most aggressive campaigns has been waged, seasonal fluctuations in construction employment have been reduced. It is reported that seasonality in on-site activity relating to new house construction has been virtually eliminated. Municipalities are undertaking considerably more work in winter than was carried on before the program was initiated. But the costs have been high. The Canadians feel, moreover, that complete stabilization of construction activity is not to be expected. In Germany special compensation schemes have considerably reduced the number of

Continued on Page 40

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

A UNION LABEL recently solved a White House mystery. Newsmen were intrigued by the unheralded appearance of an impressively printed volume of President Lyndon Johnson's speeches titled "No Retreat From Tomorrow." The book was completely devoid of any publisher's name or even the name of the city in which it was printed. It did, however, carry a microscopic union printing label which caught the eye of a perceptive reporter. He tracked the union "bug" to a Baltimore book publisher and gradually the story came out. "No Retreat From Tomorrow" was printed under arrangements by the President's Clubs and the Citizens for Johnson and Humphrey. From now on "No Retreat"—with its union label more noticeable than ever—will be presented by President Johnson to guests and campaign contributors.

LABOR MERGER—Regions 11 and 12 of the AFL-CIO have been merged, Federation headquarters has announced. Wisconsin, which was 12, is now part of 11 which covers Michigan. Region 11 Director John Schreier will continue to head the combined region with former assistant Region 12 director Frank Cronin as assistant director of Region 11.

GHETTO JOB OUTLOOK— Bad as unemployment is in core sections of the nation's largest cities, it is going to be worse by 1975 unless there is a major shift in population over the next eight years.

That is the prediction of the U.S. Department of Commerce as contained in the annual report of Ross R. Davis, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development. The function of his department is to help create jobs and higher incomes in those areas of the country which are lagging behind.

One of the conclusions of the Economic Development Administration, which Ross heads, is that the migration of rural people, particularly the rural poor, to the cities must be reversed and "substantial outmigration from the largest cities" must be achieved if unemployment rates are to be leveled out and the "crisis of the cities" resolved.

WAGE GAINS won by unions in their 1967 contract negotiations were on a good but "modest" level in the opinion of labor economists. Figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year show that approximately 4,500,000 workers were covered by settlements, most of which carried over into more than one year. On the whole the settlements were roughly one percent higher than were negotiated in 1966.

Considering only wage changes scheduled to go into effect over the entire life of the contract average gains of 5 percent were made as compared with 3.9 percent during 1966.

POULTRY INSPECTION—Now that a strong meat inspection law is on the books—in good part due to labor pressure—the next job is an adequate poultry inspection law in the opinion of Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

The reasoning behind this view is that current laws are far from adequate to assure the American people of wholesome poultry and that without knowing it "Americans annually buy and eat a billion pounds of poultry products which have been poorly inspected or not inspected at all."

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION announced last month new steps to prevent discrimination in the sale or rental of houses it repossesses. William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, said all sales brokers who receive listings from the VA are being asked to certify or recertify policies of nondiscrimination. Driver said this was the first general certification of this type since 1962. Property management brokers are being required to file semi-annual, instead of annual, certifications of nondiscrimination. Advertisements of VA properties must include nondiscrimination statements, Driver said.

SPECIAL REPORT BY THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

"Ceilings Systems" Dispute Resolved

AFTER TWENTY continuous years of jurisdictional strife with the Lathers International Union over the erection of certain ceiling systems work, the United Brotherhood has finally affirmed its right to perform this work without interference or cause for dispute. This twenty-year history had its beginning with the establishment of the National Joint Board for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in February, 1948. Its most recent, and perhaps most important, engagement, was before a National Hearings Panel established in May, 1965, for the purpose of rendering a national decision on this work.

As most of you who perform this work are aware, these past two years have been trying ones. There was first the preparation and participation in the National hearing (As outlined in the October, 1966, issue of *The Carpenter*), then the extended litigation before the Federal Courts, which temporarily stayed the decision of the National Hearing Panel rendered August 24, 1966. These Federal Court Actions were instituted by the Lathers National Union in an attempt to avoid the implementation of this national decision. The efforts of the Lathers Union were denied in each and every attempt before the Federal Courts and as recently as December 4, 1967, the Supreme Court of the United States also denied their motion.

You will note from the text of the December 15 ruling of the Hearing Panel (reproduced on the opposite page): "the decision shall be effective on all work assignments made on constructon contracts let on or after January 15, 1968." Since this decision has been rendered, I have met with members of the hearings panel, representatives of the Lathers International Union, and the affected National Employer Associations to assure an orderly implementation of the decision.

The August 24, 1966, decision of the Hearings Panel spelled out the scope of the work involved in the following language:

HEARINGS PANEL

Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally

DECISION ON THE INSTALLATION OF CEILING SYSTEMS

1. The decision of this Hearings Panel is limited to the jurisdictional disputes of work assignments in controversy between lathers and carpenters involved in the installation of ceiling systems. Nothing in this decision shall affect the jurisdiction or work assignment of any other trade, such as, but not limited to, the sheet metal workers, electricians, iron workers, etc., with a claim or interest in the installation of ceiling systems. Contractors shall use this decision as a basis for making work assignments only with regard to work in the installation of ceiling systems involving carpenters and lathers.

2. The installation of gypsum wallboard and other types of panels fastened directly to ceiling joists shall be performed by carpenters. In the event that a carrying channel is used with gypsum wallboard or other types of panels attached thereto, notwithstanding paragraph 4(a) below, the contractor may use carpenters to install the carrying channel in areas not exceeding 300 square feet where there are no lathers on the job.

3. The installation of light iron work in ceiling systems with gypsum, Portland cement, acoustical or other plasters sprayed-on or trowel-applied over lath or directly to structural members shall be performed by lathers.

4. The following types of ceiling systems are included in this paragraph: Direct Hung Suspension System; Attached Concealed System without Backing Board; Furring Bar Attached System; Furring Bar Suspension System; Indirect Suspension System or similar systems.

(a) The installation of the 1½" channel or similar carrying channel and hangers in any of the above types of systems shall be performed by lathers.

(b) The installation of all other work, including the installation of a ceiling system in its entirety if no 1½" channel or other carrying channel is used, shall be performed by carpenters.

5. This decision shall be effective on all work assignments made on construction contracts let after October 1, 1966.

HEARINGS PANEL
/s/ Peter T. Schoemann
Peter T. Schoemann

/s/ Hunter P. Wharton
Hunter P. Wharton

/s/ Wm. E. Naumann
Wm. E. Naumann

/s/ Ed S. Torrence
Ed S. Torrence

/s/ John T. Dunlop
John T. Dunlop, Impartial Umpire

August 24, 1966

To aid in this endeavor, I have prepared and sent to all local unions, district, state and provincial councils a complete analysis accompanied by comments concerning this national decision, describing in detail its intent and how it is to be applied.

As I indicated in this communication of December 20, 1967; "I assure you that I am as pleased as you with the outcome. The results are indicative of what can be accomplished in a team effort, each member doing his share. This monumental decision shall eradicate forever the controversy which has surrounded this work over the years. Brotherhood members and employers alike can now concern themselves with getting the job done without the irritation of needless disputes."

Your Brotherhood, within the context of its formal position, submitted statements and job lists from over 600 employers; all of them attesting to the preference for Carpenters to perform this work and certifying that we performed the work.

The United Brotherhood's formal

position documented and charted this controversy since 1900 dealing with every factor which would contribute to the final decision supported by historical data, drawings, and mock-ups.

All of these facts were presented to the National Hearings Panel and I would like to quote from their decision the following passage:

"This record is undoubtedly the largest compilation, by a wide margin, of briefs, statements and evidence ever presented to a jurisdictional tribunal in the building and construction industry."

This decision undoubtedly is one in which we all take pride. The recognition of our jurisdiction and the decision in essence spells out without doubt that all work in relation to the erection of suspension acoustical ceiling systems is the work of the carpenters.

HEARINGS PANEL

Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally

DECISION ON THE INSTALLATION OF CEILING SYSTEMS

Under date of August 24, 1966, the Hearings Panel issued its opinion and decision on the installation of ceiling systems, which stated that the decision ". . . shall be effective on all work assignments made on construction contracts let after October 1, 1966." On September 30, 1966, the Hearings Panel by telegram advised all interested parties as follows: "The Hearings Panel orders that the effective date of its decision in the matter of installation of ceiling systems is postponed from October 1, 1966, in accordance with order of U. S. District Judge Holtzoff issued September 29, 1966, requiring Hearings Panel 'to postpone the effective date of the decision of the Hearings Panel issued August 24, 1966, from October 1, 1966, until final decision of this Court or until further order of this Court.'"

On January 16, 1967, Judge Holtzoff granted the motion for summary judgment filed on behalf of the Hearings Panel (Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers International Union, AFL-CIO, et al. v. John T. Dunlop, et al., Civil Action No. 1221-66).

On July 28, 1967, under a special procedure for expedited appeals, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia handed down a unanimous ruling in (Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers International Union, AFL-CIO, et al. v. John T. Dunlop, et al. (Nos. 20716, 20727, 20728, and 20769) affirming the decision of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia which had upheld the decision of the Hearings Panel but continued the stay of the Hearings Panel decision until final disposition of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Subsequently, on December 4, 1967, the Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition for a writ of certiorari filed in this case (Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers International Union, AFL-CIO, et al. v. John T. Dunlop, et al., Docket No. 586).

In these circumstances the litigation is now completed involving the decision on the installation of ceiling systems issued by the Hearings Panel on August 24, 1966, and that decision has been affirmed.

Accordingly, the Hearing Panel now orders that its decision issued August 24, 1966, on the installation of ceiling systems shall be effective on all work assignments made on construction contracts let on or after January 15, 1968.

HEARINGS PANEL

/s/ PETER T. SCHOEMANN

Peter T. Schoemann

/s/ HUNTER P. WHARTON

Hunter P. Wharton

/s/ WM. E. NAUMANN

Wm. E. Naumann

/s/ ED S. TORRENCE

Ed S. Torrence

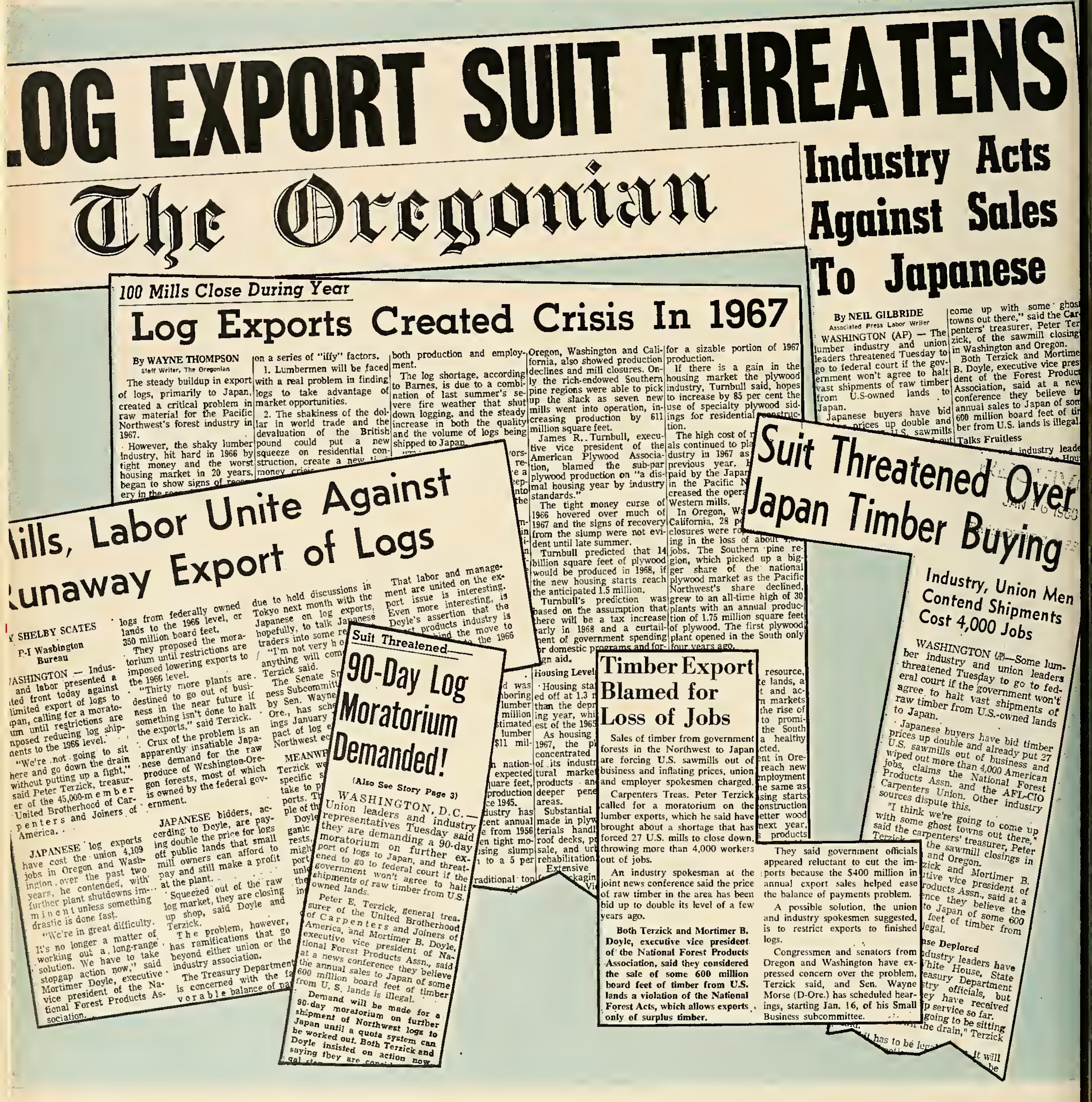
/s/ JOHN T. DUNLOP

John T. Dunlop, Impartial Umpire

December 15, 1967

BROTHERHOOD SPEARHEADS DRIVE TO KEEP U.S. LOGS

Lumber and Sawmill Workers Demand Federal Action to Ease



OG EXPORT SUIT THREATENS

The Oregonian

100 Mills Close During Year

Log Exports Created Crisis In 1967

By WAYNE THOMPSON
Staff Writer, The Oregonian

The steady buildup in export of logs, primarily to Japan, created a critical problem in raw material for the Pacific Northwest's forest industry in 1967.

However, the shaky lumber industry, hit hard in 1966 by tight money and the worst housing market in 20 years, began to show signs of reco

on a series of "iffy" factors.

1. Lumbermen will be faced with a real problem in finding logs to take advantage of market opportunities.

2. The shakiness of the dollar in world trade and the devaluation of the British pound could put a new squeeze on residential construction, create a new money crisis

both production and employment.

The log shortage, according to Barnes, is due to a combination of last summer's severe fire weather that shut down logging, and the steady increase in both the quality and the volume of logs being shipped to Japan.

Oregon, Washington and California, also showed production declines and mill closures. Only the rich-endowed Southern pine regions were able to pick up the slack as seven new mills went into operation, increasing production by 611 million square feet.

James R. Turnbull, executive vice president of the American Plywood Association, blamed the sub-par plywood production on "a dismal housing year by industry standards."

The tight money curse of 1966 hovered over much of 1967 and the signs of recovery from the slump were not evident until late summer.

Turnbull predicted that 14 billion square feet of plywood would be produced in 1968, if the new housing starts reach the anticipated 1.5 million.

Turnbull's prediction was based on the assumption that there will be a tax increase early in 1968 and a curtailment of government spending or domestic programs and foreign aid.

Housing Level

Housing sta ed off at 1.3 than the depr ing year, whi est of the 1965

As housing 1967, the pl concentrated of its industr tural market products an deeper pene areas.

Substantial made in plyw terials handl roof decks, pr sale, and urb rehabilitation.

Extensive

for a sizable portion of 1967 production.

If there is a gain in the housing market the plywood industry, Turnbull said, hopes to increase by 85 per cent the use of specialty plywood sidings for residential construction.

The high cost of r als continued to pla dustry in 1967 as previous year. paid by the Japan in the Pacific N creased the opera Western mills.

In Oregon, Wa California, 28 pe closures were rep ing in the loss of about jobs. The Southern pine region, which picked up a bigger share of the national plywood market as the Pacific Northwest's share declined, grew to an all-time high of 30 plants with an annual production of 1.75 million square feet of plywood. The first plywood plant opened in the South only four years ago.

resource, e lands, a t and ac- n markets the rise of to promi- the South a healthy cted. ent in Ore- reach new mployment he same as sing starts onstruction etter wood next year. products

ills, Labor Unite Against unaway Export of Logs

Y SHELBY SCATES
P-I Washington Bureau

ASHINGTON — Indus- and labor presented a ited front today against limited export of logs to pan, calling for a morato- um until restrictions are nposed reducing log ship- nents to the 1966 level.

"We're not going to sit here and go down the drain without putting up a fight," said Peter Terzick, treasurer of the 45,000-member United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

JAPANESE log exports have cost the union 4,109 jobs in Oregon and Washington over the past two years, he contended, with further plant shutdowns imminent unless something drastic is done fast.

"We're in great difficulty. It's no longer a matter of working out a long-range solution. We have to take stopgap action now," said Mortimer Doyle, executive vice president of the National Forest Products Association.

logs from federally owned lands to the 1966 level, or 350 million board feet.

They proposed the moratorium until restrictions are imposed lowering exports to the 1966 level.

"Thirty more plants are destined to go out of business in the near future if something isn't done to halt the exports," said Terzick.

Crux of the problem is an apparently insatiable Japanese demand for the raw produce of Washington-Oregon forests, most of which is owned by the federal government.

JAPANESE bidders, according to Doyle, are paying double the price for logs off public lands that small mill owners can afford to pay and still make a profit at the plant.

Squeezed out of the raw log market, they are closing up shop, said Doyle and Terzick.

The problem, however, has ramifications that go beyond either union or the industry association.

The Treasury Department is concerned with the fa vorable balance of pa

due to hold discussions in Tokyo next month with the Japanese on log exports, hopefully, to talk Japanese traders into some re

"I'm not very h o anything will com Terzick said.

The Senate Sm ness Subcommitt by Sen. Wayne Ore., has sche ings January pact of log e Northwest ec

MEANWH Terzick we specific s take to p ports. Th ple of th Doyle ganic rests, migh port unl the in

That labor and management are united on the export issue is interesting. Even more interesting, is Doyle's assertion that the st products industry is hind the move to the 1966

Suit Threatened

90-Day Log Moratorium Demanded!

(Also See Story Page 3)

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Union leaders and industry representatives Tuesday said they are demanding a 90-day moratorium on further export of logs to Japan, and threatened to go to federal court if the government won't agree to halt shipments of raw timber from U.S. owned lands.

Peter E. Terzick, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Mortimer B. Doyle, executive vice president of National Forest Products Assn., said at a news conference they believe the annual sales to Japan of some 600 million board feet of timber from U. S. lands is illegal.

Demand will be made for a 90-day moratorium on further shipment of Northwest logs to Japan until a quota system can be worked out. Both Terzick and Doyle insisted on action now, saying they are consi

Timber Export Blamed for Loss of Jobs

Sales of timber from government forests in the Northwest to Japan are forcing U.S. sawmills out of business and inflating prices, union and employer spokesmen charged.

Carpenters Treas. Peter Terzick called for a moratorium on the lumber exports, which he said have brought about a shortage that has forced 27 U.S. mills to close down, throwing more than 4,000 workers out of jobs.

An industry spokesman at the joint news conference said the price of raw timber in the area has been bid up to double its level of a few years ago.

Both Terzick and Mortimer B. Doyle, executive vice presideot of the National Forest Products Association, said they considered the sale of some 600 million board feet of timber from U.S. lands a violation of the National Forest Acts, which allows exports only of surplus timber.

They said government officials appeared reluctant to cut the imports because the $400 million in annual export sales helped ease the balance of payments problem.

A possible solution, the union and industry spokesmen suggested, is to restrict exports to finished logs.

Congressmen and senators from Oregon and Washington have expressed concern over the problem, Terzick said, and Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has scheduled hearings, starting Jan. 16, of his Small Business subcommittee.

Industry Acts Against Sales To Japanese

By NEIL GILBRIDE
Associated Press Labor Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The lumber industry and union leaders threatened Tuesday to go to federal court if the government won't agree to halt vast shipments of raw timber from U.S-owned lands to Japan.

Japanese buyers have bid prices up double and U.S. sawmills out

come up with some ghost towns out there," said the Carpenters' treasurer, Peter Terzick, of the sawmill closings in Washington and Oregon.

Both Terzick and Mortimer B. Doyle, executive vice president of the Forest Products Association, said at a news conference they believe the annual sales to Japan of some 600 million board feet of timber from U.S. lands is illegal.

Talks Fruitless

industry leade Hou

Suit Threatened Over Japan Timber Buying

JAN 16 1968

Industry, Union Men Contend Shipments Cost 4,000 Jobs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Some lumber industry and union leaders threatened Tuesday to go to federal court if the government won't agree to halt vast shipments of raw timber from U.S.-owned lands to Japan.

Japanese buyers have bid timber prices up double and already put 27 U.S. sawmills out of business and wiped out more than 4,000 American jobs, claims the National Forest Products Assn. and the AFL-CIO Carpenters Union. Other industry sources dispute this.

"I think we're going to come up with some ghost towns out there," said the carpenters' treasurer, Peter Terzick the sawmill closings in and Oregon.

zick and Mortimer B. tive vice president of roducts Assn., said at a nce they believe the to Japan of some 600 feet of timber from legal.

se Deplored

dustry leaders have White House, State easury Department stry officials, but ey have received p service so far. going to be sitting the drain," Terzick

has to be le It will be

OR U.S. MILLS

isis in Northwest

Flanked by Julius Biancour, former secretary of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, and James F. Bailey, legislative representative, General Treasurer Peter Terzick testifies before the Morse Senate Subcommittee.

THE Lumber and Sawmill Workers' big push for Federal action to save small and medium-size lumber mills of the Northwest from impending disaster and keep scores of logging and lumbering communities in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana from turning into ghost towns moves into a crucial phase this month.

Hearings of the Senate Small Business Subcommittee, conducted by Chairman Wayne Morse of Oregon, have been completed, and a major conference with Japanese diplomats and lumber industry representatives in Tokyo is set for February 20.

In a carefully-considered statement, presented early in January, representatives of the United Brotherhood indicated, point by point, what actions should be taken to relieve the crisis and assure mills of the Northwest an adequate supply of logs at marketable prices.

Testimony by General Treasurer Peter Terzick, Legislative Representative James F. Bailey, and Julius Biancour, former secretary of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, emphasized that steps must be taken immediately (prior to negotiations with Japanese representatives) to impose a 90-day moratorium on log exports from Federal lands, before a long-range accommodation is arranged.

"With the moratorium, we will be leading from strength in our negotiations with the Japanese, rather than from weakness," General Treasurer Terzick pointed out.

The General Treasurer, who was at one time a worker in the Northwest lumber industry himself, told the senators that the moratorium would give Northwest mills a chance to bid competitively on the domestic market and would cause Japanese buyers to consider the alternative of buying finished lumber or cants, as they do in British Columbia.

The Brotherhood representatives suggested that log exports be cut back to their 1966 level until analysts have an opportunity to consider the nation's needs for the scheduled Model Cities construction program and the mounting demand for housing in this country, following the slump brought on by increasing mortgage interest rates last year. They pointed out that, although forest-reserves studies of recent years show that our conservation practices have been sufficient for current needs, these studies do not assure adequate supplies of timber after 1985.

They countered maritime industry objections to the proposed moratorium with some telling points:

1. The proposed moratorium would not have an immediate effect on exports, since lumber exporters would have to abide by current commitments. Timber on order usually does not begin to move out of the forests for six months to a year. The timber has to be selected, access roads have to be built; and the timber then has to be cut and removed. By that time, with the protection of the three-month moratorium, the domestic market will undoubtedly be in much better shape, so that exports from private lands or from public lands at 1966 levels would keep longshoremen and port facilities operating without hardship.

2. The advantages to port authorities and longshoremen of handling finished or processed lumber at port facilities over untrimmed logs was clearly shown. "Certainly it takes at least five hours per thousand feet more to load a thousand feet of lumber than it does logs," the General Treasurer commented. "I am firmly convinced, and I think the British Columbia situation and even the Alaska situation bears out my contention, that if the Japanese can't buy round logs, that they are going to buy cants or they are going to buy finished products."

3. Japanese buyers are already considering ways of rafting untrimmed logs directly to their ships, bypassing port facilities. Action to adjust timber exports now might prevent this diversion.

These points were brought out under questioning from Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, who expressed concern for the overall economy of the Northwest.

Congressmen from states affected by the runaway-log situation were invited by the Senate subcommittee to sit in on the investigation. One of the solons who joined the panel was Cong. John R. Dellenback of Washington's 4th District.

Expressing concern for the loss of jobs in his area, Congressman Dellenback asked about the displacement of workers and their families.

"Generally they are required to move to the more populous areas," Terzick testified, "which I think adds to the employment problems in our cities. I feel particularly strongly about this, because many of these mills which are closing are located in small towns, and they are practically the only industry in that town. When the mill closes, it creates real havoc, not only for those people working in plants, but for the merchants in that town and for the people in the town who depend upon the primary industry."

The Brotherhood official cited the situation at Darrington, Washington, where the approximately 2,000 inhabitants of the town depend on work at two mills for their livelihood. He pointed out that the mills are hard-pressed and that in some logging and lumbering communities, members of the Brotherhood are only working three and four-day weeks.

"I think that one of the curses of our age is that so many people live in a climate of uncertainty," Terzick told the subcommittee, "and this is particularly true in small plants where, one way or another, the workers have a pretty good idea of what is going on. If there is a log shortage and work is curtailed, and they are only putting in three days a week or four days a week, they can put two and two together and they see the handwriting on the wall.

"It is a terrible thing because it has such an impact on the economy. Even while they are working, they are afraid to commit themselves for any sort of purchase that would require time payments over a six-month period or a year. They live in this aura of fear. It is a terrible thing. I sympathize with them, and I think they are entitled to real consideration now.

"You have all these problems, and there is a great diversity of interests here. The people who own the stumpage want the top dollar. The State Department has its peculiar and particular interest. The Treasury Department has its particular interest (i.e., the "balance of payments" problem because of U.S. money going abroad).

"But when you boil it all down, I think that what needs to be done now is to give some assurance to the mills which are hanging in the balance that they will have a log supply for the next year or two."

He assured the legislators that the Brotherhood is not calling for an embargo on U.S. logs, but for a reasonable limitation.

"We need some stop-gap action now," he said. "We need a long-range study of the entire problem, and, pending the completion of that study and some conclusions, we need a rollback to some realistic figure on the amount of logs exported from Federal lands."

The Brotherhood representatives expressed the firm opinion that laws already exist to impose the 90-day moratorium and that no action is needed by either the Congress or the Administration. A section of the Organic Act of 1897, which established public-land usage, empowers Federal agencies to take necessary steps to preserve our natural resources for the primary usage of U.S. citizens.

To prevent timber sellers from circumventing export restrictions of the proposed moratorium, Terzick suggested some form of log branding to indicate that particular logs are from Federal preserves and may not be exported.

The subcommittee discussed ways in which the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management can assure that timber is made available to hard-pressed mills which are on the verge of closing. It noted that major firms like Weyerhauser, Crown Zellerbach, and Georgia Pacific have voluntarily agreed to cooperate with the program to restrict exports.

Chairman Morse took a few minutes during the hearing to note the important role played by the Brotherhood in calling national attention to the problem. Said he:

"I want the record to show that Mr. Terzick and Mr. Bailey, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, came to me many weeks ago and asked if I would arrange to have a meeting of the Oregon delegation in regard to the Japanese log export problem. I arranged for such a meeting. They talked with the delegation, presented the problem, and that led to discussions with the Washington delegation, and that led to our meetings with representatives of the agencies downtown (the Federal agencies), and finally it led to the December negotiations with the Japanese.

"I simply want the record to show the appreciation of the chairman and, through him, the appreciation of the Oregon and Washington delegations for the interest you have taken in this matter, and your helping to bellweather it, so to speak, as we have led it through to the point where we are today."

Senator Henry Jackson of the State of Washington reviews progress on the fight for a slowdown on log exports with Brotherhood leaders Terzick, Biancour, and Bailey. Jackson is giving the proposals of Lumber and Sawmill Workers strong support.

Northwest solons have joined in a bipartisan drive for Federal action on runaway logs. Among the legislators at the recent Senate hearings, starting third from left, were Senator Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), subcommittee chairman; Sen. Mark Hatfield (R., Ore.); Cong. John R. Dellenback (R., 4th Dist, Ore.); Sen. Ernest Gruening (D., Alaska); and Cong. at Large Howard W. Pollack (R., Alaska).

Carpenters Out in Nine Communities, As Copper Strike Moves into 7th Month

■ Maintenance carpenters in nine Western mining communities—all members of local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—are out on strike against some of the nation's major copper producers.

Local unions involved in the strike include: Local 88, Anaconda, Montana; Local 286, Great Falls, Montana; 112, Butte, Montana; 221, Morenci, Arizona; 238, Ajo, Arizona; 1538, Miami, Arizona; 1041, Winkleman, Arizona; 987, Bayard, New Mexico; and 1326, Ely, Nevada.

They walked out six months ago in support of industrial and craft unionists seeking improved wages and fringe benefits from 11 companies in 23 states. Among the companies involved are Phelps-Dodge, Anaconda, Kennecott, Pima Mining Co. of Tucson, Arizona, and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company.

The United Brotherhood is one of 26 national and international unions which make up the National Nonferrous Coordinating Committee now seeking contract settlements for 60,000 workers in the industry.

Settlement of the strike has been prolonged because of the refusal of industry leaders to engage in genuine collective bargaining on contract issues—wages, pensions, insurance and working conditions.

To achieve a fair settlement, the secretaries of Labor and Commerce have named a three-man panel to ascertain the facts and try to bring negotiations to a conclusion.

Named to the panel were Professor George W. Taylor, of the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania; Right Reverend Monsignor George G. Higgins, Director of the Department of Social Action of the United States Catholic Conference; and George E. Reedy, Vice President (Planning) Struthers Wells Corp., Washington, D. C.

In appointing the panel the two Cabinet officers urged the parties to give the panel members every assistance to bring this long dispute to an early conclusion.

The panel held its first meeting in Washington on Friday, January 26th.

The nationwide strike is now in its sixth month; and the present bargaining situation offers little prospect of settlement within the near future.

Today, 95 percent of the nation's copper mines are closed, and 80 percent of the copper refining and fabricating facilities.

Every reasonable effort has been made to encourage the settlement of this dispute through the normal processes of free collective bargaining.

- The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service assigned its most experienced mediators to assist the parties before the contracts expired. In addition Mr. William Simkin, the Director of the Mediation Service, has personally participated in a number of collective bargaining sessions.
- Federal officials met in September with top officials of the four major copper producers and representatives of the 26 unions involved in the dispute to determine whether anything further could be done to assist the parties. These meetings were to no avail.
- In December, Senators Mansfield and Metcalf strongly urged the parties to agree to the establishment of a fact-finding panel to consider ways and means of ending the copper strike. The unions indicated their willingness to agree to the establishment of such a panel but the companies were unable to agree.

"The strike is creating severe economic hardship," say the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce in a joint statement.

"It is also resulting in a serious increase of government contract costs due to the necessity of fabricators purchasing copper abroad at prices far in excess of the United States domestic price.

"This strike is adversely affecting our international trade situation."

By the end of January two union agreements were reached with management, and two more unions authorized strike action.

Striking Steelworkers won a 96-cent package from the Copper Range Co. at White Pine, Mich., and 51 cents in wages alone, plus fringe benefits, from American Metal Climax, Inc., at Chicago and Cleveland, O. Both settlements surpassed any offer previously made by copper's Big Four companies, where the strike continues. ■

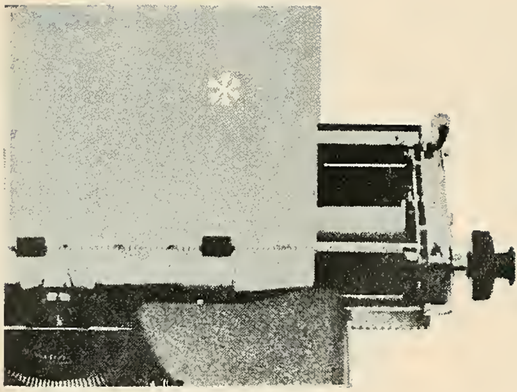
ADOPT A STRIKER'S FAMILY

Establishment of an "adopt a copper striker's family" campaign has been announced by AFL-CIO Vice Presidents Joseph D. Keenan and Joseph A. Beirne. They were appointed by Federation Pres. George Meany as a special committee to raise funds for 60,000 striking workers.

"It is a trade union tradition for members to help their fellow workers in need," Keenan and Beirne said. "The copper syndicate is trying to starve its workers into submission. We cannot—and we will not—permit that to happen."

More than $700,000 has been donated by AFL-CIO affiliates and distributed to strikers who have been on the picket line for nearly seven months. The 22 striking unions of the AFL-CIO have contributed heavily through defense funds. Yet there remains a growing need for financial help, Keenan and Beirne noted.

Locals, groups of workers or individuals can adopt a striker's family for $25 a week, the AFL-CIO vice presidents said, urging funds and pledges be sent to: Nonferrous Metals Strike Fund, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C. 20006.



EDITORIALS

The 'Moment of Truth'

There is no substitute for "the moment of truth" in labor-management collective bargaining, William Simkin, Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, told delegates to the recent AFL-CIO Convention.

The "moment of truth" he defined as including crisis bargaining, the right to strike (on labor's part) and the right to lockout (on management's part).

There are those who would like to void the moment of truth by compulsory arbitration. But, as Simkin so aptly states, their outlook is a mirage. It is wishful thinking. Like so many easy answers to hard problems, it doesn't work.

Neither you nor representatives of management can avoid the necessity of making your own tough decisions if collective bargaining is to survive.

Third parties can, of course, be useful—in fact finding and by acting as sounding boards for issues in dispute—but there is no substitute for "eyeball-to-eyeball" consideration of issues without duress.

Strikes are not inevitable, are not always necessary, and should be avoided. Labor and management sometimes stumble into a strike situation through a breakdown in communications.

As Simkin proposes, "continuous dialogue" or "preventive mediation" are possible measures to take in crises.

We should never stumble into the trap of compulsory arbitration as an easy way out of collective bargaining.

Equality Under Tax Laws

As fervent as have been the President's pleas for a 10 percent income tax surcharge, just so heartfelt has been the insistence of legislative opponents that economies first be wrought in the national budget and that loopholes in the present tax provisions be plugged.

A number of bills have been placed in the legislative hopper to replace the lock on the wide-open barn door of our current tax laws, through which is escaping each year some $40 billion in legally-avoided tax payments—one-third more than the entire estimated deficit of 1967.

An editorial in the November, 1967, CARPENTER on this subject drew warm praise from Congressman Richard L. Ottinger of New York, who has introduced five bills and one Joint Resolution to reroute some of these billions from the pockets of the already-rich-and-getting-richer into the same channel that is fed by the poorest taxpayer. He proposes to submit these largely-untaxed billions to the same rate of taxation applicable to those in our society least able to pay. The Treasury Department estimates that even this modest assessment (14 percent) would yield more than $20 billion in new revenue.

It is anticipated that hearings on these and other bills for fiscal reform will be held by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House in April, and we sincerely hope that greater equity can be achieved in this area which is so essential to a just tax burden for all.

The Young Shall Lead Us

A total of five training institutes for young workers with leadership potential will be sponsored by the AFL-CIO through 1968. Recruitment is limited to trade unionists under 30 years of age.

This is a pilot program under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO's Education Department. First institute is scheduled for February 11-16 at Atlanta, Georgia; the second on a date yet to be announced at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. On February 25-March 1 another institute is scheduled for the Kellogg Center of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

These assemblies will bring together labor's leaders of tomorrow, and we hope that young members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be in the various gatherings.

These institutes will offer an excellent opportunity for earnest young members to learn the background on many phases of union activities.

Labor has somewhat neglected its determination to groom apprentice labor leaders for tomorrow's complex world. Let's get behind this 1968 pilot effort and see that our members are prepared to play active roles in the craft.

The NEW

SOCIAL SECURITY LAW

Its Flaws, Its Gains

WHEN President Lyndon B. Johnson chose to sign the new Social Security Bill in the dying hours of 1967, after long and painful hesitation, he brought into law a bill described by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO as "painfully disappointing" and a measure "to penalize the poorest Americans for their poverty."

On December 28, 1967, in a letter to the President pointing out the AFL-CIO-conceived deficiencies in the bill awaiting his signature, Mr. Meany enumerated the major areas of weakness and inequity in the proposed legislation as follows:

Flaws in the New Law

- **The reduction of the 15 percent basic increase proposed by Mr. Johnson and approved by the Senate to a figure of 13 percent and the lowering of the minimum monthly payments from $70 for an individual and $105 for a couple to $55 and $82.50, respectively. ("The rapidly-rising cost of living since 1965 has used up more than half of the 13 percent increase just passed.")**
- **The requirement that mothers of young children, where the father is dead, disabled or absent, take work or training or lose their portion of the public assistance allotment. ("There are presently some 3½ million Americans actively looking for jobs . . . The great majority of the jobless have limited skills and education; the jobs they cannot find are at the same level as the jobs for which dependent mothers could be trained.")**
- **The freeze on the proportion of Federal money available to the states in matching grants under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program. Additional Federal funds will be available only if the rise in AFDC recipients is in proportion to the rise in the state's population. ("In the decade from 1950 to 1960, 11 million Americans moved from rural areas and small towns into the cities . . . A freeze will leave the states three alternatives—to assume the full cost of 'excess' applicants; to pro-rate the total funds among all eligible families, reducing the individual benefit, or to cut off eligibles in excess of the quota . . . The Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that 300,000 children will be cut from the welfare rolls next July 1. . . .")**

Mr. Meany concluded his letter to the President with the hope that, should he feel that the great need of Social Security recipients for a prompt increase—even though inadequate, persuaded him to sign the bill, that he would move immediately to remedy the evils found by the AFL-CIO in the law by remedial legislation at the earliest possible moment.

Deadline Is Extended For 'Doctor Bill' Care

Medicare's general enrollment period has been extended through April 1, 1968.

The extension gives eligible persons another two months to decide whether they want to sign up for the voluntary "doctor bill" part of Medicare. So far 93% of those under Medicare Hospitalization Plan (Part A) have signed up for the voluntary Medical Insurance (Part B).

Most of the persons who failed to enroll at their first opportunity did not fully understand what medical expenses were covered by the program. After learning more about medical insurance from friends and neighbors who had some medical expenses, many eligible persons changed their minds and decided they wanted the voluntary medical insurance. They could not sign up until the general enrollment period opened on October 1, 1967. They now have until April, 1968 to decide. There is a second chance also, for those whose medical insurance was ended because of nonpayment of premiums. They have until April 1, 1968 to decide whether they want to re-enroll.

Coverage will begin July 1, 1968 for these persons who sign up during this special enrollment period. Premiums will be paid at the rate of $4.00 per month beginning with June 1968. In addition, persons whose initial enrollment period ended before January 1, 1967 will pay an additional 10% above the base rate because of late enrollment. This announcement is directed to those who failed to enroll during their initial enrollment period.

Some of the major changes in the Social Security Amendment as signed by President Johnson on December 31, 1967 are as follows:

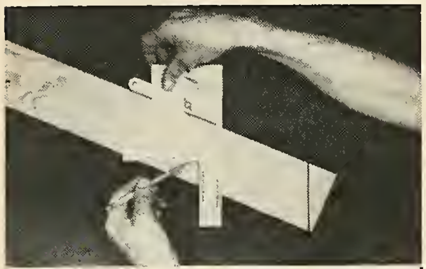
Gains in the New Law

- **A benefit increase of at least 13% for all persons now receiving social security cash benefits. The increase is automatic and will be paid early in March.**
- **The amount of annual earnings subject to the social security tax has been increased from $6600 to $7800 effective January 1, 1968. The tax rate for 1968 remains the same, 4.4% for the worker and the employer.**
- **A change in the retirement test whereby a worker can now earn more and still get a benefit check every month. Beginning in 1968 a worker can earn up to $1680 in a year and receive benefits all year. Earnings over this amount can result in a loss of some benefits unless the worker is age 72 or older.**
- **Dependent children of a woman worker can now qualify for benefits payable in March if the worker was fully or currently insured at time of retirement, disability or death.**
- **Disabled widows and disabled dependent widowers of workers insured at the time of death may now qualify for reduced benefits as early as age 50.**
- **Workers disabled before age 31 may now qualify for benefits on the basis of a more liberal work test; that is, they will need fewer quarters of work to qualify.**
- **Persons enrolled under the supplemental medical insurance may now be reimbursed for medical bills on the basis of an itemized bill.**
- **The time limitation on filing a claim for medical insurance will expire on March 31, 1968 for medical bills incurred in July-September 1966.**

Examples of Monthly Cash Payments under new Social Security Law

Average yearly earnings after 1950 (1)	$800.00 or less	$1800.00	$3000.00	$4200.00	$5400.00	$6600.00	$7800.00
Retirement at 65 or later Disability Benefits	55.00	88.40	115.00	140.40	165.00	189.90	218.00
at 64	51.40	82.60	107.40	131.10	154.00	177.30	203.50
at 63	47.70	76.70	99.70	121.70	143.00	164.60	189.00
at 62	44.00	70.80	92.00	112.40	132.00	152.00	174.40
Wife's benefit at 65 or with child in her care	27.50	44.20	57.50	70.20	82.50	95.00	105.00
at 64	25.30	40.60	52.50	64.40	75.70	87.10	96.30
at 63	23.00	36.90	48.00	58.50	68.80	79.20	87.50
at 62	20.70	33.20	43.20	52.70	61.90	71.30	78.80
Man worker and wife both 65	82.50	132.60	172.50	210.60	247.50	284.90	323.00
One child of retired or disabled worker	27.50	44.20	57.50	70.20	82.50	95.00	109.00
Widow aged 62 or over, widower, parent	55.00	73.00	94.90	115.90	136.20	156.70	179.90
Disabled widow at 50, no child	33.40	44.30	57.60	70.30	82.60	95.00	109.10
at 55	40.60	53.80	69.90	85.40	100.30	115.40	132.50
Widow age 60 no child	47.70	63.30	82.30	100.50	118.10	135.90	156.00
under 62 one child	82.50	132.60	172.60	210.60	247.60	285.00	327.00
under 62 two children	82.50	132.60	202.40	280.80	354.40	395.60	434.40
One surviving child	55.00	66.30	86.30	105.30	123.80	142.50	163.50
Two surviving children	82.50	132.60	172.60	210.60	247.60	285.00	327.00
Maximum family payment	82.50	132.60	202.40	280.80	354.40	395.60	434.40

(1) Generally, in figuring yearly average earnings after 1950, 5 years of low earnings can be excluded. The maximum earnings creditable for social security are $3,600 for 1951-1954; $4200 for 1955-1958; $4,800 for 1959-1965, and $6600 for 1966-1967. The maximum creditable in 1968 is $7,800, but average earnings cannot reach this amount until later. Thus, the benefits shown in the last two columns on the right will not, in general, be immediately payable. When a person is entitled to more than one benefit, the amount actually payable is limited to the largest of the benefits.



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New Data Sheet on Electric Hand Saws

The National Safety Council has issued a revised data sheet on electric hand saws of the circular blade type frequently used in the construction trades.

The six-page data sheet was revised by the staff of the Council's Industrial Department from suggestions submitted by representatives of major manufacturers of electric hand saws.

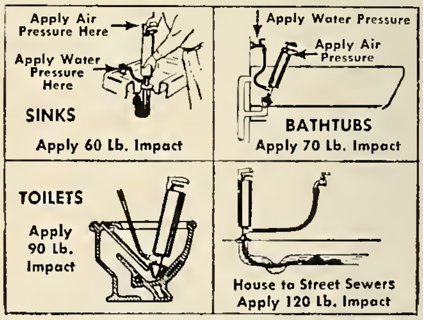
Topics include the most common types of injuries, electrical hazards and precautions, maintenance and operating rules.

Persons interested in purchasing copies—at 45 cents each (lower prices for quantity orders)—should order by title and stock number: *Electric Hand Saws, Circular Blade Type* (Data Sheet 344 Revised). Write to National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60611.

●

The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee needs your support more than ever in 1968. Join CLIC *by making a membership contribution today.*

POWER GUN Opens Sewer Instantly BY STATIC IMPACT!



★ HELPFUL FREE BOOK
HOW TO CLEAN ALL DRAINS
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Presto—one shot of this New PRESSURE GUN triggers a powerful impact on difficult stoppages in pipe ½" to 6"; Rags, Grease, and Scum melt away when struck by hammer-blow in **TOILETS, SINKS, URINALS, BATHTUBS & SEWERS** 200 ft. Amazing reaction cleans full diameter of pipe. Receive a FREE SKETCH of Plumbing Pipeline in buildings. How to Remove Roots. Save Costly Plumbing Bills or start your own Business. Tear out Ad now & write address beside it for FREE BOOK or phone Kildare 5-1702, Miller Sewer Rod, Dept. HF, 4642 N. Central Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630.

Canadian Report

Canadian Unions Push Better Housing as Citizenship Month Theme

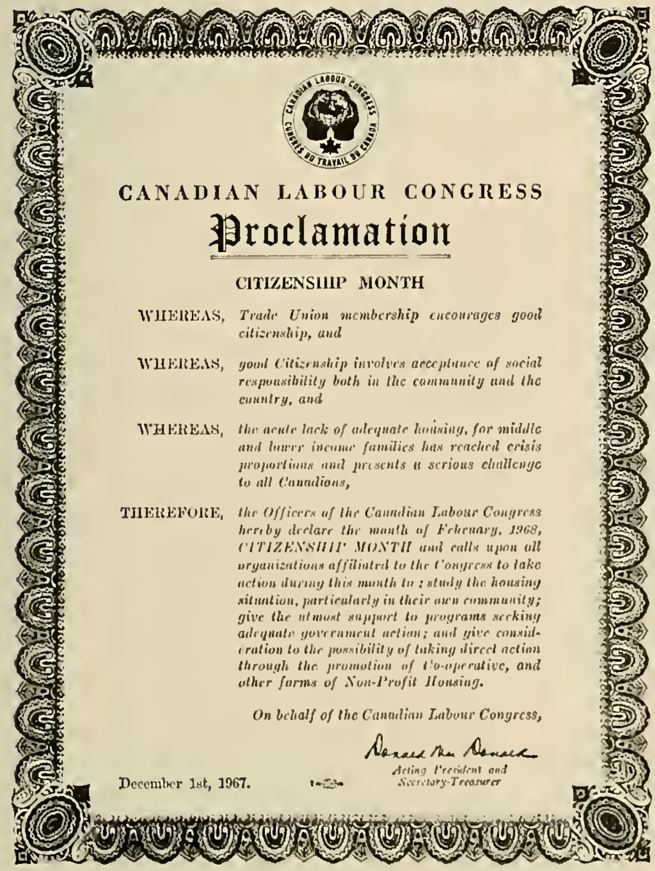
All affiliated and chartered local unions, provincial federations, and labor councils of the Canadian Labor Congress have been alerted to a special Canada-wide drive during February for better housing for middle and lower income families.

Housing is the theme of the 1968 observance of Citizenship Month. A proclamation for the special commemoration has been issued by Donald MacDonald, Acting President and Secretary-Treasurer of the CLC. MacDonald called upon all Canadian unions to conduct special programs, arrange speaking engagements, and take other steps to call public attention to the housing crisis.

The Canadian Labor Congress has announced four awards to be made for outstanding work by an organization during Citizenship Month—First Award, $500; Second Award, $250; Two Awards, $125 each. Eligible are local councils, local unions, or groups of local unions. Judges will be examining specific housing projects sponsored by eligible groups or general Citizenship Month campaigns, which will include "inter-union education on the subject of Citizenship Month and Housing, including community group involvement."

Entries must contain a full report of the applicant's participation, including the names of all committee members and their responsibilities for the program. The format and report of any educational project, institutes, workshops, seminars, public meetings, etc., are valuable. Copies of prepared speech material, the number of people attending functions, the cooperating organizations (such as churches, cooperatives, farm unions, etc.); copies of press, radio, or TV releases or photographs; copies of any resolutions or briefs presented to elected bodies and the final report of the committee in charge. The more detailed the information, the better the judges can evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

Final entries are due April 15. Awards will be presented at the CLC Convention May 6-10. If you want more detailed information, write: George Home, Director, Political Education Department, CLC, 100 Avenue Argyle Avenue, Ottawa 4, Ontario.



CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

Proclamation

CITIZENSHIP MONTH

WHEREAS, *Trade Union membership encourages good citizenship, and*

WHEREAS, *good Citizenship involves acceptance of social responsibility both in the community and the country, and*

WHEREAS, *the acute lack of adequate housing, for middle and lower income families has reached crisis proportions and presents a serious challenge to all Canadians,*

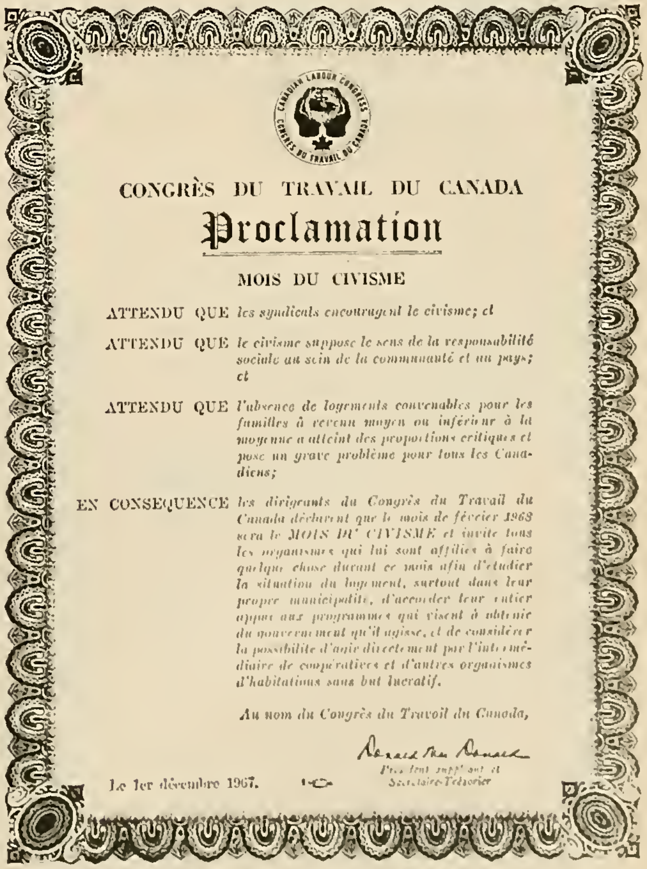
THEREFORE, *the Officers of the Canadian Labour Congress hereby declare the month of February, 1968, CITIZENSHIP MONTH and calls upon all organizations affiliated to the Congress to take action during this month to: study the housing situation, particularly in their own community; give the utmost support to programs seeking adequate government action; and give consideration to the possibility of taking direct action through the promotion of Co-operative, and other forms of Non-Profit Housing.*

On behalf of the Canadian Labour Congress,

Donald MacDonald

Acting President and Secretary-Treasurer

December 1st, 1967.



CONGRÈS DU TRAVAIL DU CANADA

Proclamation

MOIS DU CIVISME

ATTENDU QUE *les syndicats encouragent le civisme; et*

ATTENDU QUE *le civisme suppose le sens de la responsabilité sociale au sein de la communauté et du pays; et*

ATTENDU QUE *l'absence de logements convenables pour les familles à revenu moyen ou inférieur à la moyenne a atteint des proportions critiques et pose un grave problème pour tous les Canadiens;*

EN CONSEQUENCE *les dirigeants du Congrès du Travail du Canada déclarent que le mois de février 1968 sera le MOIS DU CIVISME et invite tous les organismes qui lui sont affiliés à faire quelque chose durant ce mois afin d'étudier la situation du logement, surtout dans leur propre municipalité, d'accorder leur entier appui aux programmes qui visent à obtenir du gouvernement qu'il agisse, et de considérer la possibilité d'agir directement par l'intermédiaire de coopératives et d'autres organismes d'habitations sans but lucratif.*

Au nom du Congrès du Travail du Canada,

Donald MacDonald

Président suppléant et Secrétaire-Trésorier

Le 1er décembre 1967.

PLANE GOSSIP

SEND IN YOUR FAVORITES! MAIL TO: PLANE GOSSIP, 101 CONST., N.W., WASH., D.C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Mister Milquetoast

Daddy was going to bring discipline to the family so, at Sunday dinner he said "Now, children, who has been most obedient all last week and did everything that Mother asked?" And the children chorused "You, Pop!"

UNION DUES BUY SECURITY

One at a Time!

The little boy had just started to school. As he returned home, his mother asked: "What did you learn?" "I learned to write!" he replied. "What did you write?" inquired Mama. "How do I know?" replied the tyke. "I haven't learned to read yet!"

UNION DUES BUY WAGE INCREASES

Daffynitions

Psychiatric war—Nutcracker suite.
Bulldozer—A sleeping bull.
Mischief—The chief's daughter.
Water cooler—Thirst aid kit.
Mountain range—Stove used at high altitudes.
Briefcase—Short trial.
Manicurist—Person who cures men.
Mosquito—Original skindiver.
Laplander—Clumsy person on a crowded bus.
Alarm clock—Device to wake up people who have no children.
Secretary—Girl learning to spell while looking for a husband.
Marriage—Result of a man getting hooked by his own line.
Awkward age—Too young for old-age pension, too old for income tax exemption.
Bachelor—Man who won't take "Yes" for an answer.
Lady gorilla—Monkey wench.
Minister—Man who works to beat the devil.
Nurse—A panhandler.
Kiddiecar—A tot rod.
Marriage—An institution where you can get your shirts done free in the most expensive manner.
Bridegroom—Wolf who has paid for his whistle.
Alimony—Bounty on the mutiny.
Hangover—Where the brew of the night meets the cold of the day.
Demagogue—Man who can rock the boat himself and persuade everybody there's a terrible storm at sea.
Spanish dancer—Snare Andalusian.
Bachelor—A guy who's crazy to get married . . . and knows it.
Psychologist—A man who, when a beauty enters the room, looks at everybody else.
Nice Girl—One who whispers sweet nothing-doings in your ear.
Psychiatrist—A head janitor.
Mixed Emotions—Seeing your mother-in-law driving over a cliff in your new Cadillac.

This Month's Limerick

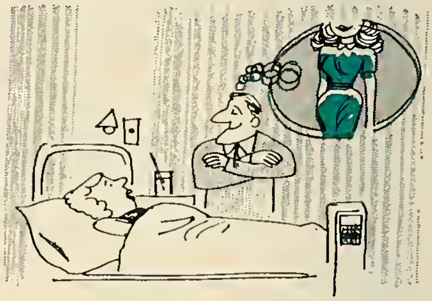
A carpenter, by name of McHugh,
Had a wife whose cooking was "Phew!"
But Sam was quite smart
And when joints came apart
He re-glued 'em with his wife's stew!

—Frances May,
Sturgeon Bay, Wisc.

Nagging Wife—The din you love to shush.
Race Track—where the windows clean the people.
Hangover—When the head you should've used the night before begins searching for a body.
Boston—Where the gals say "nay" with a broad "A."
Cinder—A tiny particle, except when in the eye.
Cavity—A hole, which when filled puts you into a deeper one; the whole tooth.

—Warren Tarbert, Jr.
Baltimore, Md.

Send in your Daffy-nitions!



Who Had a Fit?

The wife, sick in the hospital, said to her husband: "If I should die and you should marry again, promise me that you'll not let your second wife wear my clothes!" "Sure," he replied, "I promise. Besides, they wouldnt fit her!"

UNION DUES BUY FRINGE BENEFITS

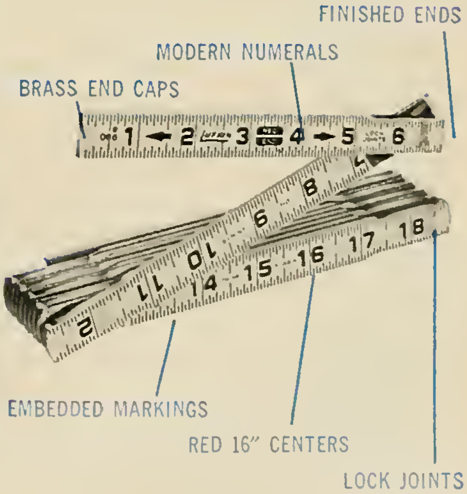
No Party Time

The drunk, heading the wrong way down a one-way street, was stopped by a cop, who asked him where he thought he was going. "Well," replied the souse, "I WAS headed for a party, but it don't matter now, 'cause it mus' be over . . . ever'body's comin' back now!"

Can a wood rule stay out of trouble in the joints?

YOU BET!

Just make sure it's a Lufkin RED END® rule, with positive-lock, spring joints. They incorporate sockets, lugs and slots that mate snugly to hold the rule sections in rigid alignment for straight and true measuring . . . time after time after time. But, RED END quality starts before this—in our own forests where we grow the straight-grained, hard rock maple we use in RED END rules. It results from steps such as embedding markings in the wood in place of laying printing on the surface where it would wear off quickly. It includes big, bold new markings for extra legibility; solid brass end caps, rolled to eliminate sharp edges; finished lath ends to prevent moisture absorption. See them today at your hardware or building supply dealer's.



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A DIVISION OF COOPER INDUSTRIES, INC.

SPECIAL REPORT BY WILLIAM SIDELL, SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

The International Labor Organization Tripartite Technical Meeting For the Woodworking Industries Meeting in Geneva, Switzerland

UNITED STATES Delegation to the Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Woodworking Industries, Geneva, Switzerland, September, 1967. Left to right, front row: Wayne A. Norman, Executive Vice President, Caradco Inc.; William Sidell, Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Lawrence Barker, Commissioner of Labor, State of West Virginia; Thomas F. Murphy, President, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America. Back row: George J. Tichy, Manager, Timber Products Manufacturers Assn.; Carl J. Binner, Vice President, Manufacturing, Morgan Company; Jerome A. Mark, Asst. Commissioner for Productivity, Technology and Growth, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor; John T. Fishburn, Labor Attache, United States Mission, Geneva, Switzerland.

Subject matters of the agenda:

1. ***Social Problems in the Woodworking Industries, General Review.***
2. ***Technological Changes in the Woodworking Industries and their Social Consequences.***
3. ***Occupational Safety, Health and Welfare in the Woodworking Industries.***

TWO HUNDRED delegates representing 26 countries affiliated with the International Labor Organization met in Geneva, Switzerland, recently to study data compiled by experienced technicians and to hear the experience of the delegates concerning the increased problems directly related to automation within the woodworking industry. I was privileged to be a member of the United States delegation and participate in the deliberations.

The International Labor Organizations is not a labor union. It is a unique international organization based on a tripartite basis of government, employer and labor representatives. This organization was established at the time of the Treaty of Versailles. The United States has been an active member since 1934.

Upon conclusion of World War II, the International Labor Organization became one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, presently having a membership of 118 countries. The I.L.O. carries forward its work to improve labor conditions and raise living standards of workers throughout the world.

Briefly, the three major objectives of the International Labor Organization designed to bring about universal and lasting peace based on social justice to all are as follows:

1. The raising of living standards.
2. Promotion of social security and welfare.
3. The pursuit of economic rights of equality and opportunity.

To achieve these goals, it was necessary for the I.L.O. to pioneer in the work of international cooperation helping to advance the development of working people everywhere through international standard setting in the field of living and working conditions, through technical cooperation, through research and publishing.

The International Labor Organization through meetings such as this recommends in statement form principles to guide member nations on particular labor and social legislation.

This recent meeting of the International Labor Organization devoted itself to the problems of technological change and automation within the woodworking industry. Simply stated, problems arising from the increased uses of labor production techniques in the woodworking industries of the world.

UNITED STATES PROGRESS

As a United States delegate, representing organized labor, further being an official of the largest woodworking union in the world, I had a concerned interest in the woodworking industry and its problems throughout the world. I devoted myself to these problems and participated in its deliberations. After hearing the reports of other member nations, it became evident to the United States delegation that America has made reasonable progress in solving employment problems brought on by mass production procedures compared with many other nations of the world.

The meetings concern themselves with full employment; the training and re-training of workers to meet this end. As the sessions advanced, it became apparent that there was a lack of serious discussion concerning the various types of technological change which very likely shall take place in the future. Automation, generally discussed could range from the very detrimental to the advantageous depending upon its need and degree of use in the various countries around the world. I am sure that many of you, members of the Brotherhood, are acquainted with problems of automation and fully realize the drastic change that can take place in manufacturing plants with the innovation of advanced manufacturing techniques. It's the impact of these changes on the workers which creates the serious problem of unemployment which has a resultant impact on the overall economic well-being of a nation.

The meetings spent time developing the cures and preventatives, however, in my opinion, without completely comprehending, the extent of the problem or its increased effects.

There was a great deal of time spent, and very wisely, concerning the need for re-training of displaced persons, proper notice prior to displacing, remunerations during rehabilitation periods and many other constructive programs when the impact of technical change directly affects workers within the industry.

MANY SMALL FACTORIES

Studies indicate that the preponderance of factories engaged in woodworking employ a small number of workers, which in itself would appear to be prohibitive for these types of plants to engage in or make changes that would drastically affect their production operations to the extent that claims could be made of crucial technological effect on the work force.

My participation in this conference gave me greater insight as to how other nations are meeting these problems. The future success of the American woodworking industry depends a great deal on how other nations react to these problems and meet their challenges. One cannot deny these problems have economic as well as social implications which require planning and dramatic action.

Meetings such as this bring together the diversified thinking and experience so necessary in approaching these problems with the hopes of developing some unilateral solutions.

Different nations, depending upon their economic structures approach these problems from different vantage points. Primarily, of paramount concern are those under-developed and developing nations which need the guidance and experience of the more fortunate and successful participants of the conference.

The International Labor Organization office did an excellent job of preparing the material for the meetings and effectively coordinated the meetings to produce best results.

Procedural questions bogged down some progressive measures presented to the meetings. I was disappointed that the voting methods prevented an affirmative stand regarding advance notice to workers displaced by technological changes.

In all, considering the diversified interest and conflicting approaches to resolve such problems by member nations, the session at Geneva, Switzerland was informative and progressive, indicating a growing concern around the world to solve the problems of mass production industries.

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The Pre-Apprenticeship Group, Type I, at Austin, includes:

FRONT ROW, left to right: Reuben Gonzalez, John Varela, William McFarland, Robert Jones, Sylvester Lopez, Paul Garcia, James Schoen and Cecil Sumner.

STANDING, l. to r.: August Fox, Instructor Coordinator; Robert Alvarez, Joe Valdez, Tommy Clark, James White, G. A. McNeil; Business Representative, Dee Pearce; Bennie Alvarez, Frank Estrada, Joe Hollingsworth; John Wagner, Instructor Coordinator for Type II apprentice entry. MISSING: Lavaughn Chambers, Charles Johnson, Robert Pardo and Raymond Lopez.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

New Training Group Underway at Austin

Apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship training leaders of Local 1266, Austin, Texas, have launched their third comprehensive training program.

Classes got underway in December, with 19 trainees in pre-apprenticeship and 20 in apprenticeship at that time.

At the close of the last school year the local union had 42 apprentices enrolled. From June 5, 1967, the date the two previous programs began, until December 3, 1967, the terminating date for the initial programs, the local union processed 126 new apprentices, 104 of which were on the local's membership rolls as of December 3. Part of this training was supported by a Federal Manpower Development and Training Administration contract.

Lake Erie Council Trains Journeymen

An 80-hour course for carpenters in blueprint reading, estimating, and instrument use has been completed in Elyria, Mansfield, and Sandusky, Ohio, under the sponsorship of the Lake Erie District Council of Carpenters.

Of 45 men enrolled, only four dropped out, and attendance every Monday and Wednesday nights was almost 100 per cent.

Two schools held extra sessions to offer more intensive studies. One stu-

Austin Apprentice Entry Group, Type II, FRONT ROW: l. to r.: Herman H. Lamme, Alan Zsolzai, Terry Pringle, Cecil Hoskins.

SECOND ROW: l. to r.: Hiawatha Franks, Milton Leverett, Donald Tucker, Kenneth Copeland.

BACK ROW: l. to r.: Bobby Dodd, Ernest Martel.

And standing is John T. Wagner, Instructor Coordinator. MISSING: David Basey, Harry Boardman, Willie Nelson, Charles Pitts, Reginald Smith, Jimmy Whitehead, Samuel Isaacs, Raymond Meek.

dent-journeyman who lived on a farm let the students use his land for survey problems one Saturday. An instructor used a high school gym for teaching instrument use.

Some minor problems were encountered, Coordinator Al Morley reports. One instructor was lost midway through the course, but local contractors assisted in obtaining a substitute. The district council was also fortunate to have specialists in several phases of construction available for instruction—architects, sewage disposal engineers, and cement association engineers.

Letters were sent to contractors employing the journeymen-students, informing them that their employees had completed advanced training.

11 Journeymen are Trained at Mansfield

Eleven journeymen carpenters of the Mansfield, Ohio, area were awarded certificates, December 6, signifying completion of an 80 hours' advance training course under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

Harry C. Petee, business representative for Carpenters Local 735, and training official for the program, awarded certificates from the Lake Erie District Council of Carpenters, Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

The classes were held at the Carpenters' Hall on Poplar St. and covered blue print reading, estimating and use of transit and level.

Graduates were Elwood Leggett, Robert Crabbs, Nick Olivieri, and Jimmie Scarbrough; William Lysinger and Rudy Korbas of Shelby; Robert Fortney and Kenneth Heimberger of Loudonville; Richard Gribben of Ashland; and George Dill and Donald Brown of Lexington.

Al Morley, of the District Council, served as coordinator of the program which was instructed by Tom Forrest and Jack Clark.

Petee said another class in advance training for journeymen is planned for 1968.

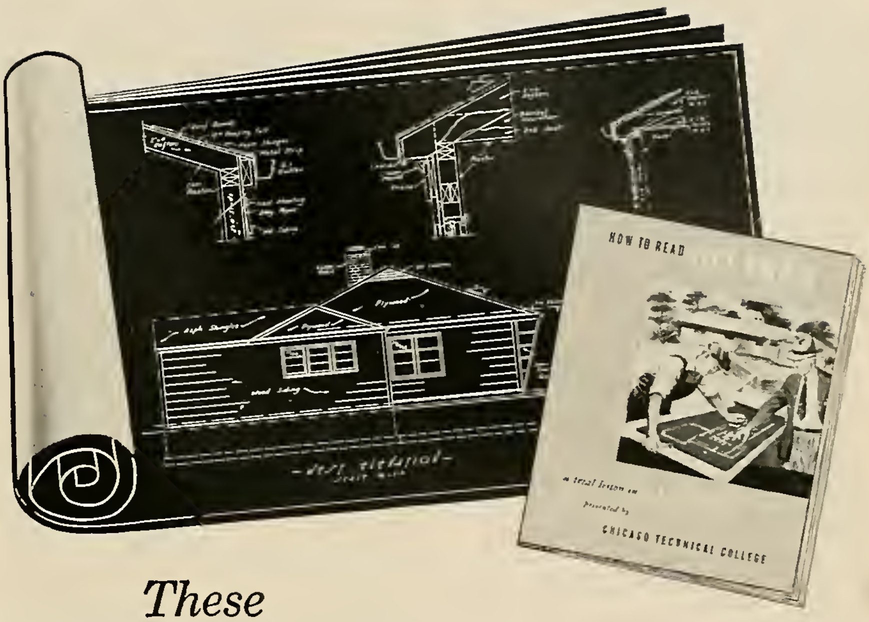
CORRECTION

In the December issue of *The Carpenter*, we stated that the Richmond, Virginia, Program with the United Brotherhood was for the members of Local Union No. 1402. This was not correct. They are members of Carpenters Local Union No. 388.

Leo Gable,
Technical Director

MILLWRIGHT MANUAL

The Brotherhood's Apprenticeship and Training Department has just announced that The Instructors' Manual for Revised Unit 1 for Millwrights is now available. Copies may be obtained at 25¢ each from the office of Gen'l Sec. Richard Livingston in Washington, D. C.



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By HUGH C. MURPHY

Administrator
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
U.S. Department of Labor

Apprenticeship And The GI Bill

A Message from the Federal Government's Apprenticeship Director

The military and naval forces of our country are discharging veterans at the rate of 50,000 a month—more than half-a-million a year.

Opportunities for education and training have been opened for them to help in the conversion from military to productive civilian status.

Many of these returning veterans will not be able nor have the inclination to attend college. For them the skills of apprenticeship may be the key to a highly productive career and all the personal and professional satisfactions incident thereto.

In a sense, the returning veteran is a kind of windfall for industry. It is true that his military experience will be remote in varying degrees from the apprenticeable occupations. But on the other side, the veteran is a skilled man in his own right, accustomed to both the idea and fact of training. The discipline of learning is no stranger to him. For his two or more years of military service, he is a better man.

It would seem to me that one of the most effective means for resolving the continuing skilled manpower problem in the apprenticeable trades rests in the ranks of our returning veterans.

More than this, the returning veteran offers industry and labor a monumental and no more timely opportunity to dissipate the plague of skilled manpower shortages and simultaneously to reward those men who fought for us in one of late history's ugliest and dirtiest conflicts.

The returning veteran also provides the occasions for both labor and industry to meet their stated equal opportunity objectives. About 10,000 dischargees every month will be Negroes or other minorities. The veteran, whatever his color, will be the first to acknowledge that the searing flares of Vietcong firepower somehow failed to make any ethnic distinctions in seeking out human targets.

Moreover, the returning veteran will be more amenable to apprenticeship because of the financial assistance provided in the Veterans' Pension and Readjustment Assistance Act of 1967. Regardless of the wages paid by an employer, this legislation initially authorizes a monthly training assistance allowance of $80 to the single veteran and $90 to $100 for the veteran with one or more dependents, with a sliding scale of assistance as they move up the financial ladder.

The veteran-apprentice will thus be in a better position to withstand the "leaner" period of apprenticeship. Because of this, he will be less distracted, more trainable, more single minded, and more determined. To the apprenticeship sponsor this will mean far fewer cancellations and a much higher completion rate.

Time has the universal habit of not standing still. On the other hand, all those conditions conducive to training in the craft skills are here now. There will hardly be a time more acceptable for concerted action in at least neutralizing the shortages of trained manpower skills. Neither will there likely be a more suitable, or more desirable apprenticeship candidate than the Vietnam veteran. ■

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

Highest Annual Physical Volume of Work Predicted; Increased Demand for Industrial Products Expected

■ According to the United States Department of Commerce new construction put in place in 1968 is expected to reach the $83.5 billion mark. This figure represents an 8% increase, and is the highest annual physical volume of work ever.

There will be an increased volume in all types of construction, except farm construction. The U. S. Department of Commerce predicts the greatest increase will be in residential construction, an increase amounting to 15% to 20%. This sharp increase stems from the need of making up for the unusually low rate of housing starts in 1965 and 1966, the increased rate of family formation which is expected to increase 10% a year for the next five (5) years, (the children of the World War II baby boom are now of marrying age); the replacement of obsolete and condemned housing, as well as displaced housing, as a result of highway, commercial and industrial expansion. This great increase in housing construction will mean a much greater demand in lumber, doors, windows, cabinets, trim, trusses, and pre-fabricated components, as well as complete units.

Our increased population and family formation not only requires increased housing, but requires additional schools, churches, hospitals, stores, as well as additional plants and factories.

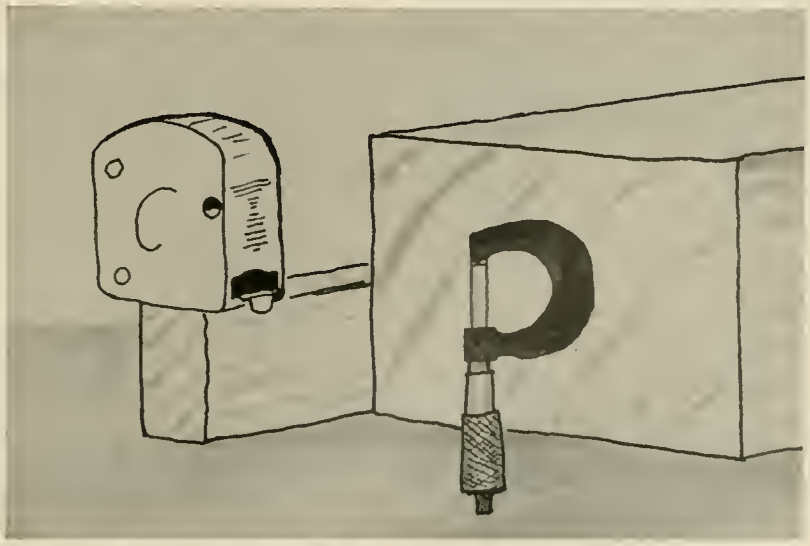
The U. S. Department of Commerce estimates an 8% increase in construction of schools. During the last few years there has been great increase in the construction of elementary schools. This is expected to continue during 1968, but there will also be a substantial increase in the construction of high schools and colleges.

Hospital and institutional construction is predicted to increase about 5% next year; this not only reflects expanding needs as a result of increased population, but also reflects the federal aid programs, which provide financing for such facilities.

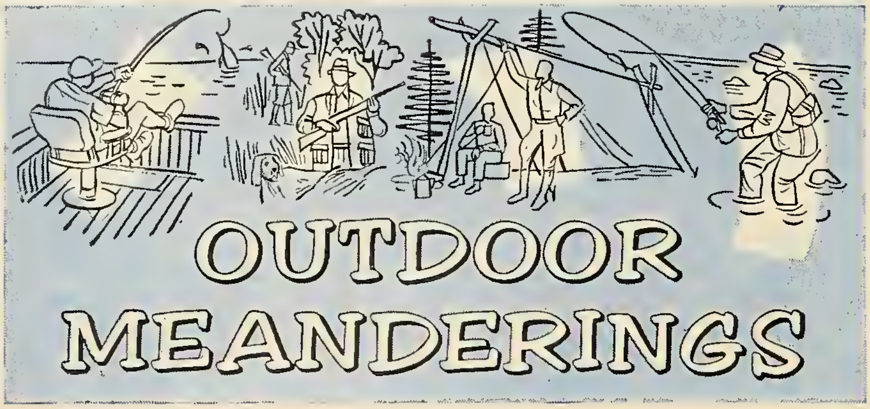
It is predicted that there will be a 3% increase in the construction of religious buildings during 1968, as well as a 3% increase in the construction of stores and commercial buildings, and a 2% increase in industrial construction, such as plants and factories. You can readily see the increased demand for the products of our industry as a result of this additional construction. There is the increased demand for lumber and millwork for all types of construction; the increased demand for school furniture and laboratory equipment, cabinets and seating for schools; the increased demand for cabinets, furniture and lab equipment for hospitals; the increased demand for church furniture and millwork for churches; and the increased demand for cabinets, fixtures and millwork for commercial construction. The increased demand for all of these products, which are produced by our industrial members, should provide us with more and steadier employment. It will also provide a more improved economic environment for firm collective bargaining in our industry. The employers are gearing to meet these product demands, and to take advantage of this opportunity. Our industrial membership should likewise be gearing itself, so that they can effectively bargain for their full share of this expanding market. ■

TOOL TALK

By B. Jones



"What is a finicky guy like you doing on a job like this?"



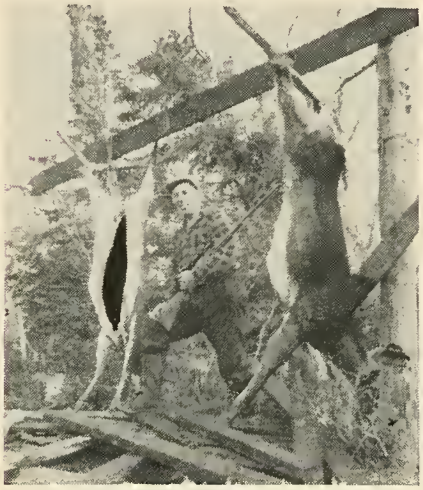
OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Canadian Caper

Famed for its varied outdoor benefits is the Cape Breton area of Nova Scotia, and a letter and pic from Edward J. Hebert of Dartmouth, a member of Local 83, supports the claim, especially in the deer hunting department. Here's a pic of Brother Hebert with a pair of deer he nailed this past season in a remote section of the Cape—a spiked-horn buck which dressed out at 140 pounds and a doe which dressed out at 130 pounds.



Herbert and His Deer

■ Teal Tale Told

Many oldtime scattergunners "swore and be-damned" that a teal was the fastest of all ducks. No doubt they were guided by the authority of the day, Francis H. Buzzacott, author of outdoor books around the turn of the century. He estimated a speed of 120 miles per hour for the teal; 80 miles per hour for geese.

Today's wildlife biologists contend that ducks—including mallards and pintails—can, in ordinary flight, average 45 miles per hour; perhaps crowd 50 or 60 if aided by strong tail winds.

Yet Buzzacott wasn't too far off when he estimated speeds for mallards, pintails and baldpates at from 40 to 60 miles per hour. And he wasn't far off in estimating 100 miles per hour for the canvasback.

Arthur Kortright, in his book, "Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America," a waterfowler's bible, credits the canvasback with a 72-mile per hour speed when pressed and adds another possible 30 when aided by strong tail winds.

And so it appears that the teal is not as fast as larger ducks—it only seems that way. No doubt, its smaller size and erratic flight pattern gives the shooter that impression.

■ All About Antlers

A bit of verbal meanderings about deer antlers:

Antlers are bony structures, characteristic of male members of the deer family. They differ from true horns as they are shed each year.

Contrary to general belief, the points on the antler are not, necessarily, a surefire indicator of age. Does are occasionally found with antlers. Usually those animals are incapable of bearing young.

■ The Lucky 13th

The following letter from Mrs. J. Skanes, a member of Ladies Auxiliary 267, wife of Jack Skanes of Puyallup, Washington, a member of Local 470 in Tacoma:

"Dear Fred:

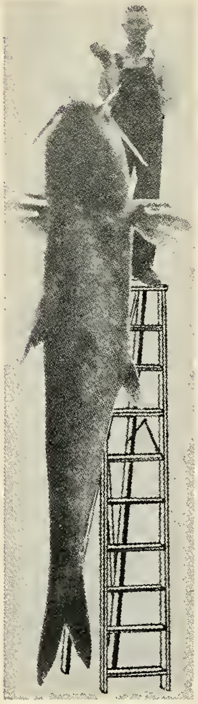
"Some say that '13' is an unlucky number, but it proved a lucky year for my 13-yr. old son, Pat. After rounding 13 years of age, he nailed his first Chinook, a 35½-pounder in the saltchuck out of Westport, Washington. (His brother Randy caught a 20½-pounder.) On his first upland game bird hunting junket this past fall, he downed a chunky cock pheasant and topped it off by shooting a buck on his first deer hunting trip this past winter. Here's a pic of that lucky 13-year-old with his buck which was a spike, shot in the Catonville area. It dressed out at 80 pounds.

Pat Skaney and Buck

■ An Early Bag

Fred Schmidgall of Morton, Illinois, didn't waste anytime in getting his deer this past hunt season. He downed his game one-half hour after shooting time, the second morning of the hunt. It was a big buck with antlers as large as grandmother's rocking chair; dressed out at over 200 pounds and was brought down the hard way—via the shotgun route—just about 15 minutes from his back door!

■ Bout With Big Blue



Believe it?

The following tongue - in - cheek tale is passed along by Mrs. N. L. House whose husband, Norman L. House, is a member of Local 1337 at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. She writes:

"Dear Fred:

"Shown here is Norman House of Gordo, Alabama, the world's greatest catfisherman. Standing on a 10-ft. stepladder, Mr. House is holding his most recent catch. This catfish, affectionately named 'Ole Blue,' is the one that got away from Mr. House and countless other fishermen for many years as it freely roamed the murky waters of the Warrior, the

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

THREE EAGLES—Raymond Allen, president of Local 1027, Hudson Falls, N. Y., and Mrs. Allen have three sons—Henry, William, and Donald—who were recently elevated to Eagle rank in the Boy Scouts, all in one ceremony. Henry, incidentally, was an apprentice member of Local 1027 until he enlisted in the Navy.

The Allens have three boys and three girls. The girls have been busy in Scouting, too. One is a Cadette, one a Junior Girl Scout, and the youngest is a Brownie.

HOME DECORATOR—*Earl C. Elliott, a member of Local 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla., and his family won first prize—a $100 savings bond—in a local Christmas home decorating contest. Their prize winner was a lawn display of cutout elves, a snow queen, a snowman, and animals enjoying skating on an "ice pond" of cotton and artificial ice. Mrs. Elliott, a member of the local auxiliary, designed the figures, and the whole family put the display together from scrap plywood and other building materials.*

Continued from the preceding page

OUTDOOR MEANDERING

Sipsey. and the Tombigee.

"Mr. House tracked 'Ole Blue' for months and finally located its den at the Whirl Hole in the Sipsey River near Aliceville. Using a 17-lb. roast suckling pig (complete with an apple in its mouth) for bait on a 4-ft. wrought iron hook, Mr. House hooked 'Ole Blue' on the 18th of May, a beautiful Saturday night.

"After pulling in 40 miles of 2,000-lb. test line for three weeks, he found 'Ole Blue' aground on a sand bar just over the Fayette County line above Moore's Bridge.

"After landing the fish with the aid of a wrecker, Mr. House brought it to a cotton gin in Northport for weighing. The fish measured 13-ft., 4⅝ inches from whisker to tail and tipped the scales at a whopping 1,128 pounds—after being wiped dry with a towel, that is.

"Mr. House says as soon as the signs are right, he is going after the big one—'Ole Blue's' papa.

"Photo was taken by his son, Glenn House, the good-natured and world's champion liar."

■ North Cascades Park

Some of the Nation's most spectacular alpine scenery may soon become part of the National Park System.

The United States Senate has voted to establish a 504,500-acre North Cascades National Park in Washington State. The House of Representatives will consider the measure this year.

The North Cascades range—an extension of the California Sierras—spikes the northern half of Washington with breathtaking crests, escarpments, glaciers, and gorges, the National Geographic Society says.

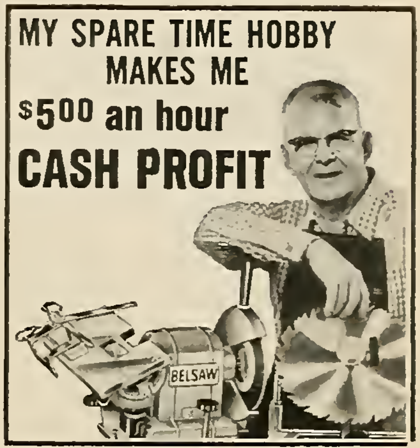
The new national park would divide into two units on opposite sides of the narrow Ross Lake National Recreation Area. Jagged summits of the Picket Range dominate the 303,000 acres of the northern segment of the proposed park. The southern unit's 201,500 acres center around the Eldorado Peaks and upper Stehekin Valley.

Lodges, stores, a marina, campgrounds, and an information center already exist in Stehekin Valley. Visitors can take a narrow road to picnic areas and trailheads.

Conservationists have dreamed of a Cascades park ever since neighboring Mount Rainier National Park was established in 1899. A 1937 Park Service report warmly endorsed the idea: "Such a Cascades park will outrank in its scenic, recreational, and wildlife values any existing national park and any other possibility for such a park within the U.S. . . ."

The American Switzerland was created in the violence of prehistory from an ocean trough. Volcanic eruptions raised the mighty summits that now dominate the Cascades.

The Ice Age left a glittering legacy. The area still has three times more glaciers than any similar area in the 48 conterminous United States.



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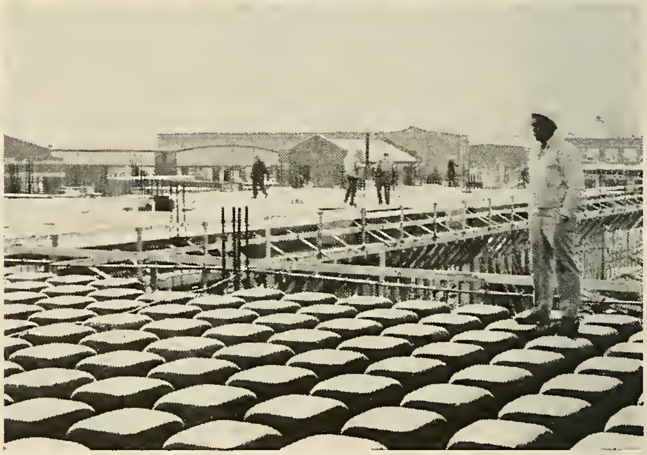
LOCAL UNION NEWS

Members Work on TAC Headquarters Building, Langley Air Base

TAC Headquarters Building at Langley Air Force Base, Hampton, Virginia, is one job that got under way before a recent military budget cutback. The building covers one complete block is being erected by Pirracci Construction Company of Baltimore, using members of Local 396, Newport News. BELOW, Assistant Construction Superintendent C. E. Seawell of Local 396 views completed work. LEFT, Local 396 members, H. O. Hackney and Earle L. Watts.



Member Patents Pick For Playing Guitar

No, you're not seeing double. This is Conrad Caron, inventor of the multi-pick, playing an electric guitar. His patented item permits the guitarist to hit many strings at once.

Conrad Caron of Local 1453, Costa Mesa, California, has developed and patented a "multi-pick" which guitar players can use to play two or more strings simultaneously, separately, or in combinations.

The picks are about as big as a lop-sided quarter and constructed so that each has a small socket in the base permitting six or more to be snapped together.

"It's for people who want to broaden their style of playing," says Caron. "It adds variety and depth to the playing and it creates new sounds, because you can hear each note so clearly with the pick . . . Also, you can roll over the strings faster with the pick and can hit all strings simultaneously."

Caron has been a guitar player since 1942 and appeared on television in San Bernardino with his son Craig about five years ago. He lived in Fontana, California, for 13 years and was a member of Local 944 at that time.

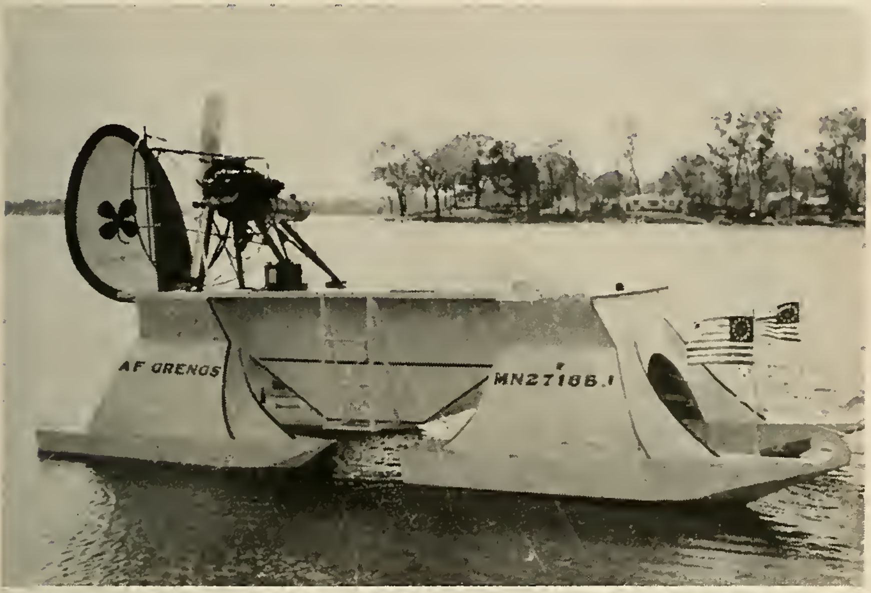
It took Caron a year to develop a marketable pick after experimenting with models made of styrene and then polyproylene. A plastic compound made out of nylon proved the most suitable.

The picks are now being sold throughout the country by retailers.

Secretary with His Honor, A Carpenter

Among the distinguished guests of the recent AFL-CIO Convention at Bal Harbour, Florida, was Mayor Stephen Clark of Miami, right, above, who has been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for 26 years. Here Mayor Clark talks with General Secretary Richard Livingston during a pause in the Maritime Trades Convention.

Rescue Craft Developed by St. Paul Member



The unique craft shown in the picture above travels with equal ease on land, sea, ice, or snow, says A. F. Grengs, a member of Local 87, St. Paul, Minnesota, and he ought to know, for he sweated many hours developing and patenting it as "Grengs' Rescue Craft." Full size of the craft as pictured here is 18 feet long and 7 feet 11½ inches wide. From the top of the deck to the bottom of the pontoons is 4 feet. It can be run either by outboard motor or a 60-horsepower airplane motor. Grengs has also designed a wall fixture for television receivers, which allows the set to be adjusted to any desired position.

Wisconsin Members Rebuild After Fire

When fire destroyed the plant of the Northern Sash and Door Manufacturing Company at Hawkins, Wisc., members of Millmen's Local 1801 pitched in to erect a new plant. Members of the union contributed more than 18,000 man hours to the reconstruction work.

It was either that, or be out of a job, for Northern Sash and Door is the only industry in Hawkins, a small community in the northern Wisconsin lake and woods country.

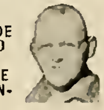
The 180 members of the local union quickly offered to help management back into business when the disaster occurred last October. Each agreed to contribute 100 hours of work time.

Local President Dana Best told out-of-town reporters: "If you're going to say something about this (the fire), tell people about the spirit of the town . . . how it's united the town . . . and all the towns around it."

A young school teacher summed up attitudes: "Before the fire I knew about four people to talk to. Now, I can hardly walk down the street without someone saying hello."

REMINDER

If your local union has not sent its agreement to the Research Department at the General Offices, please have it do so promptly.



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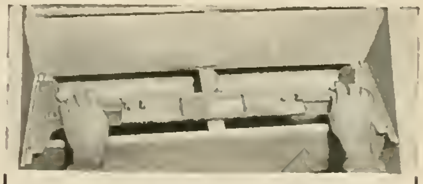

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J. Marko, Ferndale, Mich.: "With me locksmithing is full time. I sincerely thank you for giving me this chance to better myself."

J. W. Cookman, Lakeland, Fla.: "I've been in full time locksmithing for three months. Thanks for your fine cooperation."

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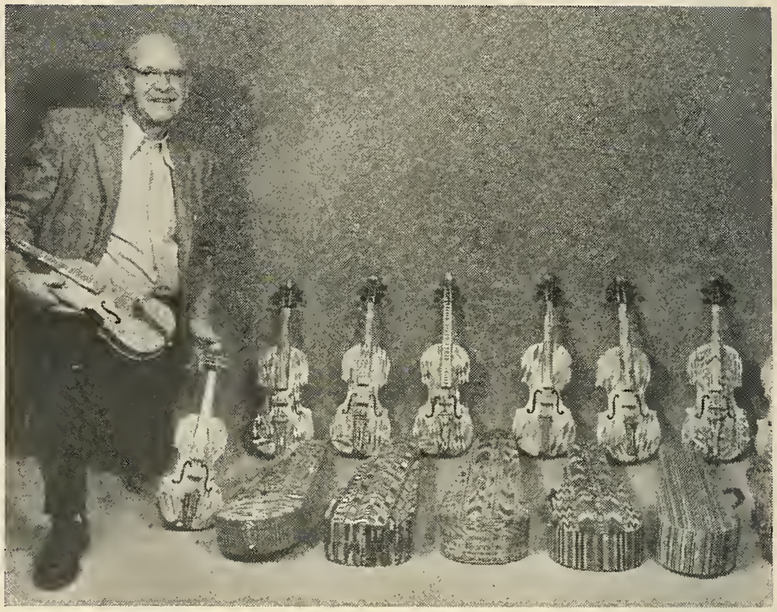


O. E. Hadwinger, 78-year-old member of the Brotherhood from Pueblo, Colorado, is justly proud of his inlaid wooden products. The violin he holds in his right hand consists of 25,000 separate pieces of wood. The other violins and cases are only a small portion of his wide collection of inlaid articles produced in many decades of work.

CLIC Contributions Received to Date

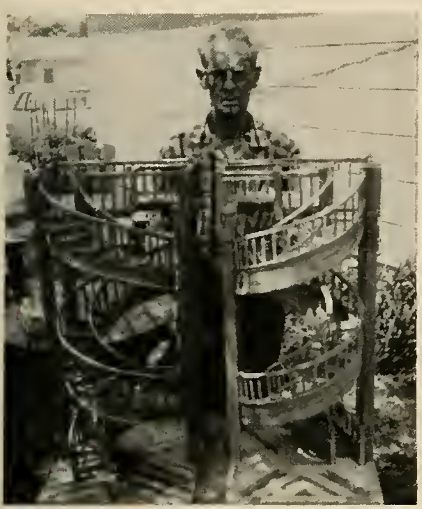
Contributions Received, December 22 thru January 23

Local Union	City-State	Amount	Local Union	City-State	Amount
13	Chicago, Illinois	$250.00	1060	Norman, Oklahoma	40.00
20	New York, New York	97.00	1068	Vallejo, Calif.	6.00
25	Los Angeles, Calif.	30.00	1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	17.65
40	Boston, Mass.	237.00	1080	Owensboro, Kentucky	20.00
42	San Francisco, Calif.	60.00	1146	Green Bay, Wisc.	60.00
59	Lancaster, Pa.	8.00	1167	Smithtown Branch, N.Y.	10.00
106	Des Moines, Iowa	52.25	1185	Chicago, Ill.	20.00
107	Worcester, Mass.	33.00	1289	Seattle, Wash.	28.00
117	Albany, New York	4.00	1317	E. Chicago, Ind.	20.00
132	Washington, D.C.	22.00	1358	LaJolla, Calif.	8.00
215	Lafayette, Ind.	31.00	1365	Cleveland, Ohio	14.00
251	Kingston, New York	18.00	1367	Chicago, Ill.	40.00
259	Jackson, Tennessee	26.00	1400	Santa Monica, Calif.	25.00
325	Paterson, New Jersey	36.00	1419	Johnstown, Pa.	41.25
347	Mattoon, Illinois	40.00	1616	Nashua, New York	20.00
357	Islip, New York	50.00	1648	Laguna Beach, Calif.	5.00
368	Allentown, Pa.	4.00	1888	New York, New York	81.50
387	Columbus, Miss.	9.00	1903	Grass Valley, Calif.	40.00
391	Hoboken, New Jersey	10.00	1922	Chicago, Ill.	49.00
429	Montclair, N.J.	4.00	1931	N.O. Louisiana	21.00
440	Buffalo, New York	21.00	1987	St. Charles, Missouri	39.00
455	Somerville, N.J.	40.00	1996	Libertyville, Ill.	20.00
461	Highwood, Ill.	60.00	2024	Miami, Fla.	60.00
488	New York, New York	90.00	2084	Astoria, Oregon	1.00
503	Lancaster, New York	40.00	2094	Chicago, Ill.	55.00
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	49.00	2133	Albany, Oregon	10.00
561	Pittsburgh, Kansas	10.00	2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	17.00
602	St. Louis, Mo.	40.00	2334	Baraboo, Wisc.	12.00
612	Union Hill, N.J.	21.00	2407	Rochester, New York	23.00
641	Fort Dodge. Iowa	3.00	2456	Washington, D.C.	8.00
650	Pomeroy, Ohio	15.00	2520	Anchorage, Alaska	310.00
659	Rawlins, Wyoming	10.00	2670	Goshen, Ind.	17.00
718	Havre, Montana	6.00			
766	Albert Lea, Minn.	6.00			
803	Metropolis, Ill.	3.00			
819	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	20.00			
820	Wisc. Rapids, Wisc.	3.00			

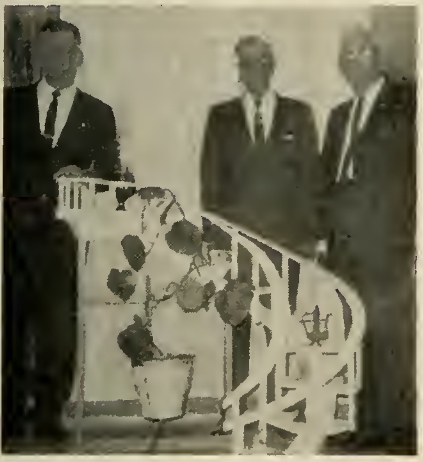
Southern District Council of Lumber & Plywood Workers meeting—$53.00

Total Contributions to date from Local Unions, State Council Conventions and Millwright Conference—$25,026.53

More Members With Circular Staircases



Ralph V. Anderson of Local Union 531, St. Petersburg, Florida, with two of his model circular staircases.



Del Quackenbush, right, displays his circular staircase for Carl Eckloff, business agent of Local Union 314, Madison, Wisconsin, and International Representative Robert Strenger.

Many members of the Brotherhood have been inspired to try their hands at building circular staircases, since The CARPENTER published an article in July, 1965, about the "Miraculous Stairway of Santa Fe."

Last February, we published on Page 20 of The CARPENTER pictures and information about two such projects. Here are pictures and information about models constructed by two more members:

Ralph V. Anderson of Local 531, St. Petersburg, Florida, built his first model staircase in 179 hours, finishing it in Chinaberry wood. A second model was built in reverse and took about the same amount of time. A long-time member of the Brotherhood, Anderson was granted a patent in 1948 for a power-saw table top which he developed.

Del Quackenbush of Local 314, Madison, Wisconsin, meanwhile, has been laboring intermittently over the past year on another model staircase, in which he invested at least 100 hours of work.

Carl Eckloff, business agent of Local 314, reports that Brother Quackenbush struck a perfect circle and worked from that, laying out a center support with a 22-inch diameter and working all calculations from that center. The staircase was all hand carved, with no power tools or bending of wood to shape the railing.

Quackenbush has another project going now. It is a chart showing cuts to be used on a square to cut any degree of an angle up to 360 degrees.

This veteran member joined the Brotherhood in Oklahoma City in 1912. He was a member of Local 75, Indianapolis, Indiana, for 15 years, and a member of Local 314 since 1929.

Local 104 Picnic Draws 1000

DAYTON, OHIO—Carpenters Local 104 reports a record crowd at its picnic held in August at the Valley Grove Picnic Grounds. Over 1,000 meals were served during the day. The food, games and music provided one of the best holidays of the year for members of the local and their families. Pictured above is the committee which worked to make the affair such a big success. Left to right: Richard Thomas, recording secretary; Ralph Blakeley, president; Wayne Stone, treasurer; Walter Wombold, trustee; John Collins, trustee; Donald Brown, former vice president; Arnold Pugh, conductor; Walter Conley, trustee; and Wayne Warren, former trustee. Financial Secretary Ray Evans and Vice President Corporal Franks were absent when the picture was taken.

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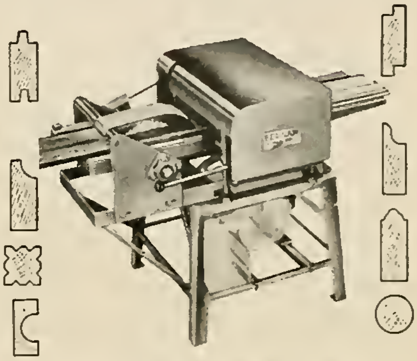

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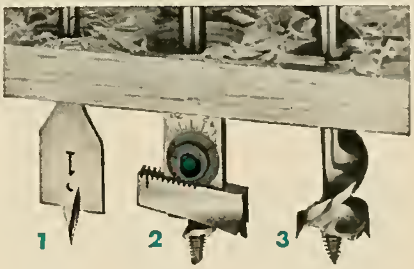

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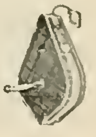

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First General VP Allan Named to Occupational Task Force

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan has been named as one of five labor members of a special task force set up by the Secretaries of Labor and Commerce to assess the need for expanding training in private industry and recommend ways in which the Federal government can promote and assist in the development of such training programs.

The Task Force on Occupational Training in Industry, composed of 17 members drawn from business, labor, agriculture and the general public was created by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz and Commerce Secretary Alexander Trowbridge in response to a directive by President Johnson in his 1967 Manpower Report.

Issues expected to be considered by the Task Force includes:

- Is there a need to significantly increase or change the focus or scope of occupational training in industry?
- What should be the primary role of industry in the total occupational training effort of the nation?
- What should be the responsibilities of the federal government in stimulating or assisting industry in its training role?

Special study will be given and recommendation made as to specific policies or programs through which the federal government may assist industry in its training efforts.

The chairman of the Task Force will be Dr. Vivian W. Henderson.

Other labor members of the task force include AFL-CIO Education Director Walter Davis; Frank Fernbach, assistant to the President of the Steelworkers; West Virginia AFL-CIO President Miles Stanley and Anthony Weinlein, research and education director of the Building Service Employees.

HOME STUDY COURSE

ADVANCED BLUEPRINT READING UNIT X

This unit completes the plans and specifications which deal with elevator and toilet details. It then deals with miscellaneous details which relate to the carpentry processes.

The use of details and the sequence of construction that is noted in this unit allow some variation. The answers noted are based on an acceptable method. There may well be other acceptable methods which are reflected by your answers. The methods of constructing a specific detail will vary with the individual's skill, experience and knowledge of his craft.

QUESTIONS

1. Where is the elevator machinery to be placed?
2. When is the machinery floor slab to be poured?
3. What reinforcing steel is required for the machinery floor slab?
4. Describe the structural support provided for the elevator machinery.
5. What is the "clear width" of the elevator shaft?
6. What is "rough width" of the elevator shaft?
7. What is the size of the elevator platform?
8. What is the wall thickness between duct space and the elevator shaft?
9. What is the slope at the top of the beam in the elevator shaft?
10. What is the run of the steps leading to the penthouse?
11. Describe the construction of the stairs leading to the penthouse.
12. What height, location and spacing are required for the platform supports?
13. Where are the cabinets to be placed on the second and third floors?
14. What is the height of the cabinets noted in question 13?
15. What is the width of the cabinet stiles and how are they to be placed?
16. What is the typical door size for the cabinets mentioned in question 13?
17. How are the cabinet doors to be hinged and how can this be determined?
18. What material is specified for the cabinet shelves and top?
19. What are the critical measurements required for fabricating the cabinets from question 13 and when should they be obtained?
20. What is the length, size, and height from the finished floor, of the closet pole in the wardrobe in office #3, 4th floor?
21. How does the cabinet door arrangement for the wardrobe closet differ from the other cabinet doors?
22. What type of track is provided for the wardrobe closet doors?
23. Make a bill of materials for fabricating the wardrobe. List the (a) quantity required, (b) name of the item, (c) kind of material specified and (d) the size of the material.
24. What is the shelf spacing in the supply closet in office #4, 4th floor?
25. What size sink hole is provided for the snack bar?

Answers to Questions will be found on page 36

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Members of Local 46 who have served for twenty-five years or more in the Brotherhood recently received pins in recognition of their many years of service. Pictured, left to right, seated: George Sommers, 30; Millard McKiddie, 30; John Galarowic, 30; Robert Hyslop, 40; Michael Beedy, 30; Cleveland Sullivan, 30. Second row, left to right: George Rintamaki, 25; John Hanks, 25; Siam Carlstrom, 25; Ignatius Atkins, 25; Camble Moore, 25; Lewis Gregg, 25; Donald McLeod, 25. Third row, left to right: Charles Galarowic, 25; George McGuire, business representative; John Waybrant, president; Leonard Zimmerman, Michigan State Carpenter's Council secretary-treasurer; Arvin Briggs, Cloverland District Council secretary-treasurer. Absent were Emil Beck, 25; Richard Mason, 25; Fred Haefner, 30; William Lounds, 25; William McIntosh, 25; Ralph Raymond, 25; Ralph Smith, 25; Merlin Veysey, 25; and William Sibbald, 25. Also absent was William Stevens who has 59 years of service.

(2) MANCHESTER, N. H. — Local 1688 recently held its first awards ceremony for the presentation of service pins. Seated, left to right, are William Stiller, Werner Koch, both 30-year pins; Merton Campbell, 25-year pin, and Albert Rancourt, 30-year pin. In back, left to right: Arthur Gimas, president; Harry Bishoff, 25-year pin; William Schroeder, Eugene Carrier, both 30-year pins, and Joseph Chouinard, 25-year pin.

(3) PERRYVILLE MISSOURI — Three members of Local 2022 were awarded 25-year service pins in September. Edwin Coffey (second from right), President of Local 2022, presented pins to Lawrence Zahner (left), C. R. Baker (second from left), and Clarence J. Gibbon (extreme right).

(4) CHESTERTON, IND. — Martin Povlock, received a pin from Local 113 as a 45-year member and serving the local as recording secretary for 40 years. He joined the local on May 3, 1923, and

(Continued on Page 32)

1

2

3

4

was elected secretary in July, 1927. He served as secretary until July 1, 1967. The pin was presented by Clarence Holm, the oldest member of the local. He joined in 1919. Pictured are (Row 1, left to right) Roy E. Peterson, vice president; Harold W. Olson, president; Mr. Povlock, Mr. Holm; Robert Howard, recording secretary; (Row 2) Bill Rees, delegate to the district council; William Thoesen, financial secretary; Reginald G. Larson, treasurer; A. Reeves, conductor, and Charles Ehrstein, delegate to the district council.

(5) WOODWARD, OKLAHOMA — Local 1894 recently held a special meeting for the purpose of presenting 25-year service pins. Recipients are pictured, from left to right, front row: V. M. Stewart, R. V. Shans, R. R. Pafford, Roy Schlecter, H. J. Swarts, A. D. Stewart, and Leo Moorhouse, business representative. Back row, left to right: K. L. Castleberry, international representative who made the presentations; Marion Pafford, Carl Potts, Walter Endersby, L. A. Dunshee, Earl Storm, F. W. Charmasson, Paul Legg, W. V. Potts. Three members not present for the ceremonies were Charley Herring, W. B. Crawford, and C. W. Ward. The total membership of these members represents over 465 years of service to the Brotherhood.

5

(6) DETROIT, MICH.—Local 337 observed its 40th anniversary with an elaborate dinner-dance in October. Honored guests included those members with 25 years or more of service in the Brotherhood.

John Harrington, secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Carpenters District Council, paid tribute to them for their outstanding accomplishments over the past four decades.

Vern Ellsworth, newly elected president of the Michigan State Carpenters Council and business manager of Detroit Local 982, gave a short congratulatory address.

Introduced by Local 337 President Arthur Jackson, who filled the role of toastmaster, others extending their congratulations included State Senator Raymond Dzendzel, who also is a business representative of Local 982, and Leonard B. Zimmerman, secretary of the State Carpenters Council.

6A

Among invited guests introduced by Toastmaster Jackson, in addition to officers of Local 337, were CDC President Raymond Fair; Anthony "Pete" Ochocki, a former Local 337 leader now serving as project co-ordinator for the United Brotherhood's Apprenticeship Training Department in conjunction with the Manpower Development and Training Act; Stuart Proctor, former head Detroit carpenter apprentice instructor and now a member of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, and Henry Tuck, current head instructor here.

(6A) The highlight of the evening was the presentation of pins by Brother Harrington and William Powers, financial secretary and business agent of Local 337. Timothy O'Meara and Thomas O'Loughlin, whose combined membership in the Brotherhood total 112 years, were two of the real old timers among the scores of veterans honored. Pictured, left to right, are Brothers Powers, O'Meara, and Harrington; President Arthur Jackson; Brother O'Loughlin, and Business Agent Joseph Miller.

Other members with 40 or more years of membership are: D. L. Nettleton 61; Hakvin Anderson 40; Thomas B. Bichan 47; George Crawford 48; Robert J. Drake 47; Leonard Elsen 41; Jack Hautals 42; Stephen Knerly 44; Carl Kroyer 41; Herbert Lapish 50; George Mennel 46; John P. Milroy 43; Michael J. Sammon 43; Emil Sandahl 56; James A. Sandison 42; Fred S. Scott 41; James C. Scott 40; James Smith 42; C. C. Swick 47; Henry Tuck 43; Armenie H. Vallee 51; Ivan Vicknair 44; Alfred White 41, and Arthur Willenbrack 42.

6

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(7) VERNON, TEXAS—Twenty-five year pins were presented to members of Local 1706, Vernon, Texas, and 704, Quannah, Texas, at a banquet in September. Making the pin presentations was Charles F. Campau, international union representative. Special honors were paid to J. B. Osborn, 42 years; Frank Smith, 42 years; and Joe Liles, 43 years; all former officers of Local 1706. Local 1706 was chartered December 6, 1916, and voted to consolidate with Local 977 July 22, 1967. Joe Lyles is not shown in the picture. Standing, L to R: O. E. Johnson, G. T. Henry, Lee Roy Clark, Grover Diggs, Bud Cummings, Fred Thrash, Cleave Milner, A. H. Hinton of Local 704, Quannah; Dewey Hale. Sitting: J. B. Osborn, Charles F. Campau, international union representative; J. W. Jackson, bus. rep. of Local 977; Frank Smith.

25 Years or over Continous Membership in the
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7

(8) OAKDALE, LA. — At a recent meeting of Local 2228 the older members (pictured seated) were presented with 25-year membership pins. Brother Kermit E. Reid (standing far right) made the presentations. Recipients, left to right: A. H. Strother, Ivy B. Willis, Herman E. Welch, Lonnie Welch, James Wheat, and Randolph Plumee. Other members of the local are pictured standing.

8

(9) SHEFFIELD, ALA. — Special Representative B. T. Durham presented long-time members of Local 109 with 25-year service pins. During the same ceremonies, W. A. Parrish, Local 109 president, awarded journeyman certificates to three apprentices. The service pin recipients and apprentices are pictured, left to right, seated: Roy Rehberg, F. G. Elliott, W. T. Morgan, J. G. Richeson, C. A. Jones, and V. A. Wright. Standing, left to right: George Dison, apprentice; T. A. Jackson, James Spencer, Charlie Dison, apprentice; J. B. Bryan, apprentice; G. H. Sanford, J. S. Stephenson, W. E. Austin, L. C. Mitchell, W. I. Whitlock, R. J. Wilkes, E. L. Perryman, President Parrish, and Special Representative Durham.

(10) JACKSONVILLE, FLA. — Officers of Local 627 hosted an "Old Timers" dinner in October. Brother L. G. (Spider) Johnson pinned the silver twenty-five-year pin on those members who attended. Pictured, left to right, in the front row are the officers of Local 627 and special guests: John Sea, business representative of Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville and Vicinity; J. H. Grimsley, vice president; John Maxim, financial secretary; Clyde W. McQuerry, recording secretary; W. C. Turner, conductor; L. G. (Spider) Johnson, president; Jesse W. Kight, treasurer; Alvin Walsh, sr. warden; J. D. Hagins, trustee, J. B. Hollis, trustee; Earl Huff, assistant business representative of Carpenters District Council of Jacksonville and Vicinity and Louis E. Toth, apprenticeship director. Members who received the twenty-five-year pins are pictured left to right, second row: Houston H. Chitty, W. O. Taylor, Alex Cauley, Herbert Burney, J. C. Barfield, Jr., Harry F. Ervin, Robert L. Betts, Jr., Joseph T. Braddey, Tom Crews, John Willis Rigdon. Third row, left to right: Lorenzo L. Bradley, James C. Dawson, B. F. Walsingham, John D. Ibach, William Ibach, William J. Rabb, J. M. Sides, Jr., Harvey N. Hayes, William T. Allbritton, George Norton. Standing, left to right, Charlie J. Geoghagan, N.C. Bushbee, and Ralph Lee. M. M. Baughman was present for dinner but left before the picture was taken.

9

Those eligible to receive pins but not present were: David Cartwright, T. O. Dupriest, H. J. Harrison, Kimber L. Peterson, William L. Nall, Harold Davis, O. F. Melton, Homer L. Prescott, G. G. Mullis, M. S. Roberts, John E. Williams, Herman Heflin, James R. Kennedy, Clyde Knowles, Robert Turner, Lemar F. Baughman, Valene Carter, Thomas A. Taylor, Milton T. Harrell, James G. Blair, John Olson, Charles J. Young, M. C. Dupont, Harold Harding, M. A. Lewis, E. C. Blume, Lonnie N. Kirkland, Lewis L Lane, George Sykes, Jr., and Emerson Thompson.

10

(11) KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON —Brother Earl Godding of Local 190 was presented a 50-year pin in October. Pictured, left to right, are: President Karl H. Johnson, Brother Godding, and Recording Secretary Charles Rogers.

Brother Godding joined Local 226, Portland, Oregon, in May of 1917 and has been a member of Local 190 for the past 34 years. He has held every office in Local 190 during that time.

11

(12) HAZLETON, PA. — Brother Adam Mitchel has been awarded a 50-year service pin by Local 129. Brother Mitchel was admitted into the Brotherhood on September 28, 1917. He observed his 70th birthday on May 20.

12

Local 819 of West Palm Beach, Fla. Honors Old Timers

A gathering of 25-year and 50-year veterans of Local Union 819 assemble for photographs

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Home Study Course

Answers to questions on page 30

1. The elevator machinery is to be placed directly over the hoistway on structural steel beams or channels. (Specifications; Elevator.)

2. The slab is to be poured after the machinery is set. (Section A-A; Sheet 6; Section 1301-2; Sheet 13.)

3. ⅜" rebar is to be set at 8" O.C. each way. (Section 1301-2; Sheet 13.)

4. A front sheave beam (12" x 18") and a rear sheave beam (12" x 24") are used to support three-1'-0" depth elevator I-beams. The I-beam supports the weight of the elevator machinery. The tops of the sheave beams must be level. A sheave beam is any type of beam that is provided with a covering for fire protection, decorative effect, etc. (Section A-A; Sheet 6 and 1301-2; Sheet 13.)

5. The clear width is 7'-8". (Typical Plan; Sheet 6.)

6. The rough width is 9'-1". (Typical Plan; Sheet 6.)

7. The elevator platform is 6'-4" x 4'-8". (Typical Plan; Sheet 6.)

8. The wall thickness is 4½". It is made up of 2-¾" furring channels spaced to provide a 2½" wall with 1" plaster applied to each side. (Specifications; Metal Framing, Lathing and Plastering, Section A-A and Typical Plan; Sheet 6 and Partition Details; Sheet 7.)

9. There is a 60° splay at the top of the beams (width) in the elevator shaft. (Section A-A and Typical Plan; Sheet 6.)

10. The run is 9". (Plan at Machine Room and Section C-C; Sheet 6.)

11. The stair is an all-metal open stringer. The platform and stringer are 10" junior channels, 8.4# per ft. The platform is supported by two triangular shape braces made of 3½" x 3½" x ¼" angle iron. The platform deck and treads are 3⁄16" checker plate. The platform checkered plate is welded to the junior channels. The tread checkered plates are welded to 1½" x 1½" angles formed into the rectangular shape of the tread. A 1¼" I.D. pipe is used as a stair and platform rail. (Specification; Miscellaneous Iron and Steel and Details of Elevator Penthouse Stairs; Sheet 6.)

12. The platform support at the top of the stair landing is to be set at the centerline of column 2.1/c. The height from the composition roof is 2'-11½". The spacing between the supports is 5'-2" from centerline to outside edge. These supports are anchored to the wall with ¾" bolts. (Specifications; Miscellaneous Iron and Steel and Details of Elevator Penthouse Stairs; Sheet 6.)

13. The cabinets are to be placed below the windows in the North Wall.) Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

14. The cabinet height is 2'-11". The cabinets are to be fit into a wall recess under the windows which is 2'-11½" high. A ½" allowance is provided for leveling the units. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork, Typical Wall Section; Sheet 4 and Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

15. The stiles are to be 3" and must be centered on the window mullions. (Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

16. The typical door size is 1'-6⅞" x 2'-5½". (Plan at 2nd and 3rd Floor; Sheet 4 and Section A-A; Sheet 7.)

17. The doors are paired to close without a center stile. The architectural symbol for hinging is shown by a broken line in the shape of a horizontal "V" on the elevations. The hinging of the door is shown by the vertex of the "V" on the stile. You will note that a similar symbol is used for window hinging and was explained in a previous unit of this course. (Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

18. The material required is ¾" "D-Select" Ponderosa Pine. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork and Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

19. The critical measurements are the height and depth of the window recess. These measurements should be obtained at the site after the recess has been formed to insure that the millbuilt units will fit. Any variation noted must be called to the architect's attention. (Typical Wall Sections; Sheet 4 and Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

20. The length of the closet pole is 5'-4¼"±. The closet pole is made of 1¼" hardwood round stock. It fits into a support on each end and in the center of the wardrobe, 5'-6" from the finished floor to the center of the pole. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork and Wardrobe Details; Sheet 7.)

21. The doors in the wardrobe close to a center stile and the stiles are 1¾" wide instead of 3". (Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

22. The by-passing sliding doors are equipped with fiber sheaves which slide along a bronze track set on the built-up deck of the wardrobe. (Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

23.

BILL OF MATERIAL

QUANTITY	ITEM	MATERIAL	SIZE
2	Doors, Upper	Plywood	¾" x 2'-5½" x 2'-6¾"
2	Doors, Sliding	Plywood	1" x 2'-7" x 5'-8⅝"
1	Facer, Toe Space	Pine	¾" x 2½" x 5'-4¼"
1	Nosing	Hardwood	¾" x 1" x 5'-¾"
2	Sleepers	Pine	1½" x 2⅝" x 5'-4¼"
2	Rails	Pine	¾" x 1¾" x 5'-¾"
1	Bottom	Pine	¾" x 2'-5¼" x 5'-4¼"
1	Shelf, Middle	Pine	¾" x 2'-5¼" x 5'-4¼"
1	Shelf, Top	Pine	¾" x 1'-3" x 5'-4¼"
1	Guide, Door	Pine	½" x 1" x 5'-8¾"
1	Guide, Door	Hardwood	½" x ¾" x 5'-4¼"
1	Filler, Horizontal	Pine	1¼" x 1⅝" x 5'-4¼"
1	Filler, Vertical	Pine	1¼" x 2¼" x 5'-8¾"
1	Filler, Strip	Pine	¾" x 2¼" x 5'-4¼"
1	Stop, Door	Pine	¾" x 1⅝" x 5'-4¼"
1	Stile	Pine	¾" x 1¾" x 2'-6¾"
2	Stile	Pine	¾" x 1¾" x 8'-7⅜"

All exposed solid stock of cabinets is to be "C" select Ponderosa Pine. Shelving shall be "D" select Ponderosa Pine. The doors are to be ¾" plywood with Ponderosa Pine face veneered. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwright; Section A-A; Sheet 3 and Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

24. Two shelves are set at 1'-3" and two shelves are set at 1'-0". The shelves are on adjustable strips. (Supply Closet Details; Sheet 7.)

25. The sink hole is 12" x 18" and formed to fit the contour of the sink rim. (Snack Bar Details; Sheet 7.)

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LAKELAND NEWS

Andrew Anderson of Local Union 488, New York, N.Y., arrived at the Home Dec. 4, 1967.

Henry C. Carlson of Local Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., arrived at the Home Dec. 7, 1967.

Earl M. Martin of Local Union 104, Dayton, Ohio, arrived at the Home Dec. 7, 1967.

Andrew Tomshaw of Local Union 119, Newark, N.J., arrived at the Home Dec. 11, 1967.

Frank G. Luce of Local Union 1725, Daytona Beach, Florida, arrived at the Home Dec. 15, 1967.

Mike Pedersen of Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Dec. 15, 1967.

Albin E. Larson of Local Union 226, Portland, Oregon arrived at the Home Dec. 28, 1967.

Forrest Birchard of Local Union 161, Kenosha, Wis., passed away Dec. 15, 1967 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

George J. Baker of Local Union 626, Wilmington, Del., passed away Dec. 12, 1967 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Patrick Mooney of Local Union 1978, Buffalo, N.Y., passed away Dec. 23, 1967 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Andrew C. Clausen of Local Union 331, Norfolk, Va., passed away Dec. 24, 1967 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

W. H. Campbell of Local Union 696, Tampa, Fla., passed away Dec. 24, 1967 and burial was at Tampa.

Axel Nelson of Local Union 1695, Providence, R.I., passed away Dec. 25, 1967. Brother Nelson was cremated and his ashes were buried in the Home Cemetery.

Andrew Anderson of Local Union 488, New York, N.Y., passed away Dec. 26, 1967 and burial was at Hackensack, N.J.

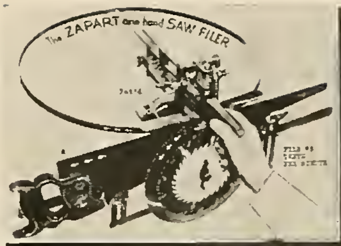
James W. Plummer of Local Union 200, Columbus, Ohio, withdrew from the Home Dec. 21, 1967.

Members who visited the Home during December

Albert Scheidegger, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Henry Sheller, L.U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.
W. H. Girard, L.U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
Carl Christensen, L.U. 91, Racine, Wis.
Theo. Steine, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Stephen A. Kokai, L.U. 1006, New Brunswick, N.J.
Frank Ingham, L.U. 200, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles Gorrell, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio
C. R. Towsley, L.U. 1709, Ashland, Wis.
Raymond Campion, L.U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
P. H. Gemmer, L.U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
Martin Ellinger, L.U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Fred Steinbach, L.U. 2212, East Orange, N.J.
James Cundiff, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
John B. Sellin, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
R. C. Williams, L.U. 1590, Washington, D.C.
Charles Hewitt, L.U. 2040, Paris, Ill.
Robert Hackenberger, L.U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Bertil Swanson, L.U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Randolph Keith, L.U. 559, Paducah, Ky.
Ray Glenistr, L.U. 747, Oswego, N.Y.
George Carlson, L.U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Jess Singley, L.U. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
James White, L.U. 201, Wichita, Kans.
John Langhout, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Wilbur Zeigler, L.U. 287, Biglerville, Pa.
Anton Siebel, L.U. 1292, Huntington, N.Y.
Gale Lindhoust, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
E. R. Tyson, L.U. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Carl Benson, L.U. 58, Clearwater, Fla
John Garver, L.U. 191, York, Pa.
Roy Moyers, L.U. 534, Burlington, Iowa
Joseph Villecco, Sr., L.U. 1292, W. Islip, N.Y.
Joseph Villecco, Jr., L.U. 1397, E. Brentwood, N.Y.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 27
Audel, Theodore 33
Belsaw Institute 28
Belsaw Power Tools 29
Belsaw Sharp-All Co. 25
Chicago Technical College 21
Eliason Stair Gauge 27
Estwing Manufacturing 38
Foley Manufacturing 19
Foley Manufacturing 28
Hydrolevel 39
Irwin Auger Bit 29
Lee, H. D. 25
Locksmithing Institute 27
Lufkin Rule Co. 17
Miller Sewer Rod Co. 14
Nelson Industries 14
Stanley Works ...... Back Cover
True Temper Corp. 35
Zapart Saw Filer 39



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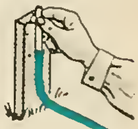


OUTSIDE WORK

Continued from Page 4

construction workers who are technically unemployed during the winter, but it is clear that there has not been a corresponding increase in the number of man-days actually worked during the winter. Some observers feel that present subsidies should be substantially increased in order to offset the greater costs of winter construction.

In Norway, the greatest success has been realized in civil engineering, where the seasonal decline in employment—September 30 to January 31—dropped from about one-quarter in the midfifties to 18 percent or less in the sixties. Little has been achieved in the building sector, Sweden has apparently achieved good success through a system of controls over the priority and timing of major construction projects. Since 1966 these controls have been voluntary instead of mandatory. In Austria, despite some progress, seasonal fluctuations still remain a major problem in the building industry.

Recent statements by American officials suggest that public authorities will hereafter play a more important role in reducing seasonality in the construction industry. This is encouraging, for it seems clear that any effective program to reduce seasonality must originate with Government. It is as yet too early to know what lines of approach public authorities in the United States will follow, but experience here and abroad identifies a number of areas that justify careful consideration.

Timing of Public construction. Public construction accounts for one-third of all new construction, including the most sharply seasonal. If public policy required that the maximum amount of public construction be accomplished during the winter, the seasonal pattern of construction would be substantially smoothed. Full realization of possible saving would, of course, call for deliberate review and modification of construction specifications and a revision of building codes, laws and regulations that restrict winter building.

Wider use of technological improvements. American scientists have developed many materials and techniques to avoid bad weather shutdowns; their use needs much encouragement, however. Government agencies, such as the Bureau of Standards, might play an increasingly active part in this; for example, in providing guidelines for use in making winter excavations and pouring cement. Further attention to scheduling for year-round work is needed.

Provision of subsidies. Foreign experience with subsidies to encourage winter construction, both public and private, should be studied further. Nearby Canada has one of the more promising schemes. It might be feasible to initiate a modest experimental program under the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Economic Development Act, or related legislation.

More attention to long-term planning. Expedient budgeting, linked with short completion dates, is inconsistent with regularization of employment. An interdepartmental committee of Federal agencies might provide leadership for an effective stabilization program; close cooperation with State and local planning agencies would appear to be essential.

More reliable information. The aggregate data on which it is often necessary to depend tell too little about the particular sectors in which seasonality is most pronounced. Although the cost of reducing seasonality is known to be high, measures of cost are inadequate. We do do not even have satisfactory indexes of year-to-year changes in construction costs.

Programs to train unemployed. The shortage of skilled workers during the summer and the high incidence of unemployment among construction laborers in wintertime suggest an active program of upgrading, perhaps as part of an apprenticeship program.

Review of unemployment insurance system. The inroads into the resources of the unemployment insurance system by seasonal industries, especially construction, need careful study. The best safeguard, of course, would be reduction of seasonal unemployment. Heavier contributions by employers in seasonal industries, or development of special bad weather benefits, as in Europe, would also be effective.

Apprentice Contestants

States and Provinces indicating intention to enter Contestants in the 1968 International Apprentice Contest at Kansas City, Missouri:

States	Carp:	M-C	MW
Arizona	x		
California	x	x	x
Colorado	x	x	
*District of Columbia	x	x	x
*Connecticut	x		
Florida	x		
Idaho	x		
Illinois	x	x	x
*Indiana	x	x	
*Iowa	x		
*Kansas	x	?	x
*Louisiana	x		x
*Massachusetts	x		
Michigan	x		x
*Minnesota	x		
*Missouri	x	x	x
Montana	x		
Nevada	x	x	
*New Jersey	x	x	x
New Mexico	x		
*New York	x	x	
*Ohio	x	?	?
*Oklahoma	x		
Oregon	x	x	x
*Pennsylvania	x	x	x
*South Carolina	x	x	x
Tennessee	x		
Texas	x		x
Utah	x		
Washington	x	x	x
*Wisconsin	x		
Wyoming	x		
Alberta	x		
British Columbia	x	x	x
Saskatchewan	x		
*Ontario			x
*Manitoba	x		
TOTAL	36	14	15

*New States and Provinces entering 1968 Contest.

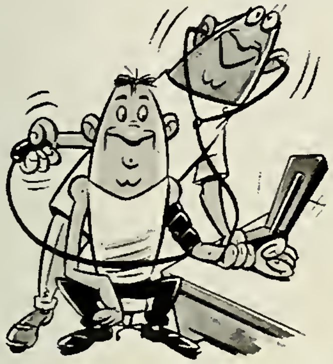
Improvement in mobility. Special placement activities might help to reduce loss of time between jobs. Unions should be encouraged to modify restrictions on temporary membership; the voting of pensions would also help mobility.

APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS CALENDAR FOR 1968

Location	Date	Carpenter	Millcabinet	Millwright
California State, San Francisco, California	6/20- 21-22	x	x	x
Pennsylvania State Hershey, Pennsylvania	4/26-27	x	x	x
Tennessee State Nashville, Tennessee	4/26-27	x		
Washington State Pasco, Washington	4/12-13	x	x	
Wyoming State Casper, Wyoming	5/25-26	x		
Canada Alberta	3/15-16	x		

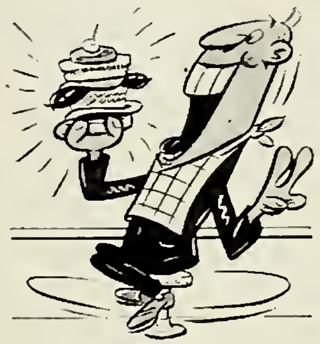
State and Provincial Contest Committees are requested to advise the Apprenticeship and Training Office as soon as their contests have been scheduled.

Reduce your risk of Heart Attack!



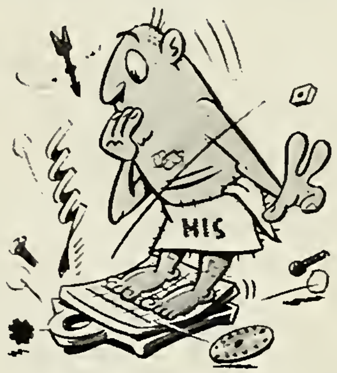
CONTROL HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

The higher your blood pressure, the greater your risk of heart attack and stroke.



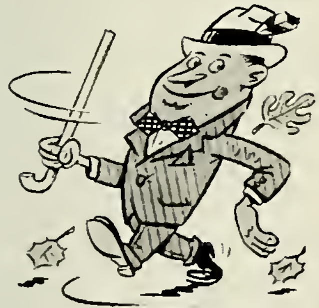
WATCH YOUR DIET

A diet rich in saturated fats and cholesterol increases your chances of heart attack.



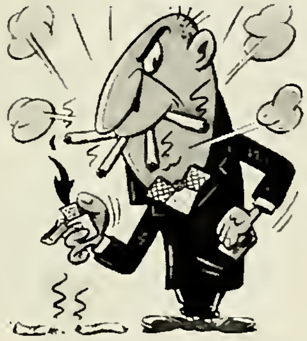
KEEP YOUR WEIGHT NORMAL

If you're 30% over normal weight, you run twice the risk of heart attack in middle age.



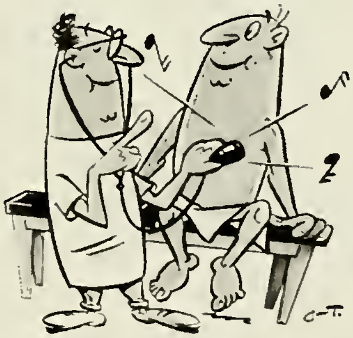
KEEP PHYSICALLY FIT

Exercise regularly and moderately. Physically active people have a lower heart attack risk.



DON'T SMOKE CIGARETTES

Heavy cigarette smokers get coronary disease at a rate 2 to 3 times higher than non-smokers.



SEE YOUR DOCTOR REGULARLY

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MARCH, 1968

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Union skills create imaginative exposition in San Antonio

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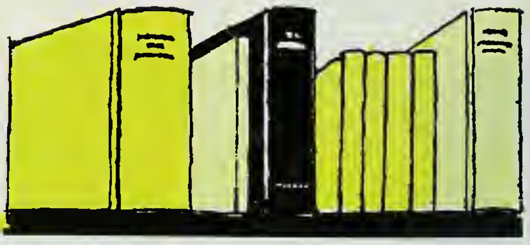

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIX No. 3 MARCH, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

San Antonio's Big Show: HemisFair '68 2

Union's Must Bargain for Medical Care ...... Dr. Elsie Giorgi 6

Union Members Create Busy Children's Camp 10

Nuclear Power Station in Virginia 12

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 5

Editorials 14

What's New in Apprenticeship 15

Canadian Report 16

Of Interest to Our Industrial Locals 18

Home Study Course, Advanced Blueprint Reading, XI 20

Local Union News 22

Plane Gossip 25

Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 28

In Memoriam 30

Service to the Brotherhood 32

Lakeland News 39

In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

HemisFair '68, scheduled for San Antonio, Texas, from April 6 to October 6, 1968, is "the boldest and most imaginative endeavor in the history of the Southwest." For six months, the Texas World's Fair will inform and entertain more than seven million visitors from nations throughout the world.

The exposition will present exhibits which conduct a centuries-deep probe into the diversified cultures of Pan-America—the history, art, religion and socio-economic development of each of the nations of the hemisphere—and the significant contributions to their development from other continents.

Under the guidance and control of HemisFair planners, the exposition site will be a physical expression of the fair's theme—"The Confluence of Civilization in the Americas." Exhibitions and pavilions, as well as concessions, have been designed to reflect the spirit of brotherhood among the nations of the New World.

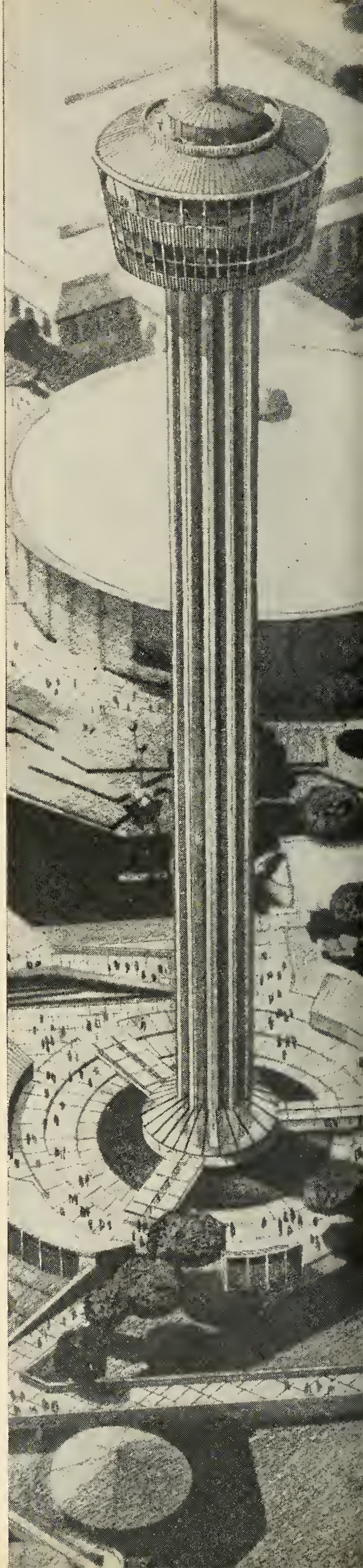
The fascinating story of our continent will be told in an architectural wonderland in downtown San Antonio, just two hundred yards from the Alamo. It features brilliant pavilions, exotic lagoons, theatres and garden areas in an eye-filling 92.6 acre display constructed at a cost of $156 million.

SAN ANTONIO'S BIG SHOW:

HEMISFAIR '68

More than 800 union carpenters, working for 70 contractors and sub-contractors, help to keep exposition on schedule.

ABOVE: Raymond Meyer, Local 14, and Thurman Ragsdale, foreman for Bartlett Cocke, Jr., general contractor, at work on the Food Cluster Building, which will be turned into a parking garage for a convention center once the fair is over.



RIGHT: The 622-foot Tower of the Americas dominates the center of the 92-acre exposition site. From a revolving restaurant and observation decks, 1,750 visitors an hour may view their surroundings.

★ Soon after you read this, and if all goes as expected, the gates to HemisFair '68, the Texas World's Fair, will open at San Antonio, and an estimated seven million visitors will begin streaming in.

No viewers of the extravaganza will be prouder than the 800 carpenters of Local Union 14 who are helping to erect the exposition in record time. They are working for approximately 70 different contractors and subcontractors to get the show ready, and they feel pretty much like Marshall T. Steves, president of HemisFair, when he recently told his board of directors: "Yes, it will be ready on time. We may be backing out the gate with paintbrushes, but it'll be ready on time."

By mid-February all HemisFair projects were under construction. The convention center, waterway and overhead walks were complete. Many exhibitors were already installing their exhibits, and landscaping and treeplanting was in progress.

The Federal "Discover America" Program is treating HemisFair '68 as the nation's top travel attraction of the year. The U.S. Travel Service, meanwhile, is publicizing the fair

ABOVE: Under the direction of Foreman George Hethcock, members of Local 14 prepare the United States Pavilion. D. J. Rheiner Construction Company is contractor here.

BELOW: Two members of Local 14 prepare framework for a project of the Guido Brothers Construction Company.

ABOVE: C. H. Hofer and Jimmy Penshorn work on simulated icebergs in the Canadian Pavilion as the following (left to right) review progress: George R. Chapman, foreman, Davis & Chandler, Inc.; R. E. Smith of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission; Eugen C. Adamson, financial secretary-treasurer of Local 14 and a member of the board of directors of HemisFair; and William C. Chrismas, manager of the Canadian Pavilion.

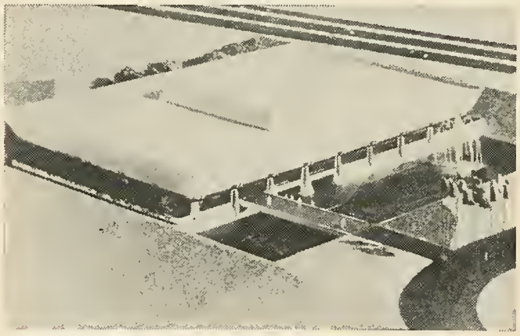
Local 14 members at work in the Guido Brothers construction yard.

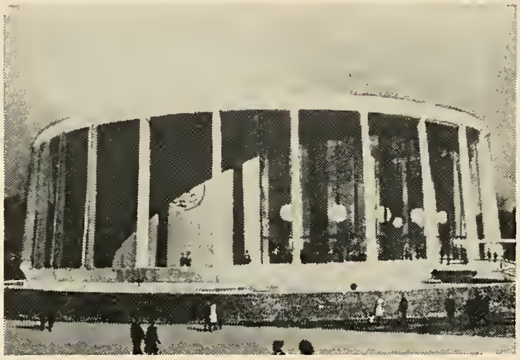
overseas to bring foreigners to our shores.

HemisFair '68 opens April 6 and will continue until October 6, offering six months of stellar attractions to Southwest visitors.

HemisFair '68 is primarily designed as a celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of San Antonio, one of the oldest cities in the United States. More than 25 nations and several major corporations and organizations will be exhibitors. The exposition is located in the center of the city, only 200 yards from the Alamo.

To help make the exposition possible, Local Union 14 not only supplied workers, but it also donated $75,000 in recognition of its 75th anniversary as a charter local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This month it invites all members of the Brotherhood to visit the fair and join the fun.

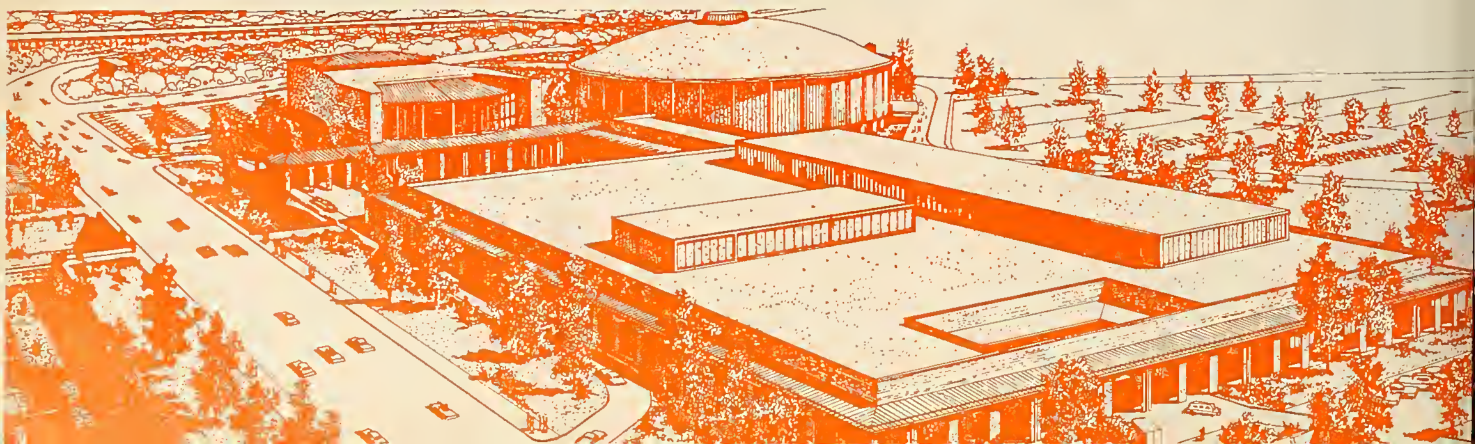




ABOVE: The Texas State Pavilion.

RIGHT: The Federal Pavilion.

BELOW: The 3-building Civic Center, a permanent facility at the cite.



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

TRUTH-IN-LENDING— Organized labor wants the Truth-in-Lending Bill now before Congress to be beefed up. The AFL-CIO calls the bill "disastrously weakened" by the exemption of revolving credit accounts and transactions involving finance charges of $10 or less. It called department stores' 1½ percent monthly credit charges "the most widespread of all credit deceptions."

FORD'S THEATER, in which President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated 103 years ago, has been reopened with elaborate ceremonies after three years of the most painstaking restoration. Even the uncomfortable cane-bottomed chairs are precise reproductions of the originals. Talking to newspapermen, the construction superintendent remarked, "Ford's Theater has been reconstructed exactly the way it was originally built—except for one difference. There were only a few union construction men in the crew that built the original. This time it was a 100% union job." . . . including union Carpenters.

RESIGNATION— Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner Arthur M. Ross has announced he will resign his post on July 1 to become a vice president at the University of Michigan and assistant to the president of the University. No successor has been named to his post.

MINORITY APPRENTICESHIPS—The Labor Department has approved grants of over $650,000 to recruit, screen, and place in apprenticeship programs at least 780 minority-race youths in Detroit, Baltimore, Phoenix, Oklahoma City, Dayton, Denver, Buffalo, Cleveland, Newark, New York's Westchester County, Brooklyn, and Harlem.

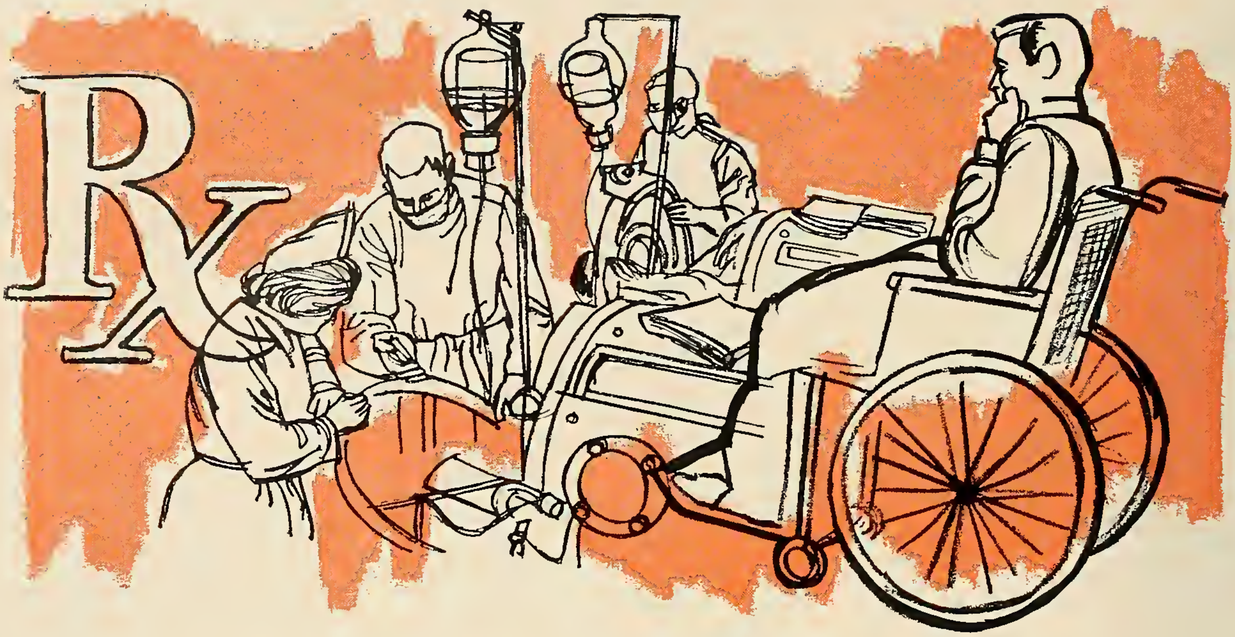
LONE WORKER AND CRIME—Representatives of 14 international unions recently met in the nation's capital to explore the special problem of physical danger faced by lone workmen in high-crime areas. Present were representatives of the Utility Workers, Teachers, Retail Clerks, Transport Workers, Government Employees, Fire Fighters, Letter Carriers, Electrical Workers, Building Service Employees, Hotel and Restuarant Employees, Transit Workers, Special Delivery Messengers, and Communications Workers. Arbitrators have recently ruled in a few East Coast cases that workers have the right to refuse jobs in high crime areas.

WIVES WHO WORK—In the last 20 years the number of working wives has soared, according to a recent report in the U.S. Labor Department's Monthly Labor Review. In 1947, 1 out of every 5 married women worked; today more than 1 out of 3 is actively employed.

GARDNER MOVES—Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare John Gardner was scheduled to take on the chairmanship of an organization called the Urban Coalition on March 1, following resignation from his post in the President's Cabinet. The Urban Coalition is made up of labor, business, church, academic, and civil rights groups planning united action against city problems.

BILL COLLECTORS—Congressmen are receiving a flood of mail from collectors and their legal and medical allies who are seeking to eliminate the anti-garnishment provisions of the Truth-in-Lending Bill. The anti-garnishment measure would restrict garnishments to 10% of income over $30 a week and prohibits the firing of a worker for a single garnishment. It has labor backing.

Bold, new health program urged



UNIONS MUST BARGAIN FOR MEDICAL CARE

Money Alone is No Guarantee of Service

Dr. Giorgi Knows Doctor Business

Dr. Elsie A. Giorgi, a member of the University of Southern California faculty for the Dept. of Community Medicine and Public Health, is no stranger to health care. With 47 other volunteer physicians she established the first multipurpose health center in Watts after the burning and riots three years ago. She maintains that unions should bargain for health services not just funds, adding that the members are not getting their money's worth from the doctors today.

BY DR. ELSIE A. GIORGI, M.D.

The following is the text of an address recently delivered by Doctor Giorgi to a labor gathering in Phoenix, Arizona.

MY APPEARANCE here today and the subject of my presentation are unlikely to increase my popularity with some of my colleagues. Let it be understood, then, that I am here because the problem of health care for our people is far more important than any personal loss I may experience. I admit also to despair at the thought of ever achieving any significant change through existing medical institutions.

It may be naive to expect so successful an enterprise as the medical profession to voluntarily change. Naive or not, I refuse to believe that the collective consciences of the members of a once honored profession will continue to permit the betrayal of the right of their patients to the best possible care at all times, in all places, regardless of status or color of skin.

I am fortified in this belief by my recent experience as medical director of the O.E.O. funded Neighborhood Health Center in Watts. I interviewed forty-seven physicians for salaried employment in that health center. Almost uniformly they stated they wanted to work in that facility because they were tired of not being able to give their patients what they needed. Believe it or not most physicians do care for people. Most practicing physicians want to do the right thing. For the most part, their self-styled spokesmen —their organizations—do not reflect their true attitudes and sentiments. The plain fact is that the practicing physician and his patient play no part in medical care policy making. They're not even consulted.

And so I am here today to put to you a new challenge to collective bargaining—a plea to start the ball rolling—to break through the stagnation of the American Way of Health and put the word **CARE back into Medical Care.** There is no other group strong or motivated enough to do this. The need is urgent. We are at least fifty years behind.

As far back as 1925, the renowned Dr. William Welch—of Johns Hopkins Medical School—one of the big three creators of American Medical Excellence—made the following statement:

"The health field has a woefully ineffective distribution service, as compared with its marvelously effective production service in the laboratories of the world. We know how to do a lot of things which we won't do, or do on a wretchedly small scale."

Today, over forty years later, this remains a major problem. In fact, it's worse than ever. In medicine as in a great many other fields, we know much better than we do. What holds us back? Inertia and self serving interests have created a paradox. Although the mortality rate in the United States has dropped by almost half since 1900, the incidence of illness has not declined, on the contrary, the morbidity rate has climbed. About 75% of health care is involved with chronic physical and mental disorders, much of which could have been avoided with preventive care. In short, we have prolonged life to a point beyond which we can either afford or enjoy it. Even worse, we are sanctioning differential rates of death and disease between the poor and the non-poor. Our statistics are abomniable, especially when compared with other nations which spend far less on health.

Figures of morbidity and mortality, rising costs, and manpower shortages are already known to you. I do not intend to detail them here. In any case, I expect that the impressive array of economists and other experts here

Continued on Page 8

SUFFER NOW, PAY LATER

HOSPITAL CHARGES OUTSTRIP COSTS

A hospital traditionally is a non-profit operation. As such, it bases its charges to its patients entirely on the cost of providing its services—salaries of nurses, cooks, dieticians, etc.; food, machinery, and administration. Also included is some portion of the loss the hospital suffers for "charity cases."

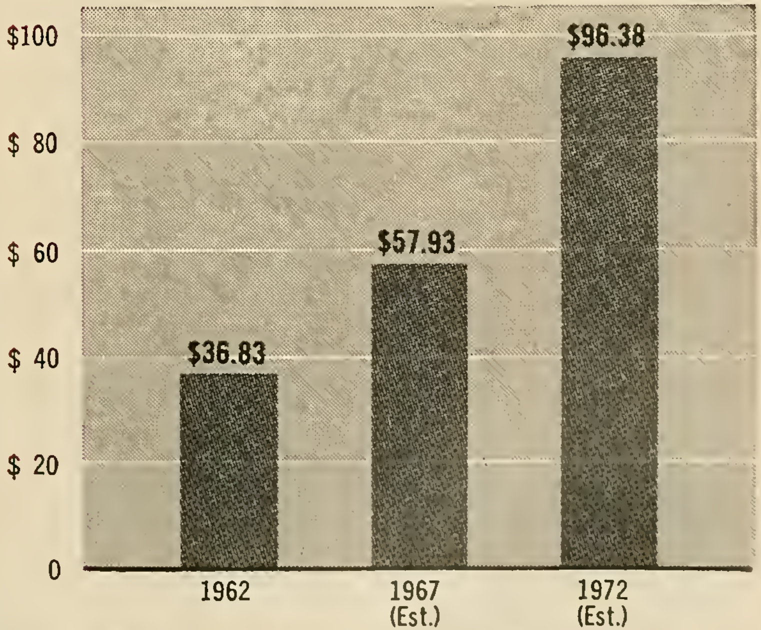
Because these various costs of operation have been rising, hospital charges have been rising too. . . . But the two have not gone hand in hand!

The President's Council of Economic Advisers, in its recent annual report, notes that hospital daily service charges in the past two years have risen almost twice as fast (16%) as the cost of medical services.

A spokesman for the Council says the disparity between the rise in price and the rise in cost may be innocent of gouging, however. He says there's a general feeling among those "in the know" that the price increases are a one-shot catch up on previous cost increases, or possibly a move into "what seems to be a more reasonable economic position in the community." Next year's report will tell whether or not this theory holds.

The Council points out that hospitals find it easier today to raise their charges because so many people have prepaid hospitalization plans and are "less immediately sensitive to price increases."

THE RISING COST OF HOSPITAL SERVICES
(Per Day)



Source: Estimates by American Hospital Association

UNIONS MUST BARGAIN

Continued from Page 6

today are much better qualified than I to provide you with a sharply relevant analysis of the current data.

Suffice it to say, it is generally conceded that the present system of health care delivery is no longer either economically sound or reality based. It is beset by fantastic and costly duplication, fragmentation, incompleteness, and absence of coordination.

The Flexner analysis and report of 1910 precipitated a scientifically oriented revolution in American medicine resulting in an overwhelming mandate for research and education excellence which still dominates the medical profession. Flexner's ideas emerged when there was little, if any, awareness of either psycho-social components in health or the potential contribution of behavioral sciences in illuminating the concept of total health.

Understandably, the policy making forces centered around the medical schools, the medical researchers and educators, and organized medicine—each fostering a self-perpetuating approach. No less an authority than Dr. John Knowles, General Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston has expressed the following opinion:

"The medical ostrich has buried its head in the sands of biological science, and has turned its backside on the major social issues of medical care today."

"Breakthrough the stagnation of the American Way of Health and put the word 'care' back into medical care."

I view the current situation with both pride and alarm—pride in our medical achievements and alarm with our emphasis which seems to focus on the curative rather than the preventive, and the rare rather than the common. Someone has said that this is the best country in the world for the interesting and exceptional disease, and the worst for the commonplace illnesses. I concur. The amount of money, both public and private, being spent for medical research into rare conditions is hopelessly disproportionate to that spent on just plain care of the vast majority of people.

Why must we continue to wait for glamour and heroic measures before we intervene? Heart and kidney transplants are great. They have a definite place, to be sure. It has been said we are approaching the age of organ transplants. (As a matter of fact, it may soon become difficult to decide which name is to appear on the death certificate.)

"We know how to do a lot of things which we won't do . . . or do on a wretchedly small scale."

I have no objection to such brilliant achievement. I even admire it. I just prefer more attention to every-day care and less emphasis on crisis intervention. I protest the immorality—the senselessness—of a system that allocates millions for experimentation, research and treatment of terminal disease, of the unusual and the dramatic; while it spends comparative pennies on prevention of those conditions, and the suffering and pain that accompany them.

I'm afraid our present approach is like fixing a leak in the ceiling by making a hole in the floor.

A clinically oriented reformation—counterpart of the Flexner inspired scientific revolution—is long overdue. We have had no major change in American medical care planning since 1910. Considering the apparent inertia of existing medical institutions and organizations, new forces must undertake to sponsor this. I submit that labor unions constitute such a force—a force powerful enough to initiate and implement the construction of a new health concept—both preventive and curative—simultaneously permitting more efficient use of health manpower and the health dollar; **a new medical model** with comprehensive care of people as its prime focus.

Unions are already involved in this. They have created an organized consumer interest and have exerted great impact on insuring agencies and the suppliers of medical services. At least 75% of Americans with health insurance are enrolled through employee benefit plans — mostly union sponsored.

Union financial and numerical potential for effecting change is obvious. Why then, have the unions—important spokesmen for the medical consumer—fallen so far short of the impact rightfully inherent in their strengths. The answer is quite clear—they bargained for funds rather than for service and money is no guarantee of service.

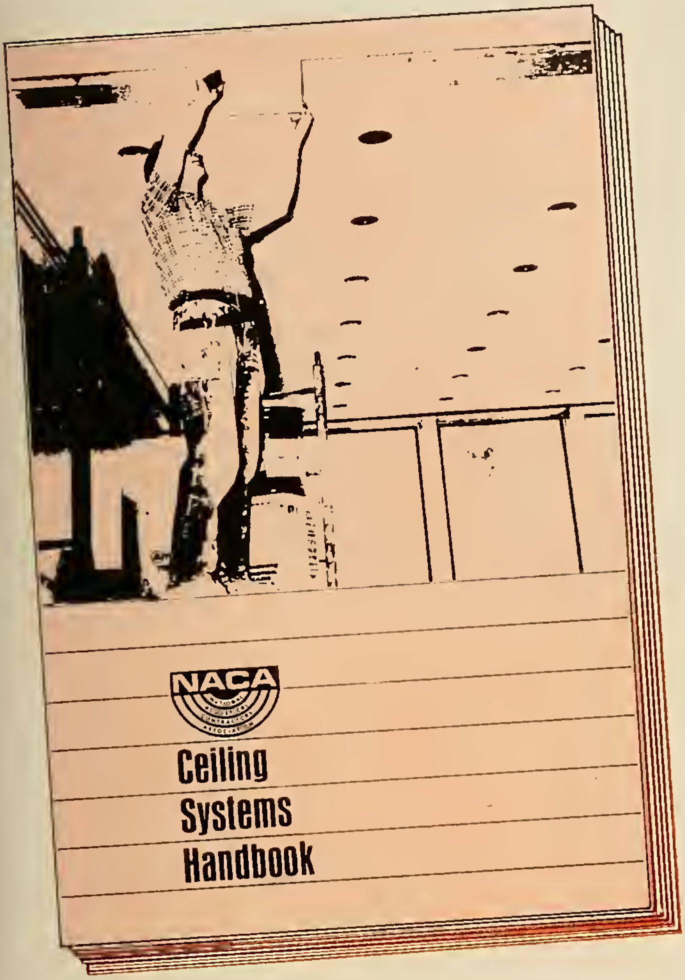
It is no secret that present insurance plans cover only about 30 to 40% of medical costs in spite of the steady increase in premiums. Never before have health care budgets been so generous and never before have we been so ill prepared to make effective use of them. Combined government and union-sponsored health spending has created an untenable degree of medical inflation. It has succeeded in financing the medical industry and private health insurance rather than the people. Both government and unions have bought a health package but they forgot to see if there was anything in that package. I am afraid it has contributed to the problem rather than the solution.

"This is the best country in the world for the interesting and exceptional disease and the worse for the commonplace illnesses."

I have high hopes that it is not too late to correct this. It will require combined union effort—presently a sleeping giant—to rise up and demand that the health package contain something other than tokenism. In this very important matter, you cannot suc-

Continued on Page 37

The NATIONAL ACOUSTICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION



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Boys that spent 12 days at Orlomah Beach last July wait for their mothers and fathers to come up to see them on visiting day.

Union Members Create Busy Children's Camp

More than 10,000 children of Vancouver area have enjoyed this Canadian camp since it was established three decades ago

By CARL ERICKSON

Financial Secretary Local Union 452

■ The Children's Jubilee Summer Camp, located about a two-hour boat ride from Vancouver, British Columbia, on Canada's west coast, is a good example what can be done when trade unionists unite.

There, at Orlomah Beach, about ten thousand children have had a chance to learn to swim, hike, fish, take part in outdoor arts and crafts since it was established 31 years ago. Unionists from the building trades, as well as industrial unionists, have cooperated to keep it in operation and are now

LOWER LEFT: Members of the Bricklayers Union put up block walls for a washroom and bathroom, while Carpenters cut rafters and put a roof on. LOWER RIGHT: A cluster of cabins in a semi-circle at Orlomah Beach, up Indian Arm, where the children learn about outdoor life and obtain a good spiritual basis upon which to build a productive life.

in the process of modernizing it, to make it one of the best in the area.

Founded by a group of concerned workers during the depression years of the 30's, one of the persons who signed the original deed was the late John Stevenson, a business representative of Carpenters Local 452. The only surviving member of a trio of deed signers is 87-year-old John Henderson, Vancouver's "Good Citizen of 1961," and a 22-year member of the local school board. The third signer was the late Dr. James Murphy, a Vancouver surgeon.

Once the property was selected at Orlomah Beach, the founders looked for supporters to pay for it, as well as to get it into operation, and naturally turned to the trade union movement. The 125 acres with a 600-foot waterfront had been an old orchard, and, using many means to solicit materials, the Carpenters, Plumbers, Electricians, Painters, Laborers, Teamsters, Bricklayers and other union members donated thousands of hours of voluntary service to build the camp to the state it is in today. It is at present supported about 90% by unions, with some donations from ethnic groups, fraternal organizations, and business firms.

An active ladies auxiliary also assists the camp in many ways, raising monies through social events, rummage sales, even moonlight cruises to the camp (which are very popular). Unionists are encouraged to use the camp during the period when it is not in operation for the children for seminars, picnics, and other events.

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters have been unusually liberal in going up on work parties, and, last year, along with the Bricklayers, they erected new flush toilets and a washroom, which will make a big improvement to the sanitary state of the camp. The Plumbers union, along with apprentices from the vocational school, put in all the fixtures, while local business firms supplied the material. The Electrical Workers re-wired much of the camp to bring it up to the standards of the area.

It is heartening to find firms allowing their drivers to use company trucks to haul material to Deep Cove, where it is loaded on the old "Jubilee," a converted fishing boat, to be brought up to Orlomah Beach. There has also been good cooperation between others, such as a pile driving firm, supplying its equipment, while members of the Pile Drivers local union gave of their skills. In this way a $7,000 wharf was built for about $200 in actual cash outlay.

Part of the officialdom of the camp are shown above. Left to right: Carl Erickson, publicity chairman and author of this article; and Hamish Mackay, building manager, both Carpenters; veteran John Henderson, a member of the Operating Engineers, Mrs. Elsie Dobson, secretary treasurer; Al Brennan, a Painter; Mrs. Margaret Black, a Bookbinder; Al Herd, chairman of the camp and member of the Laborers Union; Mrs. Fordham, 30-year member of the camp; Jimmy Dobson, member of the Operating Engineers; Mrs. Vathorg Lexton, camp cook; and Doug. Turner, camp director.

Members of the Brotherhood take a break from their work of completing new toilet and washroom facilities at the Jubilee Camp. This was one of many work parties.

Today, with this type of cooperation, there are 13 cabins for the young guests, to accommodate about 100 children at each session of 12 days or 400 each summer. In addition, there are modern dining room and kitchen facilities, a bungalow for the staff, a sick bay and caretaker's cottage.

When Mr. Henderson was asked what he thought brought so many good people together year after year to keep this venture going, he replied: "I think the aftermath of the war of 1914-18, followed by the depression caused considerable concern about the well-being of the children, especially those who were not privileged to take a holiday. It was started as a purely humanitarian effort, promoted and conducted by a group of good people who really cared, and it has been a pleasure for me to be connected with it."

Mrs. Fordham, another person who has been active in the operation of the Camp since its inception, echoed his sentiments. "There is a genuine comradeship among those who volunteer for these work parties, as well as other activities that keeps this camp in operation. It's hard to explain, but in this sort of a venture you find something you crave in your life—a deep down satisfaction that we can only find when we do something for others."

Possibly this is why the Children's Jubilee Summer Camp has been so successful through its 31 years of operation. This feeling has become a contagious malady that has touched everyone who has had a part to play in it. Maybe this is what we need more of in this world—people working together to give our children, who will become our leaders of tomorrow a better chance to learn of the great outdoors.

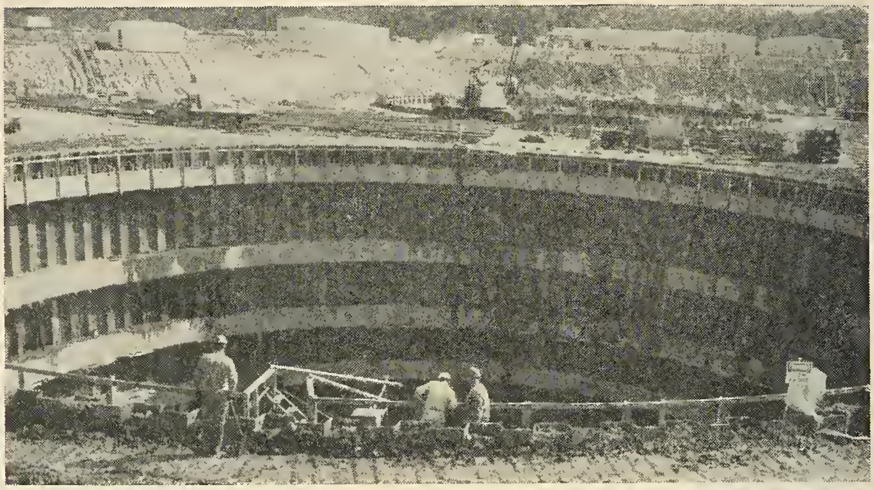
Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters can be heartily proud of the role they have played in this undertaking. Not only have they built new quarters, but also new lives—opening up exciting vistas for the children away from the city, and this is truly worthwhile.

NUCLEAR POWER STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA

The Virginia Electric and Power Company's Surry Power Station—the company's first nuclear station—is under construction on the south bank of the James River, near Newport News. Located in Surry County near the Hog Island Game Preserve, the new station is not far from America's historic first English settlement at Jamestown. Roadways and clearing of land are completed, and Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, prime contractor, is making headway on plant erection, with the able assistance of members of Local Union 396 of Newport News.

The main excavation area was for reactor containment structures and a turbine building. A total of 390 piles were driven into the sandy coastal earth for one of the turbine support foundation mats. Piledrivers were also needed to prepare the dock facilities on the James River.

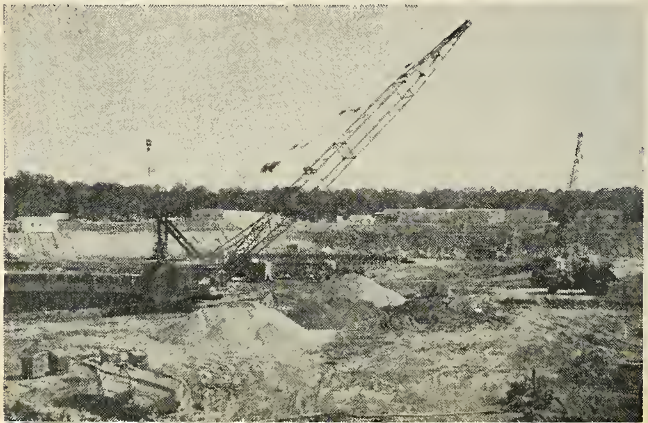
A combination administrative building and visitors' information center has been completed. Note the observation deck prepared so that "sidewalk superintendents" can oversee construction. The building has a 92-seat auditorium and a large display area for exhibits which tell the story of nuclear power.


One of two circular cofferdams constructed to facilitate the construction of the reactor containment structures. Each cofferdam is 149 feet in diameter and 52 feet deep.

Piledrivers of Local 396 constructed a dock facility on the James River to handle equipment arriving by barge. Second from right is Business Representative and Financial Secretary John Chandler. Foreman of the job was C. Hughes, extreme right.

G. Doyle Johnson, general carpenter supervisor, a member of Local 396, looks over the blueprints.

A view of the main excavation area. This excavation alone required the removal of 442,000 cubic yards of earth.



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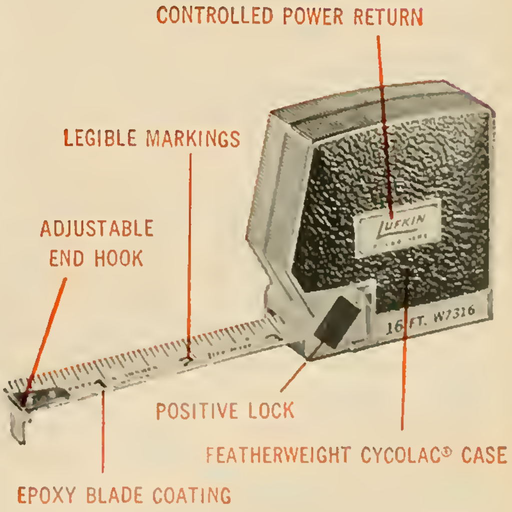
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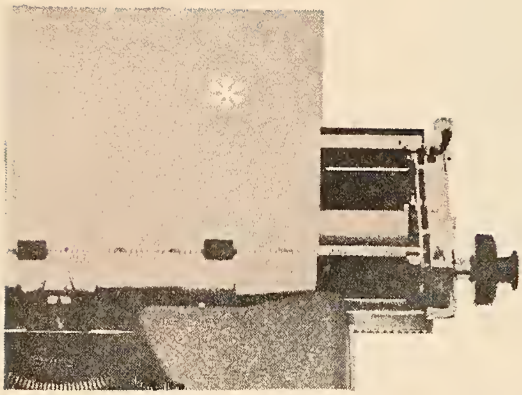


EDITORIALS

Tax-Free Runaways

For many years unions have protested the actions of city and state development groups which woo plants and industries from established, union-organized areas into low-pay, right-to-work areas.

Not only do such groups promise cheap labor and union-busting laws, but they offer the enticement of tax exemptions on industrial bonds and tax write-offs as well.

While the Brotherhood, being a craft union, is happy to see plant construction projects in industrially-depressed areas where craft unionists will be employed, it has always deplored the unfair advantage offered big business—particularly in the North and East—by such cut-rate incentives. In most situations, when a plant runs away from a particular area, it is trying to avoid fair labor scales and standards. It will continue to be anti-union in its new location, in spite of the fact that it has new plant facilities created practically free by its new host-city.

Because of these conditions, we join other unions in supporting the recent decision of the Johnson Administration to seek repeal of the industrial bond tax exemption.

Senator Abe Ribicoff of Connecticut, a member of the Senate Finance Committee, is author of a bill calling for such repeal. In the House, action on such legislation may be stymied by the fact that Rep. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, comes from Arkansas, a state which was one of the earliest to use the tax-exempt enticement.

The U.S. Treasury points out that the advantage of the exemptions to depressed states is rapidly disappearing. Such bonds tend to increase interest rates on other bonds which states and local communities must issue, and so many states are now using the gimmick that the only elements of the operation which now gain are the business tycoons who see extra profits for their stockholders in the increased spread between low labor "costs" and tax-free plant facilities at the new location and high market prices for their goods and services.

Key to the Crime

A mail-order promotor, who advertises in magazines of national circulation, offers to readers of his sales pitch sets of keys ($3 per set) which allegedly will open all Ford, Rambler, Chrysler, and General Motors automobiles. Keys to cover *all* these makes of cars can be purchased at the "low premium price" of $10.

There are several such car-key peddlers in the mail-order business today, and they offer the nation's restless juveniles a tempting entry into a life of crime, says Chief Postal Inspector of the United States Henry B. Montague in testimony before a House Post Office Subcommittee in Washington.

Montague says he is powerless to act against such peddlers, however, until there is a Federal law prohibiting such sales.

Montague tested the advertised skeleton keys with the help of auto manufacturers and reports that "in the hands of persons employing patience and dexterity" 30 percent of the cars tested could be opened.

Meanwhile, in the U.S. Senate, Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut is equally disturbed over the problem. He is pushing a bill he introduced February 8 which would prohibit the interstate sale and advertising of "manipulation and tryout keys for motor vehicles."

These two approaches to a growing public menace need the attention of Congress during the current session. Automobile thefts is one of the United States' most costly crimes against property. It's time this "loophole" in everybody's auto protection was closed.

More Than a Nose Count

Some irate citizens and Congressmen are up in arms over a proposal to add questions to the 1970 census of the United States: questions about people's physical disabilities, kitchen facilities, number of homes they own, how many times they've been married.

The census people claim the Federal Government needs such information for future planning. Several Congressmen and your official journal wonder if it's just another way for business organizations to get marketing data free of charge.

Additional States Join Competition

Alaska and Alabama have now joined the list of states and provinces which will have carpenter contestants in the 1968 International Apprenticeship Contest in Kansas City, Missouri.

Louisiana has indicated that it will have a mill cabinet contestant in addition to the carpenter and millwright contestants previously announced.

This makes a total of 38 carpenter contestants, 15 mill cabinet contestants, and 15 millwright contestants.

If there are other states and/or provinces who plan to enter a contestant in any of these categories, they should advise the Apprenticeship and Training Department Office immediately, so that plans may be made to accommodate them.

AVAILABLE SOON

The revised Millwright Unit II—Mathematics; and Mechanics and Strength of Materials, Instructors Manual, Final and Alternate Final Tests and 14 Black Line Transparencies will be available for purchase on or before April 1, 1968.

Those committees desiring to purchase the above materials should order through General Secretary R. E. Livingston.

The cost of Unit II will be one dollar ($1), the Instructors Manual, twenty five cents (25¢); the Final and Alternate Final Tests, fifteen cents (15¢) per copy; and the 14 Transparencies will sell as a package for twenty dollars ($20).

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS CALENDAR FOR 1968

Location	Date	Carpenter	Millcabinet	Millwright
California State San Francisco, California	6/20-21-22	x	x	x
Pennsylvania State Hershey, Pennsylvania	4/26-27	x	x	x
Tennessee State Nashville, Tennessee	4/26-27	x		
Washington State Pasco, Washington	4/12-13	x	x	
District of Columbia & Vicinity Iverson Mall, Hillcrest, Maryland	5/18	x	x	x
Wyoming State Casper, Wyoming	5/25-26	x		
Nevada State Reno, Nevada	5/31-6/1	x	x	
Canada Alberta	3/15-16	x		

State and Provincial Contest Committees are requested to advise the Apprenticeship and Training Office as soon as their contests have been scheduled.

A total of 37 states and provinces have indicated their intention of entering contestants in the 1968 International Apprentice Contest at Kansas City, Missouri, next August. Many are entering millcabinet and millwright contestants in addition to their carpenter contestants. Will your state be represented?

Minutes of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee Winter Meeting, February 1-2, 1968, Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, California

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee met in three sessions on February 1st and 2nd, 1968, in San Francisco, California. The first session was an open session, and the second and third were executive sessions.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Allan called the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. on February 1, 1968.

2. ROLL CALL

Committee Members.

Representing the United Brotherhood—Mr. Finlay Allan, Committee Chairman; Mr. Leo Gable, Mr. Stuart Proctor, Mr. Nicholas Loope, Mr. John McMahon, Mr. Charles Sanford.

Representing the AGC—Mr. Richard M. Bowie, Committee Secretary; Mr. George Johnson; Mr. Fred Lehn; Mr. Lee Rice, Mr. Ed Wasielewski.

Representing the NAHB—Mr. Syd Carnine.

Guests—During the open session, Mr. Joe Miller, Director of Manpower and Training for the NAHB, Mr. Charles Hanna, Chief of California's Division of Apprenticeship Standards, and 12 additional guests representing both labor and management were present.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The reading of the minutes of the August 17-19, 1967 meeting, which had been reviewed earlier by the members of the committee, was waived. A motion to approve these minutes was made, seconded and adopted.

4. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

a. Length of International Contest

After considerable discussion, a motion was made, seconded and approved to limit the manipulative portion of the 1968 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest to a one-day project.

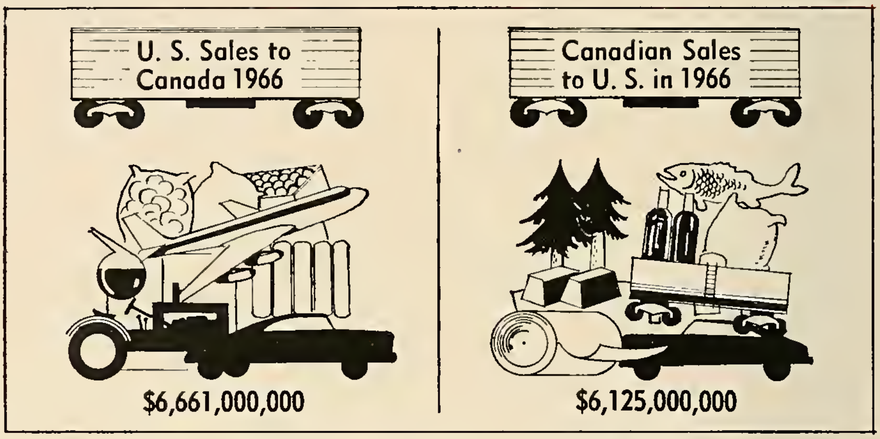
b. Procedure for Disbursing Contest Funds

A motion was made, seconded and approved to establish a checking account in the name of the International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee for the purpose of disbursing contest funds. All checks drawn on this account must be signed by one representative from labor and one from management. Those authorized to sign are Messrs. Leo

Continued on Page 21

Canadian Report

The Battle for Canada-Wide Medicare Begins Anew


U. S. Sales to Canada 1966
$6,661,000,000
Canadian Sales to U. S. in 1966
$6,125,000,000

EACH OTHER'S BEST CUSTOMERS

This pictogram illustrates the world's busiest trading partnership, that which exists between the USA and Canada.

The illustration at left shows that in 1966 Canada bought $6,661,000,000 in goods and services from the USA, more than from any other country. Among the major imports were industrial and farm machinery, autos and parts, electrical equipment, chemicals, aircraft and parts, coal, raw cotton, fruits and vegetables. More than 70 percent of Canada's imports came from the USA.

The picture at right shows that in 1966, the United States bought $6,125,000,000 in goods and services from Canada, more than from any other country. Among the major imports were newsprint, autos and parts, lumber, crude petroleum, wood pulp, aluminum, nickel, frozen fish, whiskey, iron ore and natural gas. The United States bought nearly 60 percent of Canada's total exports.

The end of the 50-year battle to obtain a national medicare plan for the Canadian people appears in sight.

But no one can say that the battle is really won until the federal government nails down its legislation once and for all, and the provincial governments fall into line and agree to put medicare into effect.

In 1966 the federal parliament passed a medicare program which was to have gone into effect on July 1, 1967—a lasting memorial to Confederation Year.

There was great rejoicing in labor and community ranks that the idea, first promised in 1919, was a reality at last.

But there is sometimes no acounting for the maneuverings of governments. Medicare was not put into effect in 1967. It was postponed one year.

This gave the insurance company and medical lobbies another breathing spell. They certainly went into action with a vengeance.

Once more medicare was threatened with "postponement."

The two men most responsible for endangering the plan were federal Finance Minister Mitchell Sharp and the Ontario Premier John Robarts.

The finance minister said that Canada is now in a difficult financial position, the dollar is in danger, the balance of payments is against us, inflation is getting out of hand, and anyway, a federal medicare program was going to cost one billion dollars and Canada cannot afford it. Taxes would have to go up and who wants higher taxes?

Mr. Robarts chimed in and said this is the wrong time to introduce medicare, and besides the Ontario "OMSIP" program of modified medicare is working all right.

What these men and many people forget is that all these arguments against medicare and a hundred others have been thrashed out for half a century, were considered by several royal commissions and by dozens of parliamentary committees and by parliament.

The answer has always been the same—Canada cannot afford NOT to have medicare. Hundreds of thousands of families are deprived of medicare because they cannot afford it and usually the cost of their misery falls on the community anyway—for example, through time lost from work.

And the cost was never reckoned at a billion dollars. In 1966 the nation was already spending over $600 million on an assortment of medicare plans. For another $80 million the Canadian people could have had a national plan covering everybody. The total cost may be about $800 million by 1969, but this is still not a billion, as Sharp charged, and it is not new money. It is a transfer of present costs to the federal plan with the addition of some new funds to cover the improved services.

But the battle now has to be fought all over again. The Canadian Labor Congress initiated another postcard campaign to get people to write their members of parliament stating that the people still want medicare and want it NOW.

But the evidence is that, while the battle will be won at the federal level, this won't win the war—yet. The lobbies have gone to work in every province. Most provinces have already echoed Premier Robarts. Medicare sometime, but not now.

A public opinion poll was reported in January. The poll asked that, if taxes will be increased, do you still want medicare? The answer from across the country was YES—55%, with only 19% for postponement, 19% for dropping it and 7% "don't know."

This was a loaded question. The previous polls over the past 20 years showed 75% or more in favour. But even with the question loaded, a big majority favour medicare, and want it without more delay.

Manson Succeeds McCurdy in Ontario

Derrick Manson has taken over the responsibilities of the secretary-treasurer of the 30,000 member Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood.

At the first of the year, he succeeded George McCurdy, who had been secreary-treasurer for nine years.

McCurdy achieved a longtime ambition with his appointment to the Fair Employment Practices branch of the federal Labor Department. In this post, he will be responsible for complaints made under the Canada Fair Employment Practices Act.

Separatists Seek Rail Division in Quebec

Labor in Canada is involved in another big battle. This one doesn't concern the general public like medicare, but it does concern the solidarity of the trade union movement.

In Canada provincial labor legislation is paramount except in those cases of national and interprovincial interest and magnitude where federal labor legislation has jurisdiction.

Chiefly affected are the railway unions — all of which have national bargaining units. One contract covers their membership coast to coast.

However, in recent years the railway unions, in common with other internationals, have been harassed by the CNTU (Confederation of National Trade Unions) in Quebec. The CNTU has tried to split off local units from the national bargaining but every time the case has come before the national labor relations board, their appeal has been rejected.

The CNTU decided that the only way they could achieve their objective was to have the federal labor legislation changed. It so happens that their past president, Jean Marchand, is now an important federal cabinet minister. Late in 1967 Labor Minister Nicholson introduced legislation amending the federal labor legislation in such a way as to make it possible to destroy the national bargaining principle.

The Canadian Labor Congress, as well as the international unions, charged this was a sell-out to the CNTU. This was denied by the government until early in February when Mr. Nicholson frankly told the House of Commons that the legislation was designed to allow the CNTU to break oft local units in Quebec. It would of course start a free-for-all, allowing any union to raid any other union in any other province, where national bargaining was involved up until now.

The amendment to the labor legislation is known as Bill C-186. A hard fight against it has already begun.

This issue has been engaged in Quebec. At the moment who knows what is going to happen in that province? The cry of the vocal minority for separatism is still strident.

Quebec Unionists Oppose Separatism

On the issue of Quebec separatism which threatens the existence of Canada as a federal state, it should be said that the trade union movement has voiced its opposition to the separate state concept.

The labor movement in Quebec knows, it appears, that a lot more than Canadian unity will go down the drain if the separatists have their way.

BC Unions Face Legislative Threat

The danger to the labor movement does not come only from Quebec. At this writing the government of British Columbia has given notice of serious amendments to labor legislation in that province.

Since Premier Bennett of B.C. has already permitted some of the worst abuses of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, the proposed legislation may be really tough.

Apparently denying trade union leaders their normal rights as free citizens and jailing them is not enough.

What looms is restriction on the right to strike and the institution of compulsory arbitration by legislation.

NLCC Appointment Holds Housing Promise

The cause of co-operative housing received a boost with the appointment of an experienced executive to the National Labor-Cooperative Committee.

J. P. Melin of Saskatoon has been named to the organizing post of NLCC to help initiate co-op housing projects and provide guidance to groups who are interested.

Several labor councils have already established co-operative housing committees—Sudbury, Windsor and Hamilton are three of them with London likely to follow.

Mr. Melin has already been involved in one successful co-op housing project, in the potash mining centre of Lanigan, Saskatchewan.

Liberal Convention May Be Record-Breaker

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson has announced his resignation from the leadership of the Liberal Party. A leadership convention has been called for April.

This will likely be a record-breaking convention just as the Conservative convention was last year and the New Democratic Party convention was at its founding.

The NDP established a new convention style with more hoopla than formerly, more along the lines of Democratic and Republican conventions in the United States.

But at its 1967 convention the NDP reverted to the conservative style of business first and no shenanigans. The Tory leadership convention was 90% hoopla. The Liberal will try to outdo them.

Productivity Gains Going To Management

Federal Labor Minister Nicholson, who is going to retire from active politics, says that collective bargaining gains must be linked to productivity.

The Canadian Labor Congress, in a brief to the federal investigation into farm machinery costs, charged that recent gains in productivity have been grabbed off by management and shareholders.

●

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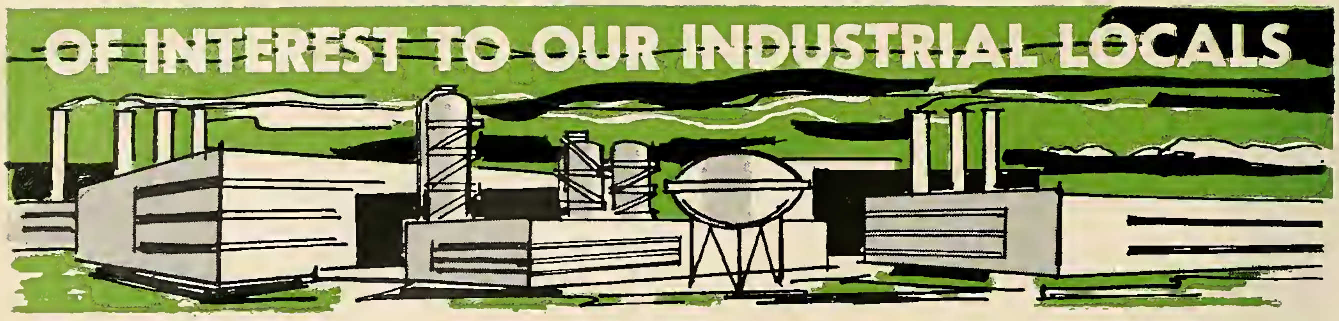
OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

The Problems of Organizing in the South

PART ONE

THIS will be the first of a series of articles on the problems of organizing in the South as faced by the United Brotherhood. In order to understand the problems, to analyze the failures and to repeat the successes it is necessary to understand the area. The mood of its people is directed and in some cases controlled by many factors. Social, economic, political and cultural ramifications all have their impact on the hopes, dreams, fears and aspirations of the people. An understanding of these factors and the forces that motivate the people of the South will give us insight into the problems faced by your organizers and indeed the people of the South themselves.

Just a cursory knowledge of problems of organizing in the South would seem to dictate that our organizing efforts at this time would be better spent elsewhere. However, because marketing and transportation techniques are constantly improving we know that every non-union worker in the South is a threat to the wages and working conditions of the entire membership of the United Brotherhood. We, as well as the entire labor movement by heritage, have a moral obligation to help these people to help themselves out of the gutters of poverty, ignorance, fear and into the light that shines from solidarity.

REMINDER

If your local union has not sent its agreement to the Research Department at the General Offices, please have it do so promptly.

In these coming articles we will also endeavor to tell you more about the social, economic and political pressures which affect negotiations as well as the day to day collective bargaining process in organized plants in the South. By most definitions the South encompasses the following states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. We will concern ourselves with these.

In looking over these states one of the first things we notice is the low income levels in each. From the chart below you will note that there is not one of these states whose per capita income is above the national average. Since these states are included in the national average their impact on that average is to bring it down. From the chart you can see that these Southern states are $657 under the national average. However, they are $732 under the rest of the states in the United States.

This $732 may not sound like much of a difference, however, it is quite a large amount. This $732 difference represents enough to provide the average worker in the South (according to the U. S. Department of Labor), with his annual needs for house furnishings ($254), and total medical expenses ($394) and still have a little to apply toward other expenses.

If we use the difference between the per capita incomes of Massachusetts ($3059), and Mississippi ($1608) the result is even more shocking. This $1451 would provide a family of four (4) in the South with enough extras to take care of their annual needs for any one of the following:

Rental of a five room house	$1,452
Transportation	810
Clothing	671
Gifts, contributions, life insurance	378
Recreation, education, tobacco and other misc.	648

Besides the above this figure represents almost enough to purchase food for the workers' family for one year.

In material things this $1,451 represents enough money to purchase a lawn mower ($109.50), an air conditioner ($225.00), a sewing machine ($179.50), a vacuum cleaner ($149.75), a gas stove ($250.00), a refrigerator-freezer ($370.00), and a portable T.V. receiver ($118.00).

From simple analysis such as this it is easy to see the great gulf of

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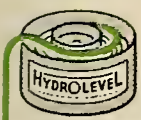

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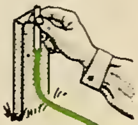

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Continued from preceding page

affluence between the South and the rest of the United States.

The reasons for the low incomes of these states are many and varies. One of the prime reasons are the so called "right to work" laws, which prohibit two (2) parties (the union and the employer) from entering into agreements that are mutually advantageous to both parties. Most of these Southern states have such laws. (This subject will be more thoroughly covered later in the text of this series).

Looking to the chart once more, you will note there is only one state where the average hourly earnings for production workers engaged in manufacturing is above that of the national average.

The only state in the South above the national average, West Virginia, is not encumbered with these right to leech laws. The only other state remotely close to the national average is Louisiana, the only other state in the entire South that does not have these free rider laws.

In an area such as this, one would assume that the workers would be "dying" to organize and join the ranks of their hard working brothers in other parts of the country. However, in general in the South this is not so.

In next month's article we will discuss the ramifications of this problem, its origins, its evolution and the reasons that lie under the surface.

	Per Capita Income 1965	Ave. Hourly Earnings Mfg. Production Work incl. OT payments
West Virginia*	$2,027	$2.93
Louisiana*	2,067	2.71
Alabama	1,910	2.50
Florida	2,423	2.43
Virginia	2,419	2.36
Tennessee	2,013	2.34
Georgia	2,159	2.26
South Carolina	1,846	2.14
Mississippi	1,608	2.11
North Carolina	2,041	2.10
Arkansas	1,845	2.10
Average Southern States	2,089	
Remaining U. S. States	2,821	
U. S. average	2,746	2.91

*Not a "right-to-work" state.

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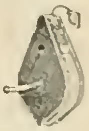

HOME STUDY COURSE

ADVANCED BLUEPRINT READING UNIT XI

This Unit completes the Plans and Specifications that deal with the miscellaneous details that relate to the Carpentry processes.

It then deals with specific information relating to the Specifications. The reading and understanding of the Specifications is a very important part of blueprint reading. The questions are based on all sections of the Specifications. Some questions will require you to read and interpret a specific passage. When an interpretation appears to be in conflict with the Plans, it would be called to the architect's attention for clarification.

QUESTIONS

1. What types of damage to finish carpentry and millwork must be replaced?

2. How are the grounds used to receive, secure and support trim and cabinets placed and secured?

3. What width is specified for the snack bar shelf in the office on the 4th floor?

4. What type of glass is specified in the North Wall of Office No. 7?

5. What height is specified for the formica backsplash at the sink in Office No. 5 on the 4th floor?

6. What is the difference in thickness between those interior walls specified as "One-Hour Fireproof" and "Two-Hour Fireproof"?

7. What type and how many anchors are required for the ventilation louvers?

8. What is the thickness of a typical partition?

9. How far apart are the ¾" channels which form a single wall stud?

10. What spacing is specified for the ¾" horizontal channel braces?

11. How are the horizontal channel braces to be held in place?

12. How many anchors are used for a typical door frame installed in a 4½" partition?

13. Is there any difference in the number of anchors and method of anchoring the frames which are set in the 2" and 4½" partitions?

14. Are all the metal frames anchored in the same manner?

15. What type of threshold is specified under the door leading to the roof at stairs "A"?

16. What is the height of the curb above the floor and the curb thickness at stairs "A" leading to the roof?

17. What is the designation and size of the door from stairs "A" to the roof?

18. What is the finish, height and thickness of the letters for the marquee over the main entrance?

Questions from this section are to be answered by using the Specifications Plan D.

One or more words has been omitted from the following statements. Write in the word or words required to complete the sentence, in the space provided.

19. The Specifications and drawings have been prepared by the ______________.

20. Additions or changes from requirements of contract documents shall be made only with the written order from ______________ and ______________.

21. Protection of the work shall be provided by the ______________.

22. Fire insurance shall be provided by the ______________ to protect interests of ______________ and ______________ as their respective interests may appear.

23. Water, fuel and power for the work shall be provided and paid for by the ______________.

24. The contract sum shall include an allowance of ______________ for the furnishing and installation of all required fences, offices and toilet facilities.

25. All excavations for footing shall be made to the ______________ and to the depths indicated on the drawings. A concrete foundation should be poured, if possible, directly against ______________ without the use of forms.

26. Cribbing necessary for extra excavation will be paid for by the ______________ in the same manner as ______________.

27. All excavating areas shall be drained and kept free from standing water while concrete is being poured and for ______________ afterward.

28. Any soil required to bring the disturbed areas up to the required finish grade shall be ____________, __________ or ____________ than that on the undisturbed areas.

29. Metal pans shall be in good condition and shall be stopped with ______________.

30. Brick masonry shall be secured to concrete walls by ______________ as shown in drawings and called for under masonry.

31. All concrete shall be delivered to the point of pouring in good condition and shall not be dropped with a fall exceeding ________ feet.

32. Concrete shall be so deposited that the surface shall be kept within ______________ throughout the pour with a maximum of ________ feet being permitted to flow horizontally from any single pour position.

33. Decks, cants and vertical surfaces below reglets shall be primed with ________________ using one gallon per ________ sq. ft. of area.

34. All roof decks, including canopy deck, but not including roof decks at 4th floor level, shall receive quantities of materials per ________ sq. ft. of area whose weight will equal ________ lbs.

35. Roof decks on the 4th floor level shall receive quantities of material per ________ sq. ft. whose total weight will be ________ lbs.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 27

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for the Advanced Blueprint Reading Home Study Course are available through the office of General Secretary R. E. Livingston. Forward a check or money order for five dollars ($5) with your order.

APPRENTICESHIP

Continued from Page 15

Gable, Ed Wasielewski, Finlay Allan and Richard Bowie.

c. Alternate Apprentice Qualifying Tests

A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the two newly developed alternate Qualifying Tests for Apprenticeship and Trainee Applicants.

d. Appointment of Members to the Subcommittee Established to Conduct a Study Concerning the Feasibility of Developing a Three Year Carpenter Apprenticeship Program

Chairman Allan appointed Messrs. Carnine, Gable, Sanford and Wasielewski to the subcommittee to study the feasibility of developing a three year carpenter apprenticeship program.

e. Other Unfinished Business

None.

5. NEW BUSINESS

a. Approval of Revised National Joint Standards

A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the revised National Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Standards. The new Standards contained those revisions approved by the Committee at its winter meeting in New Orleans, Louisiana, February 2-3, 1967.

b. Proposed Changes in 29 CFR Part 30

A motion was made, seconded and approved that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee file a statement with the Department of Labor opposing the proposed changes in 29 CFR Part 30. The exact wording of the statement is to be decided on by the Committee's Chairman and Secretary.

c. Other New Business

(1) Recommendation to Local Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committees

A motion was made, seconded and carried that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Standards be amended to include the following sentence: "The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee recommends that local joint apprenticeship committees consider applicants beyond the age limits prescribed in these National Standards on the basis of interest and qualifications."

(2) Development of Committee Bylaws

A motion was made, seconded, and adopted that Messrs. Leo Gable and Richard Bowie prepare a draft copy of Committee Bylaws to be presented to the full committee for consideration at its next regular meeting. It was agreed that the Bylaws should be a broad, flexible instrument establishing guidelines for the Committee to follow while simultaneously providing for the continuation of the working relationships that have typified the Committee's meetings in the past.

(3) Dinner for Participants in International Contest

It was moved, seconded and carried that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee sponsor a dinner for the participants in the 1968 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest, their wives and the members of the National Committee on the night of August 14, 1968.

(4) Proposed Committee Statement

After a great deal of discussion, a motion was made, seconded and carried that the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee adopt the following proposal:

PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COMMITTEE

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is concerned with increasing skilled manpower shortages in many areas, as well as the heavy drop out rate from apprentice programs brought about by periodic unemployment, and recognize the need for a stepped up apprenticeship program to supply the skilled carpenters for the industry.

The Committee is also aware that adequate financing is essential in all apprenticeship programs to assure success.

Therefore, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee recommends to all members and affiliated chapters of the Associated General Contractors of America; the members and affiliated chapters of the National Association of Home Builders; the Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Independent Employers and other Employer Associations employing carpenters that they immediately review and analyze their training programs in light of the manpower needs of their area and that local bargaining agreements provide for:

a. An Apprenticeship and Training Joint Trust Fund adequate to meet the needs of the given area, with provisions of establishing realistic day-time related instruction classes, where possible; pay for the apprentice while attending related classes; employment of instructors and provisions for facilities where needed and ultimately the subsidization of the apprentice to attend full-time day school during the periods of unemployment to reduce the drop out of apprentices from the program. Appropriate credit, on the apprenticeship program, to be given for the full-time day school attendance in keeping with the instruction given.

b. The participation of all employers by requiring that each employer employ at least one or more apprentices in keeping with the needs of the area.

Existing local bargaining agreements that provide inadequate Apprentice Trust Funds or no funds at all should be amended by a supplemental attachment that will provide the necessary funds and employment opportunities.

All new agreements shall contain the above provisions.

The Committee further recommends that the National Employer Associations and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters jointly sponsor Regional Conferences of Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees for the purpose of promoting and improving Apprenticeship programs and the implementation of the above recommendations.

The assistance of Labor and Management Representatives from the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee is available to all areas in determining the needed contributions to the Apprenticeship and Training Trust Funds, if desired and requested.

This proposal will be referred to the appropriate governing bodies of the organizations represented on the National Committee for consideration and action.

6. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held in Kansas City, Missouri, on August 14, 1968. If deemed appropriate, the Committee will also meet on August 17, 1968, after the completion of the International Apprenticeship Contest.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Allan adjourned the Committee meeting at 12:05 p.m. on Friday, February 2, 1968.

The members of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee sincerely thank the Four Bay Counties Carpenter Apprenticeship Administrative Board for their hospitality during our stay in San Francisco.

Respectfully submitted,
Richard M. Bowie,
Secretary
National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee

February 9, 1968

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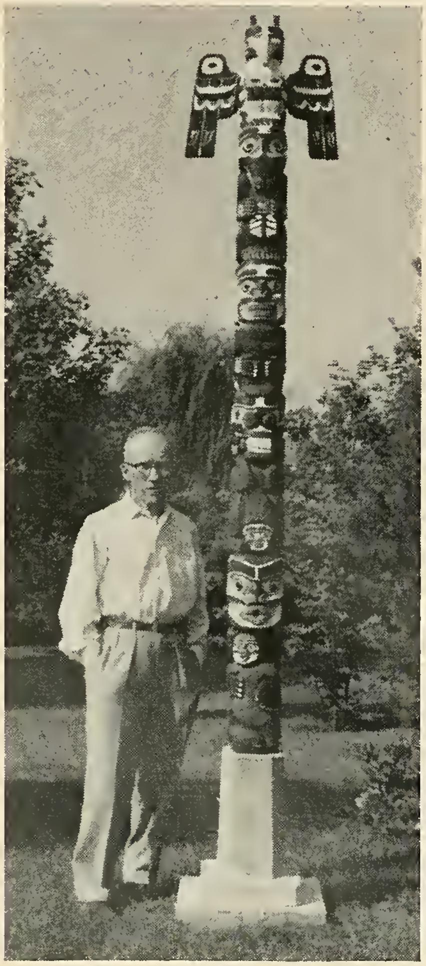
LOCAL UNION NEWS

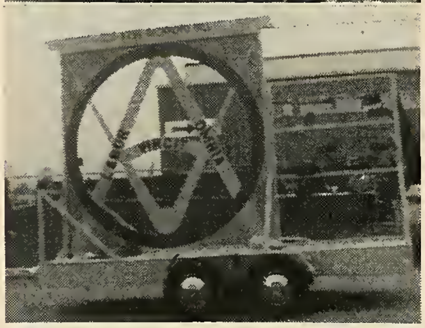
Totem Pole Replica Created by Member

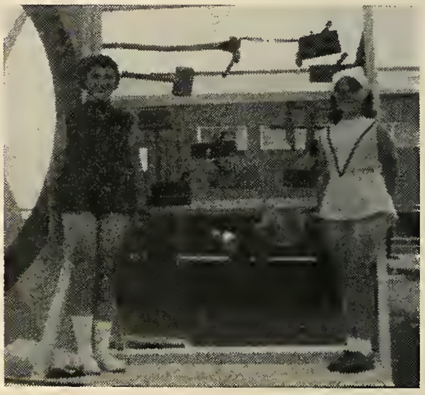
Hugo Peebles, 68, a charter member of Local 3233, Richmond Hill, Ontario, carved an exact scale replica (approx. 1/5) of the famous totem pole which stands in Thunderbird Park, Victoria, British Columbia. He took on this project as his part in commemorating Canada's centennial, last year.

Each of the creatures symbolized on the pole represent a different Pacific Coast Indian tribe. The pole was hand-carved and painted and finally installed in Brother Peeble's front yard in Thornhill, Ontario.

An immigrant to Canada, Peebles received advanced training in hand carving in his native land and has had experience in furniture and cabinet carving.







Parade Float

Members of Local 3233, Richmond Hill, Ont., shown at upper left created the float at left for a Canadian Centennial Parade in their hometown, last year. The daughters of Lincoln Ross and Fred Leach, above, rode in the parade.

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Neil Place Honored At Lorain

First Vice President Finlay Allan and Executive Board Member Cecil Shuey were among many labor leaders who recently met in Lorain, Ohio to honor Neil P. Place, Sr., veteran leader of Local 705, Lorain.

Brother Place, fourth from left, was business representative for Carpenters Local 705 for over 22 years. More than 300 of his friends were present to honor him at the recent retirement banquet.

Yuletide Baskets For The Needy

J. V. Ginn, retired member of Local 3130, Hampton, South Carolina, and F. L. Woods, business agent of the local, shown above, held their annual project, "Christmas Baskets for Needy Families," last December.

Chances on five turkeys and five hams were sold, and the proceeds of the raffle sponsored 38 baskets of groceries for the needy.

The drawing was held on December 22, 1967, at the Local Union Hall in Hampton.

CLIC Contributions Received to Date

January 22 to February 22

Local Union	City-State	Amount	Local Union	City-State	Amount
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	$ 16.00	754	Fulton, N. Y.	20.00
15	Hackensack, N. J.	15.00	839	Des Plaines, Ill.	282.00
49	Lowell, Mass.	10.00	843	Jenkington, Pa.	13.00
61	Kansas City, Mo.	117.00	978	Springfield, Mo.	62.00
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	26.00	1024	Cumberland, Md.	40.00
78	Troy, N. Y.	11.00	1042	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	105.00
80	Chicago, Ill.	24.00	1159	Point Pleasant, W. Va.	20.00
106	Des Moines, Iowa	42.00	1292	Huntington, N. Y.	24.00
111	Lawrence, Mass.	61.00	1431	El Reno, Okla.	2.00
121	Vineland, N. J.	37.00	1590	Wash. D. C.	40.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00	1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	18.00
132	Washington, D. C.	20.00	1636	Whiting, Ind.	35.00
213	Houston, Tex.	66.85	1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	20.00
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	50.00	1704	Carmel & Kent, N. Y.	10.00
257	New York, New York	10.00	1888	New York, N. Y.	20.00
282	Jersey City, N. J.	16.00	1976	Los Angeles, Calif.	36.95
357	Islip, N. Y.	20.00	2026	Sherwood, Mich.	20.00
393	Camden, N.J.	301.00	2063	Putnam, Ill.	40.00
398	Lewiston, Idaho	10.00	2077	Columbus, Ohio	49.00
419	Chicago, Ill.	66.00	2180	Defiance, Ohio	18.00
422	New Brighton, Pa.	20.00	2430	Charleston, W. Va.	22.00
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	12.00	2435	Inglewood, Calif.	20.00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	53.00	2590	Kane, Pa.	14.00
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	80.00			
751	Santa Rosa, Calif.	3.00			

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Copper Strike Continues; Nine of Our Locals Picket

The American labor movement is rallying to defeat the "Copper Barons" in the crucial eight-month copper strike now going on. It is fighting a tough battle, as management continues to hide its true union-busting motives from the general public.

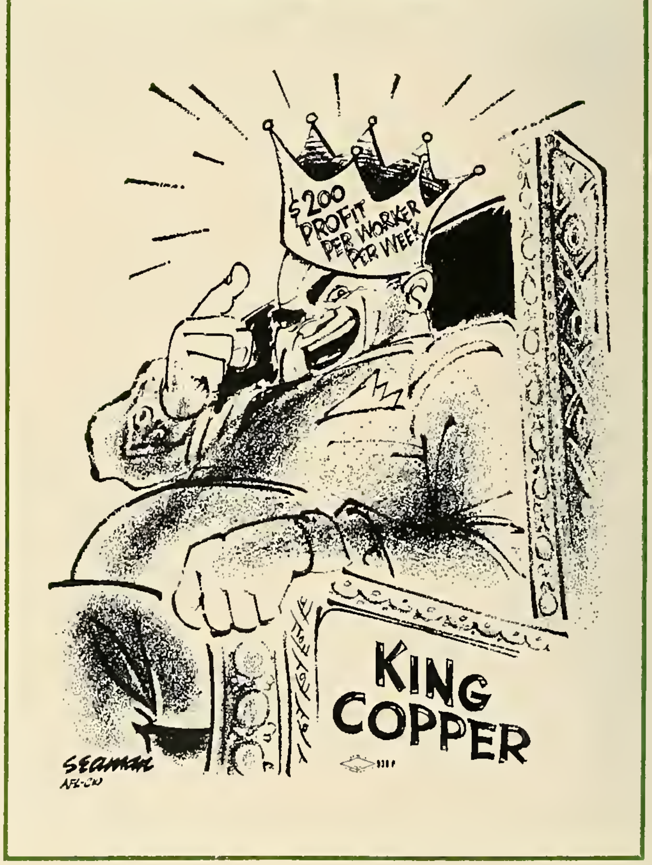
Maintenance carpenters in nine Western mining communities—all members of the United Brotherhood—continue to man picket lines with members of 25 other unions involved in the dispute. Those locals include: Local 88, Anaconda, Montana; Local 286, Great Falls, Montana; 112, Butte, Montana; 221, Morenci, Arizona; 238, Ajo, Arizona; 1538, Miami, Arizona; 1041, Winkleman, Arizona; 987, Bayard, New Mexico; and 1326, Ely, Nevada.

As a major step in meeting the unfair tactics of the copper barons, the AFL-CIO Executive Council is asking its 60,000 affiliated local unions throughout the country and the central labor bodies to "adopt" one or more copper strikers for the duration of the strike to give them income beyond regular strike benefits, so as to enable them to keep going indefinitely.

In announcing this new and major effort of the Federation, AFL-CIO President George Meany said that the action, while unprecedented in his memory, was somewhat similar to union practices of the 1920s when he himself served on a "save the miners" committee which rallied to the cause of anthracite miners then on strike and in need of help such as clothing, food, and other necessities of life.

"This is our answer," he declared, to the challenge of an industry which seems to consider itself above the responsibilities that it owes to its workers and the country itself, to an industry which has shown no willingness to negotiate a just agreement with its workers and which, in effect, has challenged the entire labor movement."

"BUT THIS IS GOLD"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Small-Mouth Bass

She—Why do you call your boy friend a small-talk expert?

Her—If there's nothing to say, he'll say it.

UNION DUES BUY SECURITY

Make An Excuse

Housewife—"Do you mind escorting me out to the garbage can, dear?"

Husband—"Why that?"

Wife—"I want to be able to tell the neighbors that we go out together once in a while."

UNION DUES BUY WAGE INCREASES

Rude Awakening

A traveling man realized he would pass through the town where his son was in college and decided to surprise him. Although it was quite late at night when he arrived, he went directly to his son's fraternity house and rang the door bell. A voice from a second story yelled: "Whaddaya want?" "Does Joe Squink, Jr., live here?" asked the father. "That's right," replied the voice from the upper floor. "Just lay him on the porch . . . somebody'll be down to pick him up!"

MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Just In Case

"Oh Doctor, you mean I'm finally cured?" the woman signed happily.

"Yes," said the psychoanalyst. "I believe we now have your kleptomania firmly under control. You can go out in the workday world just like anybody else."

"Oh, doctor, I'm so grateful," said the woman, "I don't know how I'll ever repay you for your help."

"My fee is all the payment I expect," said the kindly analyst. "However, if you should happen to have a relapse you might pick up a small transistor radio for me."

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Good At Figures!

There's a good-looker in our town who wears a mink coat, drives a Jaguar, has her own ten-room apartment with a built-in bar and does it all on a salary of $60 a week. Only a few years ago a teacher who earned $90 a week flunked her in arithmetic!

—F. S. Millham, Fullerton, Pa.

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY

He Auto Know!

The police sergeant answered his 'phone and an obviously drunk man said "Offisher, send a cop quick! Somebody stole th' shteerin' wheel and radio outa my car!" The sergeant was giving the details to a patrolman when the 'phone rang again. It was the same voice, which said: "Offisher, f'get it! I was in th' back seat!"

—Mike Kenney, Elmwood Park, Ill.

This Month's Limerick

A kindly old man named McFleet
Built a driveway out to the street.
"Kids keep off," his sign read;
"Sure, I like kids," he said,
"In the abstract—not in the concrete.

—Louise Marsh Gabriel

Teaching Grandma

Six-year-old Carol was getting her belongings together for a visit with her grandmother. Among them her mother found a copy of Child Guidance.

"Carol," she said, "You won't need that copy of Child Guidance."

"Oh, yes, I will," replied Carol. "Grandma still believes in spanking."

BUY ONLY UNION-MADE TOOLS

No Fooling?

Louis Delin, Local 608, New York, reports that the bar around the corner from his Local's office is serving a new drink they call a "Phillips Screwdriver." It's made with equal parts of vodka and milk of magnesia!

TAKE PART IN UNION AFFAIRS

Once a Cut-up!

A fellow we know was told by his doctor to cut out late hours. Then he was progressively told to cut out all dates, spectators sports, liquor, smoking and rich foods. Now he's cutting out paper dolls!

UNION DUES BUY FRINGE BENEFITS

Best Method

Some people work their way up from the bottom, but I like to start at the top of the glass.

—Given Sims,
Blaine, Wash.

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Longest Clear Span Of Wood Is Erected

Union carpenters are constructing the roof structure of a new field house now being erected in Salt Lake City for the University of Utah. With a diameter of 350 feet, the building will provide the longest clear span of any structure ever built of wood.

Contract for the roof structure has just been awarded to Timber Structures, Inc. of Portland, Oregon, employer of 225 members of Millmen's Local 1120 Carpenter & Joiners. In addition, members from various locals throughout the United States are employed in field erection.

The field house employs a Triax dome as the roof support structure. This dome, an exclusive design of Timber Structures, Inc., is formed of laminated timber segments joined together by engineered steel connections into an assembly of permanent strength and stability. Two-inch decking will be applied over the dome members. Almost a half million board feet of kiln dried lumber will be used in the dome members, and additional 229,000 feet will be used in the decking. Thirty railroad cars will be required to ship the dome members, steel connections, and decking to the jobsite.

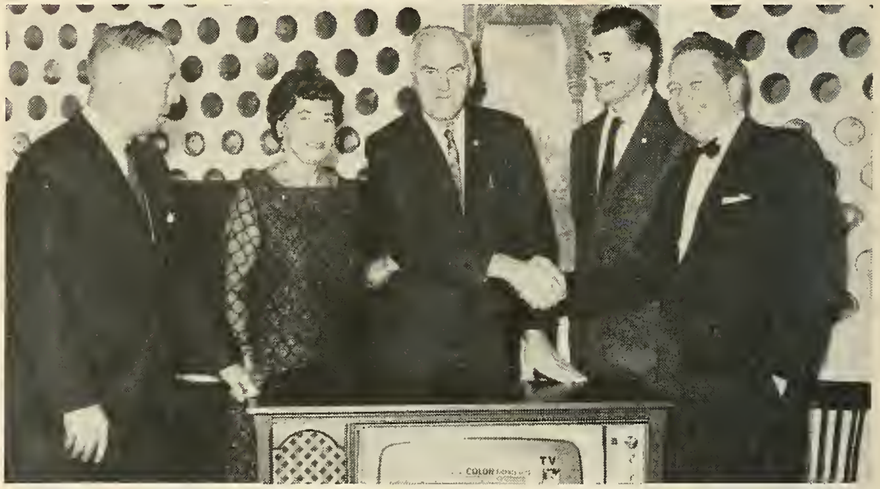
Suspended from the ceiling is a platform to support the scoreboard, TV broadcast facilities, arena light, and walkways. Termed "cloud nine" by the architects, this platform will be equivalent in weight to eight diesel locomotives.

The field will accommodate the basketball pavilion and 15,000 spectator seats.

Erection of the dome is scheduled to start this month, and the field house will be finished by the start of the 1968-69 basketball season.

Architects for the field house are Young and Fowler Associates, Salt Lake City. Jacobsen Construction Company of Salt Lake City is the general contractor.

Retiring Toronto Business Agent Honored



The Toronto, Ontario, District Council recently honored Arthur Bonser, who retired after 19 years service as a business agent. Some of the well-wishers included: left to right, William Morris, president of the council; Mrs. Bonser; Arthur; his son, Bernard, a vice president of the International Association of Firefighters; Basil Clark, secretary-treasurer of the council. A 25-inch color TV was presented to Brother Booser that evening.

Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on Page 20

1. Any wood finish that has been hammer marked, split, splintered, gauged or otherwise damaged must be replaced. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork.)

2. The grounds shall be securely wired in place and shimmed to provide true alignment. (Specifications; Carpentry and Millwork.)

3. Shelf width is approximately 23½". (Section "D-D"; Sheet 7.)

4. A fixed light of obscure glass is specified. This window is an interior Unit and is set with wood stops on both sides. (4th Floor Plan; Sheet 2 and Elevation of North Wall of Office No. 7; Sheet 7.)

5. An 8" splash is required for both ends and the back. The exposed edges are to be trimmed with "Chrom-Edge" or approved equal metal trim. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork and Details of Sink and Closet—Office No. 5; Sheet 7.)

6. ¾" plaster is specified for "One-Hour Fireproof" and 1" plaster is specified for "Two-Hour Fireproof." These terms are used to describe the ability of the construction assembly to contain a fire at its source and prevent its spread for the time period specified. (Partition Details; Sheet 7.)

7. ⅛"x1" strap anchors are to be used on the ventilation louvers; two for each head and jamb, for a total of six anchors. (Typical Louver Detail; Sheet 7.)

8. Framed partitions are 4½" thick. Solid partitions are 2" thick. There is some variation at furred walls as noted in specific details. (Details; Sheet 7.)

9. The space between the ¾" channels which form a typical stud is 1½". (Partition Details; Sheet 7.)

10. The horizontal channels are to be placed crosswise on the back side of the vertical channels at 3'-0" maximum staggered spacing. (Specifications; Metal Framing, Lathing and Plastering and Details; Sheet 7.)

11. The braces are tied to the studs with 18 gauge galvanized annealed wire. (Specifications; Metal Framing, Lathing and Plastering and Details; Sheet 7.)

12. Four anchors are used on each jamb and one anchor at the head for a total of 9 anchors per metal jamb. (Details; Sheet 7.)

13. The number of anchors used per frame is the same. The anchors set in the 2" partition are welded to the frame. (Door Frame Details; Sheet 7.)

14. No. The frames for the doors in Offices Nos. 1 and 5 are set with wood block anchors. One side of the jamb is finished with wood trim. (Door Frame Details; Sheet 7.)

15. A wooster #321 metal threshold set in mastic and anchored with expansion bolts is used under the door leading to the roof from stairs "A". (Sill Details; Sheet 7.)

16. The height above the floor is 6". The thickness of the curb is 6⅞". (Sill Details; Sheet 7.)

17. This door is designated as door "E" on the roof plan. It is a 3'-0"x6'-8" x1¾" flush fire door. (Specifications; Fire Doors and Metal Frames, Door Schedule and Roof Plan; Sheet 2 and Sill Details; Sheet 7.)

18. Polished alumalited aluminum letters are 12" high and 3" thick. (Specifications; Miscellaneous Work and Typical Section; Sheet 3.)

19. Architect. (General and Special Conditions.)

20. a. Architect b. Owner. (General and Special Conditions.)

21. Contractor. (General and Special Conditions.)

22. a. Owner b. Contractor c. Owner. (General and Special Conditions.)

23. Contractor. (General and Special Conditions.)

24. $1,500. (General and Special Conditions.)

25. a. Net footing sizes b. Cut banks. (Excavating, Grading and Backfilling.)

26. a. Owner b. Extra excavation (Excavating, Grading and Backfilling.)

27. Twenty-four hours. (Excavating, Grading and Backfilling.)

28. a. Clean soil b. Equal c. Better. (Excavating, Grading and Backfilling.)

29. End pans. (Concrete Work.)

30. Anchors. (Concrete Work.)

31. Eight. (Concrete Work.)

32. a. One foot of level b. Six. (Concrete Work.)

33. a. One coat of asphalt primer b. 100 (Roofing and Damp Proofing.)

34. a. 100 b. 653 (Gravelled Roofing.)

35. a. 100 b. 288 (Gravelled Roofing.)

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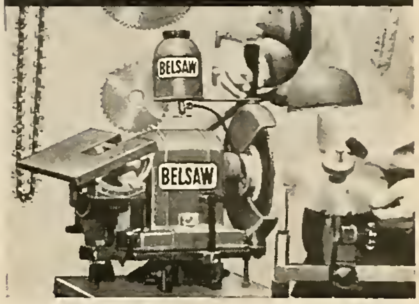

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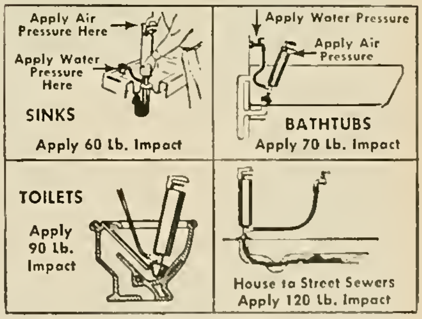

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Spinning Cat

Chalk up an unusual catch for Clarence E. Dunn of Englewood, Colorado, a member of Local 55 in Denver, for close to 20 years. Brother Dunn, fishing for trout at Cherry Creek Dam last summer, with spinning gear topped off with 5-lb. test line, hooked what he initially figured was a good-sized rainbow. Later, as he was reeling in, he was seized with doubt—the what-ever-it-was at the other end of the line was strong and bulldogish and didn't act at all like a surface-breaking trout. As he brought this fish to bank, the enigma unravelled, it was a catfish, a six pounder. Thing that threw Clarence off was that he was using a No. 5 spinner—a lure that 99 catfish out of a 100 wouldn't be caught dead with. Ouch!

Here's a pic of Brother Dunn with his spinner-hitting catfish.

Clarence Dunn and catch

Rooftop Visitors

The nighthawk makes no attempt at nest construction but lays its two oblong, even-ended eggs on bare ground in open fields or graveled areas. In recent years the tarred and graveled roofs of buildings have become choice nesting sites and attract the nighthawk to the city.

Krigsman Party (See "all for 3 Bucks")

Whippa' Snapper

Ray Latour of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, fishing in company with Walt Baker and his son, saw Walt, Jr. hang a lunker largemouth bass in Birch Lake near Thessalon, Ontario, then almost lose it as it was being reeled near the boat. The hooker finster was attacked by a large snapping turtle which was subsequently gaffed; brought into the boat and wound up, along with the bass, in the chowder pot.

All For 3 Bucks

According to a note and photo from Nils H. Krigsman of New Hyde Park, N.Y. a member of Local 1397, the deer hunting in the Schroon Lake area of New York State was great last season. He sends in accompanying pic of his hunting buddies with bucks they accounted for, largest of which was a 12-pointer, downed by his brother at far right on photo. Axel Krigsman; retired, a member of Local 791 in Brooklyn.

Bucking Burlap Fuzz

From time to time we've received gripes from hunter's wives about having to pick the "fuzz" off the meat of a deer that has been put in a burlap deer sack.

Gustafson (see "Double Stringer")

One way to avoid that trouble is to wash the burlap sack throughly before going hunting—in warm water with a mild soap and rinse well. The fuzziness will be all but eliminated.

Burlap sacks are inexpensive; usually cost around a dollar, but they are tops for allowing air-circulation around the meat.

Double Stringer

Dennis Gustafson of 1408 Porker Lane, Austin, Texas, says his dad, a member of Local 1266, and his uncle are top bass fishermen. He sends in the accompanying pic to back up his claim: The Gustafson lads with a double stringer of largemouth they duped on artificial lures in Lake Frances—18 pounds total.

Big-Daddy Deer

Midwest column correspondent, J. S. Gostonczik of Spooner, Wisc., records the downing of the largest buck we've heard tell about in many a moon, a Gargantuan specimen by hunt buddy, John F. Miller, in the river bottom out

Kelemen (see "Salmon Substitute")

of Belle Plaine, Minnesota. Toting a Model 97 Winchester with 32-inch barrel, he knocked off a moose-like deer that sported 12 points and dressed out at 327 pounds.

■ Salmon Substitute

Brother A. S. Kelemen of 10903 Arden Avenue, Tampa, Florida, a member of Local 210, Stamford, Connecticut, lays claim to the entire East Coast as his fishing beat. Last September, he fished way north in Nova Scotia. Main reason for the trip was to engage an Atlantic salmon. As the salmon were just not running, A. S. fished the saltchuck—came back with briny finster pictured here, a 30-lb. cod.

■ Nature's Own Way

Chester Woodhull, well known California fishery biologist, contends: "Warm-water game fish, including black bass, need no closed season. Neither is regular lowland-water stocking necessary, as far as these species are concerned." He added: "Three pairs of bass or bluegill can produce more fingerlings than a hatchery truck can haul."

■ Small Creek, Big Fish

"The size of the creek has nothing to do with the size of the fish in the state of Oregon," says Harry Fryer of Scottsburg, Oregon. He nipped a 24-inch Chinook from the bank of Tiny Mill Creek which runs not far from his kitchen door—and on light spin gear, topped off with 6-lb. test line.

■ Killum Moose

Wawzyniak, left, and guide.

Walt Wawzyniak of 2807 Richmond Road, Cleveland, Ohio a member of Local 11, brought back a lot of locker meat from his northern hunt junket. Depicted in photo is Brother Wawzyniak (standing) and his Indian guide with moose downed out of Chapleau, Ontario. It weighed over 1,200 pounds.

●

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Olson, Gust H.
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Saulnier, Edward
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Linde, Henry
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Stenman, August
Still, George
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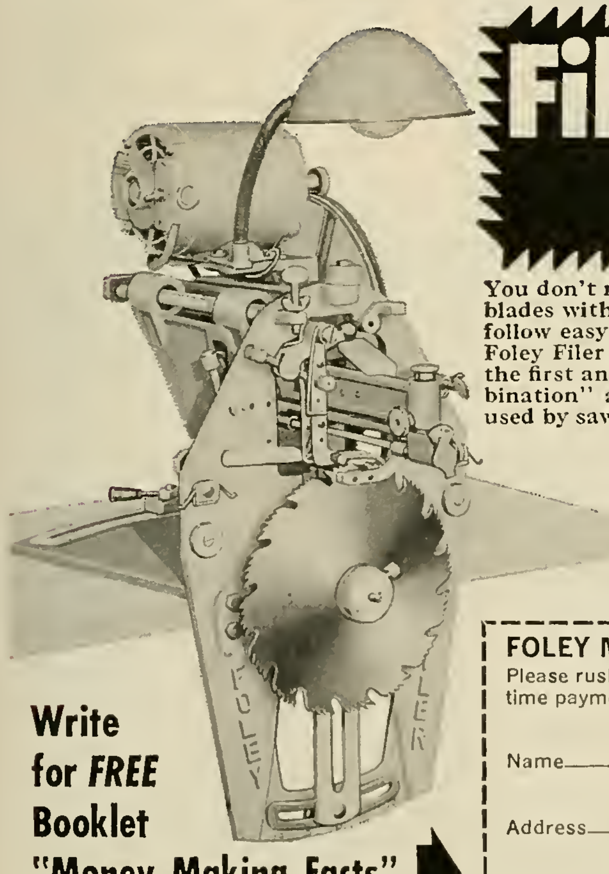

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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1A

(1) SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Local 34 (Pile Drivers, Bridge, Wharf, Dock Builders) held its annual "Old-Timers" Luncheon in January. Twenty-five-year pins were presented to 322 members.

Local 34 was chartered on May 1, 1901, as Local 9078. The original charter which was signed by Samuel Gompers is displayed in the Union Hall.

(1A) Several district officers attended the luncheon. Pictured, left to right, seated: John O'Leary, 61-year member; Marius Peterson, 51-year member. Standing, left to right: Charles Clancy, past president of Local 34; C. A. Bartalini, secretary of Bay County District Council; Austin Lind, Andrew Anderson, Charles Nelson, all 50-year members; Al Figoni, president, Bay County District Council; and John Hogg, president, San Francisco Building Trades Council.

(2) NEWBURGH, NEW YORK—Local 301 recently celebrated its 80th Anniversary by holding a Dinner-Dance at the Hotel Thayer, West Point, N. Y. More than 300 members and friends were in attendance. During the evening, John S. Rogers, representing General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, honored 82 members with 25 or more years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood. Those present were awarded service pins by Brother Rogers who was assisted by Hyman Zamansky, president and general agent of the Hudson Valley District Council. Among the guests present were Congressman and Mrs. John G. Dow, New York State Assemblyman Gordon K. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, Mayor Joseph X. Mullin of the City of Newburgh, and Commissioner of the New York State Workmen's Compensation Board George E. Yerry and Mrs. Yerry.

Old-timer Jesse A. Cornelius is pictured receiving congratulations from John S. Rogers, representing General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, for 62 years of continuous membership in the United Brotherhood. Left to right: Michael K. Thompson, past president of Local 301 and member of Dinner Committee; Maurice McElhone, president of the Local and member of Dinner Committee; Brother Cornelius, Brother Rogers, Hyman Zamansky, president and general agent of the Hudson Valley District Council, and Bernard H. Murray, business agent and secretary-treasurer of the Dinner Committee.

1

Recipients of pins are listed below with years of continuous service indicated:

60 YEAR PINS

Jesse A. Cornelius, 62; William J. Todd, 61.

55 YEAR PINS

John McKay, 56; James I. Halstead, 55; William Watt, 55.

50 YEAR PINS

John Barr, 53; John G. Lindstrom, 51; Joseph A. Evans, Jr., 51.

45 YEAR PINS

Ernest H. Thorn, 49; Ralph Baker, 48; Theodore Nagel, 47; Fred A. Olson, 47; Peter Carlson, 47; Clarence W. Swain, 47; Kenneth R. Mailler, 45.

40 YEAR PINS

Joseph Berkery, 42; Michael Ewanich, 42; William H. Wager, 41; John Obermeier, 40; Bernard H. Murray, 40.

35 YEAR PINS

Walter Labrenz, 37.

30 YEAR PINS

Andrew Hodge, 33; Mathew Gustafson, 33; Joseph F. Tierney, 33; Alex Rigatti, 32; Joseph Olympia, 32; Innis Williams, 32; C. J. Langeland, 31; Edward E. Labrenz, 31; Harry Peterson, 31; John J. Jockers, 31; Myron Van Demark, Sr., 31; Julius Adorjan, 31; Peter Egiziano, 31; Lester P. Weber, 31; James I. Merritt, 31; Walter O'Dell, 31; Fred G. Prange, Sr., 31; Fred Mehl, 31; Peter Duda, 31; William F. Spooner, 30; Menzo Gorton, 30; John B. Bertero, 30; Charles E. Siegman, 30; Ruloff Houck, 30.

25 YEAR PINS

Harold W. Anstey, 29; Myron Van Demark, Jr., 29; Amadeo Faella, 29; George Karamallis, 29; Nelson Beck, Jr., 28; Clifton Beck, Sr., 28; Robert J. Lind, 28; Howard Nott, Sr., 28; Attilio Rigatti, 27; Fred Prange, Jr., 27; Nicholas Randazzo, 26; Edwin L. Moore, 26; Nelson C. Beck, 26; John Werner, Sr., 26; Daniel Goulet, 26; Frank Giambrone, 26; Leonard Gorton, 26; Chester Yeaple, 26; Edward J. Lockwood, 25; Vito Gironda, 25; Fred Oakley, 25; Albert Barr, 25; A. H. Anstey, 25; Joseph Biasini, 25; Frank J. Henning, 25; Angelo Mascioli, 25; James Mosher, Jr., 25; Walter H. Sarvis, 25; Vincent J. Allen, 25; George Burnett, 25; George W. Diegel, 25; Arthur Aagenas, 25; Edward T. Smith, 25; Joseph Fazio, 25; Frank Lisi, 25; J. S. Brundage, 25; and Albert Zagorski, 25.

(3) BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Seven members received 25-year pins at the annual "Old-Timers" Night sponsored by Local 115. Pictured, left to right, seated: Frank Borea, Nicholas Tuzzio, Edward Grant. Standing, left to right: Robert J. McLevy, business representative; Chris Mollerup, Jules Staack, Walter Zavednak, Floyd Kellogg, and Thomas Newman, president of the local.

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(4) CINCINNATI, OHIO—Local 224 held a dinner-dance in November to honor its 25 and 50-year members. Approximately 400 members, wives and guests attended. International Representative Robert Sauer, who is also a member of Local 224, was the principal speaker. Joseph Rayburn was chairman of the Dinner-Dance Committee. Albert Scheer served as co-chairman.

Fifty-year pins were presented to Carl Christenson, S. Cigolletti, and Carl Fischer by Albert Scheer, secretary of the Ohio Valley District Council and a member of Local 224.

The following members received 25-year pins: Mike Acito, Joseph Broxterman, Charles Conrad, Tony Fossaluzza, Peter Glaug, Fred Hagner, J. B. Knille, Robert Lane, Herman Langhorst, P. L. Linney, Victor Macoritto, Ernest Matzke, Charles Meier, Albert Renner, Arthur Rhorer, Albert Scheer, William Wiesner, and Melvin Yorgin.

OOPS—WE GOOFED!

When we goof, we REALLY goof! On page 34 in the February issue of the CARPENTER, we somehow managed to juggle the numbers which tie together the captions and the photographs of members honored for long service to the Brotherhood.

Following is a recapitulation of the correct captions and photographs as they should have appeared on page 34:

—Caption 10 (Jacksonville, Fla.) with photograph 12

—Caption 11(Klamath Falls, Oregon) with photograph 10

—Caption 12 (Hazleton, Pa.) with photograph 11

We deeply regret this mistake and wish to apologize to the members erroneously identified.

THE EDITOR

5

(5) LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Local 25 awarded twenty-five-year service pins to eighty-five members in October. Standing, in rear behind the honored members, are the officers of Local 25. They are, from left to right: Vice President R. T. Hill, Warden Harry Burgess, Trustee Louis Altman, Trustee Fred Clarke, Conductor Bill Bamond, Business Representative Joseph Wilk, Business Representative and Recording Secretary E. G. Daley, Business Representative and Trustee Ben Fenwick, Financial Secretary-Treasurer James L. Keen, and President John E. Nelson. Seated, in the front row on the far right, is James Lee, Representative of the State Building and Construction Trades Council of California. Seated are the honored members: Elias L. Daniel, P. J. Daniel, Hiram B. Hibbert, Jorace Johnston, George D. Turney, Edward Baham, Deloss L. Conger, D. W. Ehrisman, Edmond Elie, Elias Hjelmeland, G. A. Reed, Howard W. Vance, Russel C. Deck, Abe Herman, B. D. Losson, George E. Ricard, Norman F. Barber, Aaron Feld, William C. Ferrone, Rubbert E. Hooker, Manuel Ramirez, Alex. E. Redmon, Herve St. Onge, Alfred Vickers, Percy J. Weakley, Winfred Wenrich, M. C. Anderson, Ray Baker, John M. Gaudin, E. T. Smith, Edwin R. Thompson, T. G. Todd, Isaac Apodaca, David Chevalier, Eric Erickson, D. J. Fletcher, Einer Gunners, Earl C. Hakala, Lincoln Honore, Alfred Jacobs, Victor A. E. Miller, Leslie G. Olmstead, Lee J. Palermo, Russell W. Price, Chester L. Quick, William Wright, James B. Adams, R. W. Ashbrook, Morgan Boudreaux, Harry Dembo, Art F. Morgan, J. E. Potter, William M. Richey, Francisco Venegas, Rex Vernon, W. R. Watson, Roy S. Wyss, Linton Castille, William Cloutier, O. G. Field, Joe Lewis, E. A. Ramirez, Roscoe Sapp Sr., William B. Sparks, John H. Compton, Miles B. Hokuf, Vernon C. Jones, Russell I. Mishler, Hilton Mitchell, Clarence Thomas, Sylvester J. Holda, Frank M. Marx, L. R. Peterson, Clarence Shields, Louis Spencer, Joe C. Parker, C. S. Bacerra, Joe Hoffenee, Walter Luka, Ottis A. Nielsen, Frank M. Robertson, Harold Tayson, Willie Burch, Wlliam O. Nunez, and 50-year member, William R. Hopper.

5A

(5A) Brother Russel Auten (second from left) presented 25-year pins to Local 25 "Old Timers." Brother Auten is a long-time member of Local 1507. He was recently appointed Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters. Brother Auten represented the District Council at this ceremony. Thanking Brother Auten for a job well done are, from right: James L. Keen, financial secretary; Ben Fenwick, business representative; and E. G. Daley, business representative.

(6) RICHMOND, MO.—Local 938 honored nine of its 25-year members with a recognition banquet in August. The event marked the first awards to be presented to members of the local.

Several of the business representatives from the Kansas City District Council were present. The awards were presented by Lee Kinser, a former representative of this area.

Those receiving 25-year pins, left to right, were Lee Roy Ashinhurst, Carl L. Coffman, Harold Cox, Forrest Holman, John E. Marshall, Ace A. Saulsbury, Enoch A. Saulsbury, Burley Shipman, and Samuel Thomas.

(6A) Lee Kinser is shown congratulating these honored members, left to right: John E. Marshall, Ace A. Saulsbury, Enoch A. Saulsbury, Burley Shipman, and Samuel Thomas.

(7) SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—An "Awards Banquet" was held in October by Local 184 for the purpose of honoring members of the local with service to the Brotherhood of twenty-five years or longer.

Vice President Arthur H. Gordon welcomed the more than 150 members, partners, and guests who attended. He expressed appreciation for the years of faithful service and the tremendous contribution these members have made toward achieving the common goal.

6

6A

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An excellent dinner, beautifully arranged, decorated, and served by members of Ladies Auxiliary 218 was next on the program. Dinner was followed by the presentation of certificates of membership and membership pins to the following members, front row, left to right: Clifford Adams, conductor; Roy Gehring, financial secretary; Oscar Osmundsen, fifty-year member; Arthur Gordon, vice president; Wallis P. Rosenlof, recording secretary. Second row, twenty-five year members: Marvin W. Allen, Erick H. Anderson, Ralph S. Anderson, Vernon J. Anderson, Rex Argyle, George Bair, H. W. Bergstedt, John Bloomfield, John E. Bonner, M. F. Brasher, Elvin Bunker, Walter Cropper, Kenneth Davis, Victor Dover. Third row, Earl Dunn, Theadore Engh, Hy Erickson, Kendall B. Fisher, Donald Gilman, Burton Goff, Earl Green, Joseph Hawkins, John Henschke, George Hill, Eric Hubner, Clarence Hurst, John Hurst, George Ingram, Russell Jemison. Fourth row, George Joffs, Otto A. K. Johnson, Edgar Kelley, Alex Knapp, Arthur Lacy, Ralph Lemaster, Thomas Lloyd, William S. Lone, Samuel W. Maycock, John F. Meadows, McKay Morley, Loren Mott, Joseph Neves, Don Pease, John Piz. Back row, Arthur L. Pierce, Waid Nielsen, Grant Pope, Fay Porter, Reed O. Robertson, Clyde Rose, Wilford Schmidt, Sam Shields, Perry Tripp, George Varney, Raymond Warenski, D. W. Warner, Sidney Wayman, Darrell F. Worthen.

William K. Mayne was presented a journeyman certificate in recognition of the completion of his apprenticeship training program.

Awards were also made to the following members who were unable to be present: Rulon Blosch, Alfred O. Cook, N. B. Ellis, David J. Evans, Eldon S. Evans, Lee R. Ivans, Melvin Ford, R. W. Gould, Leon H. Graham, Asa Hancock, Walter H. Knight, John M. Lamper, Lionel LeCheminant, Clarence Merrill, A. L. Mitchell, D. M. Nickle, Bert R. Russell, Moroni Schindler, Ellis J. Seeds, A. John Spencer, Delbert Swan, Howard Swan, Harleth Swenson, J. A. Vandersteen, Philip A. Winburn.

The awards committee which planned the affair and made the presentations was composed of Roy Gehring, Chairman; Clifford Adams, J. Fred Meadows, Don Pease, and Keith Crithfield.

The Ladies Auxiliary committee in charge of the dinner was composed of Donna Rosenlof, Chairman; Agnes Ryan, Thelma Rudd, Martha Larson, Vee Gehring, Cora Jensen, and June Pierce.

The awards dinner was well attended this year and the appreciation expressed by the "old timers" not only for the awards and dinner, but for the opportunity to get together with their old buddies for a few hours, made the efforts of all those who worked and contributed to the success of this affair much more than worthwhile.

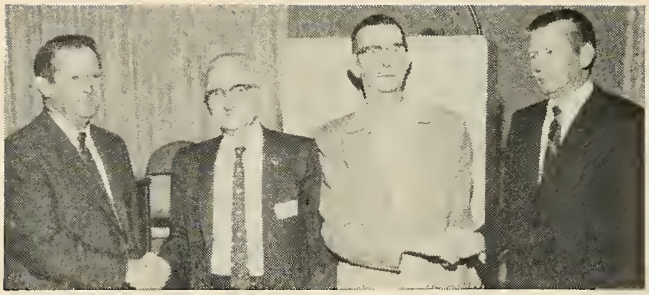
(8) FLINT, MICH.—Two members of Local 1373 who have served the Brotherhood for fifty years were the special guests at the local's recent awards dinner. Twelve 25-year members received pins at the banquet. International Representative Raymond Zook made the pin presentations. He was assisted by James J. Jahimiak, president of Local 1373. Shown in the picture are, left to right: International Representative Zook; Brother Rae Gardner, 50-year member; Brother Alf M. Hansen, 50-year member; and President Jahimiak.

8

(9) PASADENA, CALIF.—In a twin ceremony, long time members of Carpenters Local 769 were honored and newly elected officers were installed at a meeting in the Labor Temple. Buttons for 25 and 50-years of service were awarded by Terry Slawson, representing Gordon McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters who could not attend because of illness.

Those receiving 25-year pins were S. A. Allums, Chester C. Anderson, Leland Atkisson, Charles J. Bake, Bert Barton, James L. Behrens, F. Delmer

9



9A

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Bowne, Carl H. Carlson, Ralph W. Carlson, Harry Chortanian, James Coleman, Joseph H. Cook, Elmer F. Dorn, Carl Dreessen, Earl Ellison, William Giffin, Ortwin Gnewuch, Lewis Gunderson, Norman Gurwell, R. H. Hall, Vic Hieldbrandt, Raoul Hetu, Winfred Hinton, Harold Hughes, Ralph Hurr, K. H. Johnson, C. H. Kannenberg, Norman Knight, H. W. Knudson, George Litch, George Markarian, Vincent Merlino, W. H. Murphy, Lester Olmsted, Sr., Oscar Osborn, Jack Otto, Tommie Peters, Vito Ponzo, Floyd Randolph, Edgar Roland, Charles H. Ross, George Runnings, James F. Smith, Mike Stivers, Roy Summers, Clinton Swope, John S. Terrel, Clyde C. Thompson, C. J. Vandello, J. B. Wilson, and Roy Woodin.

Also awarded 25-year pins but not present were Ivan Baker, Malcolm Booth, A. J. Byrns, Joseph Cantin, Chris Christensen, Adolph Clauson, Francis Crase, Gerald Crosmer, R. L. Dahl, R. L. Dickson, Arthur C. Drum, A. Fabrizio, Ben Farrar, Lawrence Felvey, Norman Gaulton, George Gavel, William Gibson, Lester M. Greenway, Morris Harbourne, W. L. Hardnock, Ray Hernandez, Brady Hill, John J. Hillhouse, Harry Howard, Rufus Hurley, C. A. Jackson, R. C. Johnson, Arnold Jones, Wilbur Josephson, Louis Kadera, Leland Kannenberg, Ernest Kranz, Herman Loos, Clarence Nemeyer, Walter Niehans, Sam Noxon, John Osmonson, Joy Page, Helge R. Pearson, John K. Peterson, Wm. H. Phillips, Glen Pulen, W. H. Reiter, Kirk Reynolds, D. J. Rossiter, Durwood Sawyer, J. J. Scheibler, Tom D. Smith, A. C. Trandem, Stephen Vaughn, A. C. Vick, Buck Ware, J. C. Weber, R. M. Wiseman, and Lawrence Zeto.

New officers installed were J. A. Morton, president; L. J. Burt, vice president; Oscar Osborn, recording secretary; Harold Mitchell, financial secretary; Burton Wilber, treasurer; Oro Lewis, conductor; Jake Suppes, warden; King Brock, Don McCauley, and Al LaGree, trustees; and Ben V. Doda, business agent.

(9A) Pictured, left to right, at the ceremony are Brother Slawson; H. W. Disney and Fred Thelin, 50-year members; and J. A. "Buck" Morton, Local 769 president.

Also awarded 50-year pins but not present were Alvin J. Miller, 50 years; Clarence Miller, 51 years; and Emil Miller, 55 years.

(10) WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—The Palm Beach Towers Hotel was the setting for the testimonial dinner given by Local 819 to honor its members with long service to the Brotherhood. General Representative John Sheppard (second from right) and Fourth District Board Member Henry Chandler (second from left) made the presentations. J. A. Markham (left), president of Local 819, presided. Charles L. Carter (right), Local 819 business rep., was master of Ceremonies.

Honored members of Local 819 with years of service are listed below: A. R. Amtower, 45; E. H. Anstis, 27; Harry Auferheide, 35; Roland A. Baker, 26; William Bamford, 30; D. W. Banks, 25; Eli Beaumont, 25; Erik Beck, 30; Alfred M. Becker, 34; W. S. Blomley, 33; Guy E. Boardman, 35; John Bontempo, 31; William Berry, 42; William Booye, 27; Harry Bouffleur, 43; Paul J. Boyd, 26; Emil J. Brasgalla, 30; E. F. Brooklen, 25; Wm. J. Brosz, 26; Phillip C. Buchy, 28; Edward Burke, 28; J. B. Cadenhead, 31; J. O. Cain, 31; Laurence Calloway, 31; Pierce Campbell, 26; John W. Carlson, 31; A. R. Carter, 46; Luke Carter, 33; William E. Cheek, 55; Clement Chevalier, 44; Helge Christensen, 30; John L. Clarke, 32; Stanley Clegg Sr., 37; J. C. Cochrane, 31; Woodrow W. Cupstid, 25; L. J. Darr, 32; William L. Dettlinger, 33; Fred C. Dorman, 38; Walter D. Dozier, 25; Robert E. Draughon, 32; G. C. Drut, 43; O. A. Dunnagan, 49; William J. Eckler, 33; James E. Eggers, 25; C. E. England, 32; Ralph C. Erickson, 29; Frank E. Farry, 47; Leo Fetter, 31; Joseph Finger, 34; John F. Fitzpatrick, 26; George Franklin, 31; Harvey S. Griesemer, 29; Ben O. Guthries, 25; James A. Hagerman, 30; William H. Hamer, 28; L. E. Hammond, 34; Eugene F. Harper Sr., 25; Charles H. Haugh, 44; A. E. Hicks, 26; John V. Hill, 30; Leon N. Hodges, 30; B. A. W. Hoerber, 26; Oliver Holmes, 28; Edward A. Jenness, 26; Grant Johnson, 33; Herman Josephsen, 27; Brantley D. Kea, 25; John R. Kepple, 25; F. W. King, 30; Allen A. Lamson, 30; Frank A. Lavonia, 32; H. E. Leith, 48; Thomas V. Lewis, 31; Frank E. Lobby, 29; Edward M. Long, 27; Louis F. Lowden, 30; E. R. Lowe, 31; Robert W. Ludwick, 25; Eddie McLaren, 27; James L. Mahoney, 30; Santeri A. Maki, 30; J. A. Markham, 41; Forrest W. Marshall, 25; Gardner Mason, 36; Dan B. Mebane, 27; John H. Meerdink, 32; Lars W. Melin, 31; Roy Mollineaux, Jr., 30; Harry J. Moore, 29; N. J. Motes, 30; R. L. Murry, 25; George A. Nickols, 25; Edward Niemi, 27; Victor Neimi, 32; L. A. Nininger, 27; Emil Nordstrom, 46; Abram Nottage, 26; C. C. Nowling, 30; E. W. Peacock, 30; M. D. Pierce, 25; Everett G. Post, 27; John T. Reynolds, 49; William T. Ritcey, 31; Frank Rivers, 26; James H. Roberts, 25; Ralph J. Saulnier, 26; Harold E. Skaggs, 26; John W. Smith, 26; George H. Summerell, 29; Charles Tedder, 27; Gene Thompson, 27; Russell L. Tooker, 27; C. K. Townsend, 25; Henry Vanstrum, 43; John L. Waltz, 34; Charles E. Waters, 27; Frank Waters, Jr., 29; O. C. Weaver, 28; Joseph F. Weber, 39; A. J. Wehage, Sr., 30; Earl H. West, 25; S. A. Wharton, 25; D. H. Wiggs, 47; E. E. Wood, 27; and August Oenbrink, 55.

(Editor's note: Pictures of these 25 and 50-year veterans of Local 819 appeared on page 35 of the February issue of the CARPENTER.)

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UNIONS MUST BARGAIN

Continued from Page 8

ceed if you remain in splendid isolation from each other. **I am making a plea for consumer power through combined organized labor spokesmanship.**

I hope you will not consider me presumptuous if I make some recommendations:

First: That you adopt a national, inter-union consistent policy of bargaining for health service rather than for funds;

Second: That you identify the health needs regionally by wide-scale survey of your members;

Third: That you form a Consumers' Health Association for patient and union power. Remember, the doctor needs his patients as much as they need him.

Fourth: That you attempt an alliance between yourselves and other groups concerned with the quality and cost of medical care—with the common goal of creating a new medical model for health care delivery. But that you be prepared to go it alone if necessary. Your involvement with health must be direct rather than indirect.

That model must provide quality oriented, comprehensive care, curative, preventive, and rehabilitative. The services must be coordinated, continuing, available, accessible, and acceptable to all. The system must provide optimum use of health manpower and the health dollar. Emphasis should be on compulsory prepaid insurance if at all possible.

ALTERNATIVE MODELS

Such a model need not necessarily be massive group practice which soon becomes depersonalized. Small groups—minigroups rather than health supermarkets—might be more appropriate. As a matter of fact, it need not involve groups at all.

It is important to remember that despite thirty years experience with group practice, fewer than 25% of physicians are currently in groups. It has simply not caught on. Also, while all of us have been extolling the virtues of group practice, the solo practitioner is walking away with the cookies. Even present government prepaid funding legislation—(Medicare and Medicaid)—has stressed the value of mainstream medicine and fee for service plans.

The challenge is to create a model which permits the advantages of both group and solo practices. Some of us have been discussing the merits of a Health Core Facility utilizing the group idea by providing all ancillary and paramedical services through a single access—a one-door facility to which patients are referred by their solo practice physicians. Time does not permit a more detailed description of this plan at this moment. My own feeling is that it would provide comprehensive, continuing and coordinated care in a manner that would not threaten the practitioner. It would permit him to secure complete services for his patient through the writing of simple orders much as he does in his hospital practice—a plan he loves very much. It would permit observation and control over quality of care from diagnoses through treatment.

ASSOCIATES HELP

This is very possible and not at all difficult to do. It would make the best use of the health dollar while providing both preventive and curative services. It would acknowledge the fact that the physician cannot possibly "do it all" and that he must relinquish to associated professionals—especially nurses, social workers, and health educators—those portions of total health care that they are better prepared to do. In short, let us save the physicians for that 15% of care for which he is so excellently trained—the care of physical illness—and let the remaining 85% be managed by his associates—in nursing, in the laboratory, in radiology, and in the behavioral and social sciences.

Such a system would permit a much needed redefinition of professional roles. It would also identify the need for new careers in health and other human services thus assisting in the circumvention of manpower shortages simultaneously offering meaningful, dignified work to the unskilled and the poor.

Such a model could constitute a vehicle for establishing priorities for professional time through the concept of appropriate assignment based on levels of care. We have reached a point in time when no amount of additional money or even added health manpower of a traditional type can possibly provide the quantity and quality of health service our country needs.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

For instance, in the matter of the time honored medical checkup—it has

Continued on Page 38

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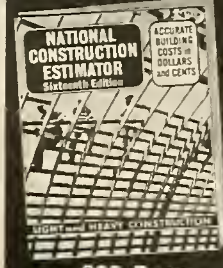
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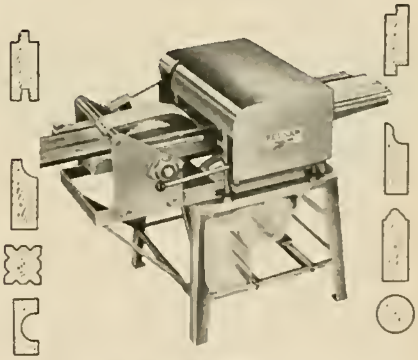

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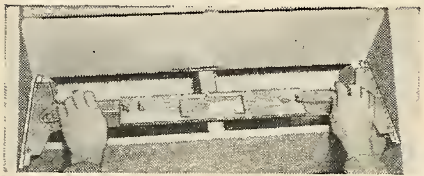

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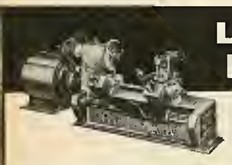

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UNIONS MUST BARGAIN

Continued from Page 37

been estimated that it would require about forty-five hours a week of all physicians in private practice if each patient were to have one complete checkup annually. Obviously, this is impossible. A new method must be employed—one that makes full use of new medical technology.

Consider the following. The first change in biologic or physical disease is usually biochemical—and this occurs before the patient is even aware of symptoms or can describe them to his physician. Such changes could be discovered by a system of periodic biochemical audits. Would it not make good sense to use such audits to establish priorities for the physician's time and to prevent illness and irreversible disease. If we added to this a social and mental health screening audit, we would make available to the physician presumably a reasonably complete profile of his patient's physical and emotional status.

This makes equally possible a priority system with relation to all health care personnel. It is also significant that this will predict potential for illness at a stage when it is most curable and reversible. Such techniques are already available. We are available. We are just not making proper use of them.

TIME WASTED

Under such a system, we might well find that there is no professional shortage. We are merely using their time in a shamefully wasteful way. Dr. Whorton, chief of Community Services of the U. S. P. H. S. recently made known the shocking fact that physicians are using only 25% of their time in direct patient care (the rest is spent in travel, paper work, etc.).

It is very possible that those who now resist and obstruct change will cooperate with this type of medical model since it preserves professional independence. If practical, it is best to incorporate existing systems rather than threaten them. This too is possible. No one objects to independence provided it is not autonomy. Even the traditionalists may respond to the excitement and fulfillment of change as opposed to the stagnation of useless adherence to a permanent order that is self-serving and shamefully inadequate to consumers.

In summary then, I am asking a plea for union solidarity in organizing Consumer Power towards the goal of total health care for all at sensible cost. The Western Conference Teamsters' initiation of the Council for Health Plan Alternatives has already made great strides in this direction. Mr. Mohn, his staff and the members of that Council are to be congratulated on their motivation and leadership. They need and should have the fullest possible support of all. If some of the present negotiated health plans cannot be changed abruptly, alternative plans providing more complete services should be put into effect as additional rather than displacement plans. These will create demand which should in turn stimulate supply. There is much precedence for private insurance to follow suit. Compulsory prepaid insurance should be a definite goal. The ineffective plans can ultimately be phased out. There should should be no reluctance with regard to this. It is a small price to pay for the health of a nation which includes your members and your families.

TRY INNOVATION

This type of innovation should have approval and perhaps even support through government medical care research grants—especially under Comprehensive Health Planning legislation such as Public Law 89-749. At least it should be tried.

Even when applied only to union membership, improved medical models would have far reaching impact—just by reason of numbers. However, application to non-union members—to the public in general—would be far more effective. Why not? Is this not in keeping with union tradition?

And when you have accomplished this—you will have succeeded in putting the word CARE back in Medical Care. That is a true challenge to collective bargaining, the first real major challenge to the Labor movement in a very long time. You cannot afford to ignore it. Remember, our younger generation does not remember the bloody face of Roy Reuther and others in the thirties. Neither does it know what things were like before you came. It only sees your seeming lack of concern for present important social issues such as poverty, war, and deplorable health care. And so, I put it to you that this is much more than a challenge—**It is the price of preserving the heritage of unions as agents for social change and defenders of human rights.**

LAKELAND NEWS

Clarence L. Swope of Local Union 1433 Detroit, Michigan, arrived at the Home January 26, 1968.

Dan Peterson of Local Union 62 Chicago, Ill., passed away January 1, 1968, and burial was in Chicago.

Gerald Davies of Local 12 Syracuse, N.Y., passed away January 13, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Gilbert A. Mathes of Local Union 943, Tulsa, Oklahoma, passed away January 13, 1968, and burial was at Nickerson, Kansas.

Albert D. Buckbee of Local Union 229 Glens Falls, N.Y., passed away January 13, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Russell Samples of Local Union 322 Niagara Falls, N.Y., passed away January 16, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John Solomon of Local Union 53 White Plains, N.Y., passed away January 17, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Frank G. Luce of Local Union 1725 Daytona Beach Florida, passed away January 18, 1968, and burial was at Daytona Beach, Fla.

John Ottoson of Local Union 2038 Antioch, California, passed away January 27, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Lynn Moran of Local Union 183 Peoria, Ill., passed away January 28, 1968, and burial was at Farmington, Ill.

Pearl L. Gould of Local Union 240 East Rochester, N.Y., withdrew from the Home January 3, 1968.

J. R. Cory of Local Union 1665 Alexandria, Va., withdrew from the Home January 4, 1968.

Members who visited the Home during January

Elmer J. Clark, L.U. 1590, Maryland.
Iver Swanson, L.U. 1456, New York, now living Dundee, Fla.
Harold Enwright, L.U. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Harold Bracken, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Paul Richardson, L.U. 998, Birmingham, Mich.
Lewis Hesgard, L.U. 599, Hammond, Indiana.
Glen Dunlop, L.U. 691, Williamsport, Pa.
Joseph Schriner, L.U. 691, Williamsport, Pa.
Everett Sawers, L.U. 2436, Crawfordsville, Ind.
William Weller, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Joseph Reichart L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.
Bruce Ferguson, L.U. 422, New Brighton, Pa.
Charles Wilson, L.U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio
C. Meadow, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
J. Meadow, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Charles McGinn, L.U. 119, Newark, N. J.
Hector Rikansrud, L.U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa
William J. Smith, L.U. 2250, Little Silver, N. J.
James Fitzsimonds, L.U. 683, Burlington, Vt.
William Prew, L.U. 327, Plainsville, Mass.
Houston Smith, L.U. 669, Harrisburg, Ill.
Ed Jacobson, L.U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. N. Miller, L.U. 377, Alton, Ill.
Elmer Pusch, L.U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Alex Karbowski, L.U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wisc.
George Martin, L.U. 1665, Vienna, Va.
Alcide Roy, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Gust Anderson, L.U. 141, Skokie, Ill.
Noble Brinegar, L.U. 1667, Bloomington, Ind.
Richard Clark, L.U. 15, Montvale, N. J.
Ernest Snadsted, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
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Henry Rowe, L.U. 200, Columbus, Ohio
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Victor Zich, L.U. 191, York, Pa.
Charles Brucer, L.U. 1938, Cedar Lake, Ind.
Carl Jetty, L.U. 453, Auburn, N. Y.
Walter Parsons, L.U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
Glenn Siddens, L.U. 73, Valley Park, Mo.
Leo Dooney, L.U. 307, Winona, Minn.
Louis A. Galasso, L.U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sam Mennin, L.U. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
G. W. Rodefeld, L.U. 781, Princeton, N. J.
Charles Peyton, L.U. 3241, Covington, Ind.
A. L. Smith, L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lawrence Hartman, L.U. 964, Pearl River, N. Y.
Reynold Christensen, L.U. 1456, New Jersey
Ralph Belt, L.U. 1287, Radnor, Ohio
Vernon Ellsworth, L.U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
Mitch McCandless, L.U. 559, Paducah, Kentucky
Jack Zeilenga, L.U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
Nels Nelson, L.U. 225, Clearwater, Fla.
Leonard Zimmerman, L.U. 335, Lansing, Mich.
Russell Echelberger, L.U. 682, Cadillac, Mich.
John Ryan, L.U. 836, Ganesville, Wisc.
Walter Materlevich, L.U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Fred Smith, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
Charles Wanamaker, L.U. 964, New York, N. Y.
Americo Fontonesi, L.U. 1574, Weirton, W. Va.
A. P. Young, L.U. 1307, McHenry, Ill.
Herman Christensen, L.U. 1973, N. Y.

Auxiliary Party

Auxiliary 819 to Carpenters' Local 2248, Piqua, Ohio entertained members of the local union and their families at a gala Christmas party during December.

Guests assembled at the local Knights of Columbus Hall and enjoyed a "carry-in" dinner. Place markers for tables were created by Sandra Felver, daughter of the auxiliary president, Mrs. Paul Felver. There was an exchange of gifts, and a donation was made to the Miami County Tuberculosis Assn. at the conclusion of a brief business session.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 23
Audel, Theodore 26
Belsaw Institute 38
Belsaw Power Tools 37
Belsaw Sharp-All Co. 27
Chicago Technical College ... 29
Craftsman Book Company ... 37
Eliason Stair Gauge 38
Estwing Manufacturing 24
Foley Manufacturing 31
Fugitt, Douglas 19
Garlinghouse, L. F. 36
Goldblatt Tool Co. 22
Hydrolevel 19
Irwin Auger Bit 19
Lee, H. D. 19
Locksmithing Institute 17
Lufkin Rule Co. 13
Miller Sewer Rod Co. 27
National Acoustical Contractors Assn. 9
Riechers, A. 23
Stanley Works ...... Back Cover
Vibram Sales Co. 27

IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Congressional Action Can Reduce On-the-Job Deaths and Injuries

Last year 2800 construction workers lost their lives in on-the-job accidents. Another 240,000 were severely injured. Working time lost in construction accidents totaled 174 million man-days, nearly thirty times the loss from work stoppages.

It has been estimated that on-the-job deaths and injuries added some $2 billion to the cost of the nation's $75 billion construction bill.

This is not a very pretty picture. However, it is necessary to review these tragic statistics at this time, because Congress has before it in the current session an Administration-backed Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1968.

Safety legislation sponsored by Congressman O'Hara of Michigan in the House would, among other things, provide a fine of $3000 or ninety days in jail for any contractor refusing to promptly correct a safety hazard discovered by a Federal inspector. A similar bill in the Senate is sponsored by Senator Yarborough of Texas. As chairman of the Senate Labor Subcommittee, Senator Yarborough is now conducting hearings on the bill.

Senator Yarborough, as he opened the hearings, pointed out that there are more disabling injuries on the job annually than there are on the nation's highways.

Construction by its very nature is a hazardous occupation. The environment creates hazards which are not prevalent in mills or factories. However, the chief gap in providing safe working conditions is the lack of effective penalties for failure to live up to safety codes. Contractors too often are prone to neglect correcting safety hazards pointed out by Federal inspectors because the penalties for failure to do so are not severe enough.

Many states are not doing an adequate job of protecting workers. Too often safety inspectors are hired through political patronage rather than through proven competence and training. Methods for recording and measuring work injury statistics are not standardized enough and oftentimes statistical juggling makes it possible to disguise the true picture of the seriousness of the accident situation.

The Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1968 is designed to correct many of the shortcomings which now exist on construction jobs involving Federal funds. The bill would require the Secretary of Labor to take several steps—including the establishment of safety training programs, close cooperation with state and local government safety agencies, better inspection techniques, and, most important of all, more severe penalties for those who flout safety codes.

Under the circumstances, it is important that all of organized labor give its wholehearted backing to the O'Hara and Yarborough bills.

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THE CARPENTER

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APRIL, 1968

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII No. 4 APRIL, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Brotherhood Becomes Job Corps Contractor 2
$1 Billion for Model Cities 4
The Crisis of Our Cities .... President Lyndon Johnson 5
Housing Needs Held Core of Urban Crisis 7
Appalachia Aided by Model Cities Funds 8
John R. Stevenson Dies 10
Prefabrication, Opportunity for Unions .... Battelle Report 11
Shakes for a Long Island Roof 17
Seabees Build a Chapel 24

DEPARTMENTS

Editorials 13
Problems of Organizing in the South, Part II .... Research Report 14
Washington Roundup 16
Canadian Report 18
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 21
Plane Gossip 23
Local Union News 26
Home Study Course, Advanced Blueprint Reading XII 28
What's New in Apprenticeship 30
In Memoriam 32
Service to the Brotherhood 34
Lakeland News 38

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Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Beneath the crisp and wintry carpet hid
A million buds but stay their blooming;
And trustful birds have built their nests amid
The shuddering boughs, and only wait to sing
Till one soft shower from the south shall bid,
And hither tempt the pilgrim steps of Spring.

So said the poet Robert Bridges of this season, and if their thoughts are not framed in such a delicate mold, building tradesmen are still deeply concerned with the coming of the spring construction season.

As activity in the residential building field accelerates, the question arises as to whether we're in for a home-building boom or whether a leveling off period is in the cards.

An enormous factor on the plus side is the massive housing program recommended by President Johnson. He has asked for more than $6 billion for a five-year Federal program. He wants to see 6 million housing units built, in part through U.S. subsidy, over a ten-year period. Such a program would generate an estimated $20 billion in construction.

We should know within a month and then be better able to assess the prospects in home construction this year.

Brotherhood Becomes Prime Contractor For Training at 14 Job Corps Centers

■ More than 800 unemployed and disadvantaged young Americans—many of them ghetto residents and school dropouts will be getting new leases on life, thanks to a bold new program of direct poverty-war action launched by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America this month.

The Brotherhood has just signed the necessary papers to become prime contractor in the training of young men at 14 of the nation's Job Corps centers. Almost immediately, it began taking the necessary steps to put the project into high gear.

Stimulus for the Brotherhood's contractual participation in the Job Corps program was the interest of General President M. A. Hutcheson in the War on Poverty and his determination that the Brotherhood play a more active role in reducing unemployment among idle young people.

Project Coordinator

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, who directs the Brotherhood's training activities, has announced that a project coordinator's office will be established May 1 at the General Headquarters of the Brotherhood in Washington. In short order, the instructors and coordinators will be assigned to each center. Day-to-day planning will be handled by the Brotherhood's technical director, Leo Gable.

The staff of the administrative office will consist of the project coordinator, secretary, and an accounting clerk.

As the accompanying map indicates, the 14 centers are in many parts of the United States. Four of them are so-called Urban Centers for Men, operated directly by the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. These include: Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Breckenridge, Kentucky, Camp Kilmer, New Jersey; and the Clearfield Job Corps Center near Clearfield, Utah. The other 10 centers are Conservation Centers operated by the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These include: Five-Mile Center, California; Golconda, Illinois; Popular Bluff, Missouri; Mountainair, New Mexico; Camp Schenck, North Carolina; Camp Timber Lake, Oregon; New Waverly, Texas; Flatwoods, Virginia; Cispus, Washington; and Anthony, West Virginia.

Project coordinator's office to be set up next month in Washington, D. C.; instruction to begin at first three Job Corps centers in June.

Each center will be able to accept for training 60 students at one time, and each of these groups will have five instructors and a center coordinator.

The training program runs for 52 weeks, from June to June, with 26 weeks spent in general class instruction and 26 weeks in practical application of knowledge gained.

Work training at the centers will consist mostly of erecting recreation facilities in national forests and parks. These projects would be those which would not go out for contract, but which will definitely be permanent structures of value to the nation's recreation program.

The government will supply trainee and instructor tool kits. Textbooks, reference books, and visual aids are furnished by the Brotherhood but are reimbursable by the government.

Priorities for launching the program at the various centers are being established, with instruction to begin at the first three centers on June 3. These first three sites are Five-Mile Center, California; Camp Timber Lake, Oregon; and Anthony, West Virginia.

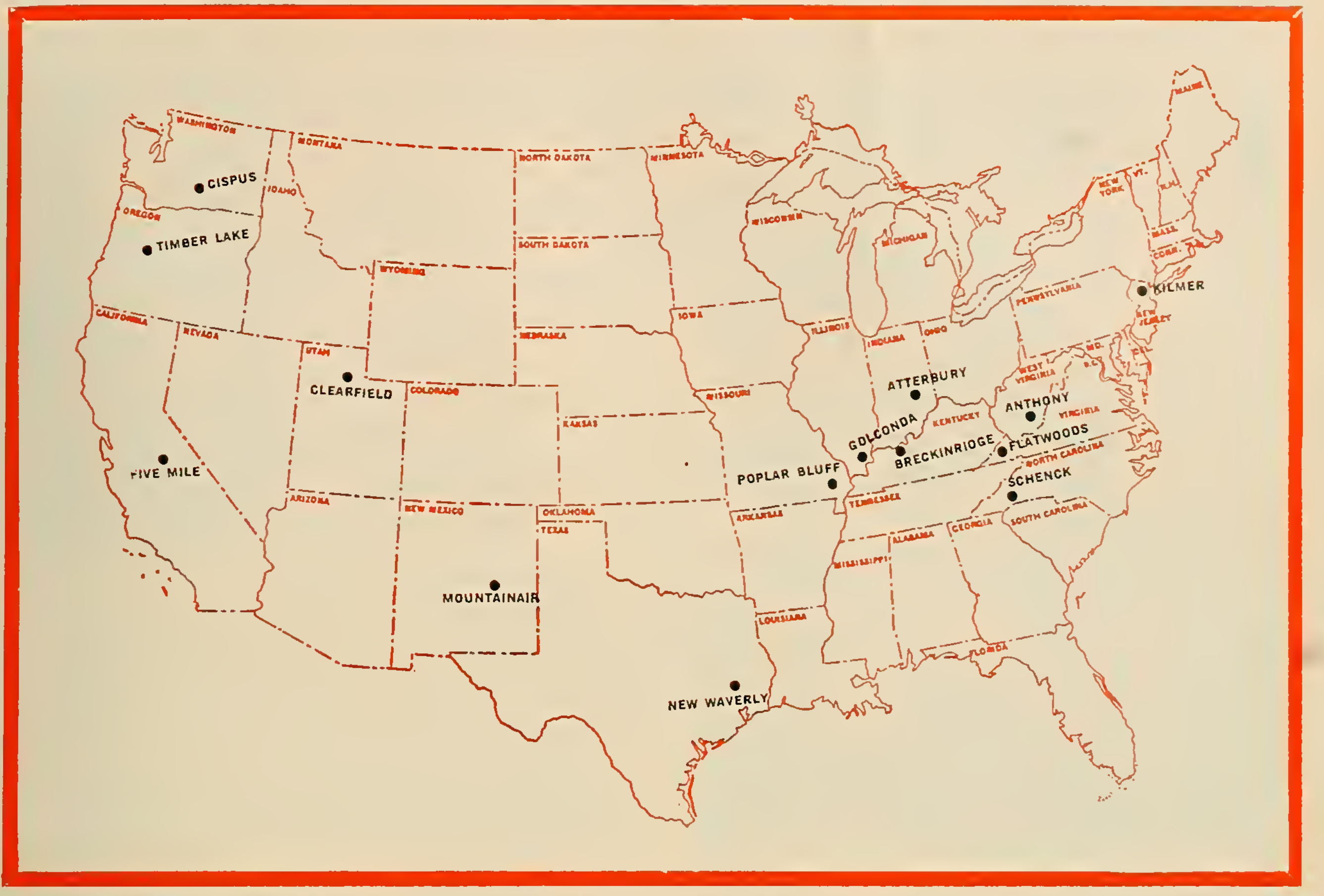
On May 20 the 15 instructors and 3 coordinators for the initial sites will be brought into Washington, D.C., for a week of orientation.

Recruitment

The Office of Economic Opportunity recruits the trainees for all camps. Candidates are screened for qualifications and aptitude by a panel of each center, which includes the center director, the center educational director, and the center coordinator. The Corpsman must have a sincere interest in becoming a carpenter. He must demonstrate an ability to perform mechanical operations requiring physical coordination. He must be 17 years of age or older, and there are additional selection criteria which must be met.

These criteria, however, are no more difficult for most candidates to meet than those already established for participants in the pre-apprenticeship program which the Brotherhood conducts under the Manpower Development and Training Act.

The Job Corps program is aimed at assisting those young people who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CONN.

A total of 14 Job Corps centers across the nation will be sites for the new Brotherhood training program for unemployed and disadvantaged youths. As the map above shows, the centers are located in many parts of the nation. Four of the sites are operated directly by the Office of Economic Opportunity—Camp Atterbury, Camp Breckenridge, Camp Kilmer, and Clearfield. The others are operated by the U. S. Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

have been unable to establish themselves because of poor economic or cultural backgrounds. It has many Negro trainees as well as trainees from other minority groups.

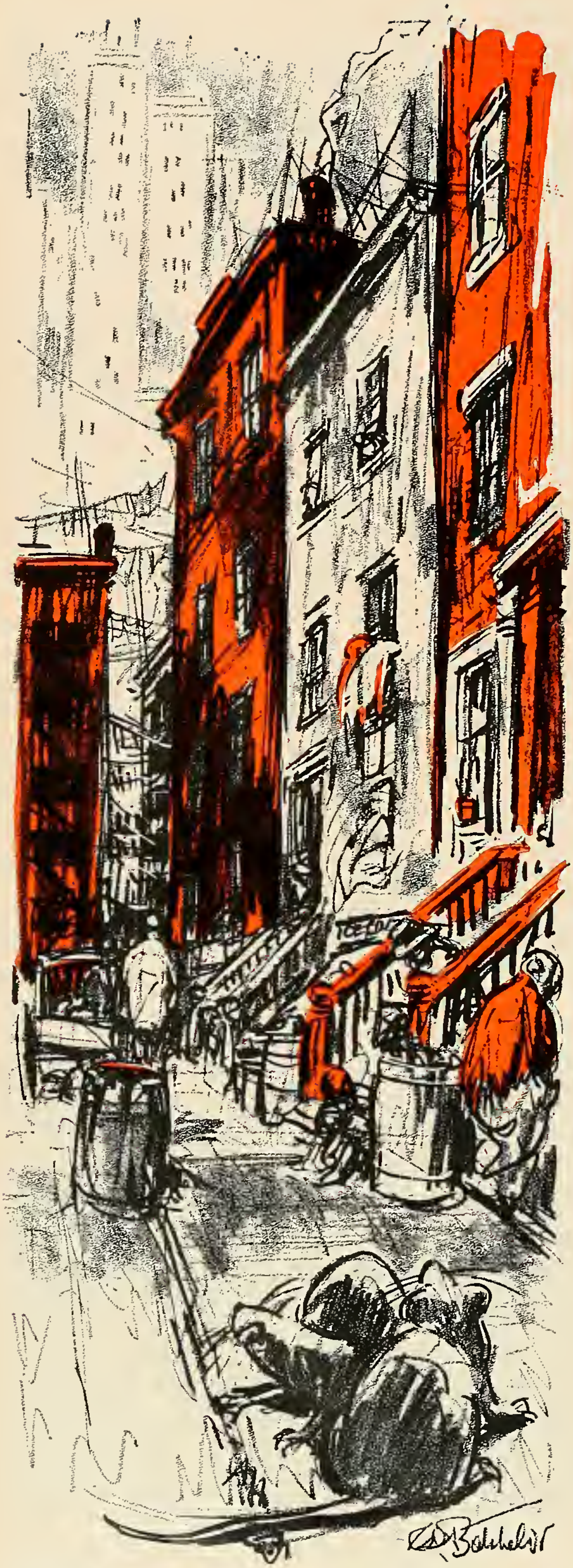
Personal attention is given to the trainees as studies progress. It is possible for the training period to be extended as much as 120 days for Corpsmen who show aptitude and determination, but who are unable otherwise to make the grade in the first 52 weeks.

The Brotherhood has contracted to

- "provide opportunities for unemployed and disadvantaged youths as trainees to enter specific areas of the craft, not requiring the overall skills of a carpenter, and to
- "provide unemployed and disadvantaged individuals training opportunities leading to full employment by means of apprenticeship."

Corpsmen who show aptitude will be guided into the Brotherhood's own apprenticeship training program and they will be placed, whenever possible, in programs in or near their own home towns. ■

Participating in the finalizing of the contract for the Job Corps training program were those shown above. They include: SEATED, from left, Julius Rothman, antipoverty coordinator, AFL-CIO; Job Corpsman Oliver Mallory; First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan; and Clare Hendee, deputy chief of the U.S. Forest Service. STANDING, Vernon Hamre, director of the Division of Job Corps Administration; Joe Joy, labor liaison, Office of Economic Opportunity; Leo Gable, technical director of the Brotherhood; Stan Adams, staff assistant, U.S. Forest Service; and Ralph J. Conroy, director of the Civilian Conservation Centers, Job Corps.



"Human beings are still living there, but me and the Mrs. couldn't stand it any longer." This was the caption on the cartoon by C. D. Batchelor above, published 30 years ago in a magazine called KEN. The problems of city ghettos were manifesting themselves even then.

$1 Billion for Model Cities

TITLE I of "The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966" provides for creation of a new program for improving the living environment and general welfare of people living in slums and blighted neighborhoods in a cross-section of American cities of various sizes and in all parts of the country.

Already popularly known as the "Model Cities Program," the Act calls for a coordinated attack on the decay problem of our central cities, bringing to bear the resources of federal, state, and local governments—as well as private efforts—to develop model neighborhoods within cities.

The strategy to be used in trying to solve the many problems involved—strategy which the "Model Cities" program spurs through special financial grants—is that of bringing into our cities decent housing in necessary quantity, as well as other necessities of life such as health-care services, improved schools and educational opportunities for all, repaved streets, better lighting, rapid mass-transit facilities, improved opportunities for work, and open spaces reserved for recreational purposes.

President Johnson told Congress recently that the total funds needed to move the Model Cities program forward in fiscal 1969 are $1 billion. (See opposite page). This program would (1) enable 100,000 low-income families to buy or repair their own homes, (2) start 75,000 public housing units, to provide homes for 300,000 Americans, (3) start 35,000 dwelling units under the "Rent Supplement Program for Fiscal 1969," and (4) begin to build 90,000 rental housing units for 360,000 members of moderate-income families.

The special financial grants mentioned above are another term for "subsidies"—in this very difficult field of urban enterprise. Subsidies appear to be the one way to bridge the financial gap between what low-income families can pay for housing and what private enterprise can supply and still remain solvent.

Government subsidies are far from new in other areas of federal aid. For example, the United States government finances irrigation projects for agriculture to the tune of $1 billion a year, on 50-year no-interest loans. So why not some of the same for the sake of our cities' survival and the people that live in them?

(See Page 40 for a list of cities selected for Model City Planning Grants.)

The crisis of our cities

The following is the portion of President Lyndon Johnson's recent State of the Union Message which was devoted to housing problems in the United States.

TODAY, America's cities are in crisis. This clear and urgent warning rises from the decay of decades —and is amplified by the harsh realities of the present.

. . . Powerful forces swept the city after World War II, hastening its erosion. People who could afford to, began moving by the hundreds of thousands to new suburbs to escape urban crush and congestion. Other hundreds of thousands were trapped inside by a wall of prejudice, denial, and lack of opportunity.

They were joined by still thousands more from America's rural heartland—the unskilled and the unprepared, displaced by advances in technology. Their thirst was for opportunity, for jobs, and for a better life. They found instead a mirage: for stripped of its bright lights, the city for them was poverty, unemployment and human misery.

We see the results dramatically in the great urban centers where millions live amid decaying buildings—with streets clogged with traffic; with air and water polluted by the soot and waste of industry which finds it much less expensive to move outside the city than to modernize within it; with crime rates rising so rapidly each year that more and more miles of city streets become unsafe after dark; with increasingly inadequate public services and a smaller and smaller tax base from which to raise the funds to improve them.

. . . If the promise of the American city is to be recaptured—if our cities are to be saved from the blight of obsolescence and despair—we must now firmly set the course that America will travel. There is no time to lose.

The slum is not solely a wasteland of brick and mortar. It is also a place where hope dies quickly, and human failure starts early and lingers long.

Just as the problem of the slum is many-faced, so must the effort to remove it be many-sided.

The Model Cities program gave us the tools to carry forward the nation's first comprehensive concentrated attack on neighborhood decay.

It was developed by some of the country's foremost planners, industrialists and urban experts.

The program is simple in outline—to encourage the city to develop and carry out a total strategy to meet the human and physical problems left in the rubble of a neighborhood's decay.

That strategy, which Model Cities spurs through special grants, is to bring to a dying area health care services, as well as houses; better schools and education, as well as repaved streets and improved mass transit; opportunities for work, as well as open space for recreation.

This program is now in its early stages. Sixty-three cities are drawing their plans to reclaim the blighted neighborhoods where 4 million Americans live. By this summer, a second group of cities will begin their planning.

Last year. I requested full funding of the amount authorized for Model Cities—$662 million. But the Congress approved less than half that amount.

To the cities of this land, that cut came as a bitter disappointment.

In the cities' struggle for survival, we dare not disappoint them again. We must demonstrate that they can rely on continued Federal support.

I recommend $2.5 billion for the Model Cities special grants over the next three years:

—$500 million for fiscal 1969.

—$1 billion each for fiscal 1970 and 1971.

In addition, for fiscal 1969 I recommend $500 million in appropriations for urban renewal solely related to the Model Cities program. This includes full funding for a $350 million increase in the authorization.

The total funds needed to move the Model Cities program forward in fiscal 1969 are $1 billion.

I urge the Congress to fund fully this vital request for the people who live in America's worst urban neighborhoods.

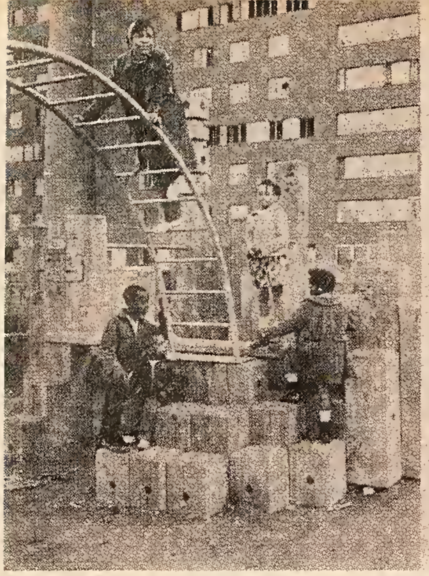
This program would:

1. Enable 100,000 low-income families to buy or repair their own homes.

Home ownership is a cherished dream and achievement of most Americans.

"I urge the Congress to enact a program to provide 300,000 housing starts in fiscal 1969 for the poor, the elderly, the handicapped, the displaced, and families with moderate incomes."

PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON



But it has always been out of reach of the nation's low-income families.

Owning a home can increase responsibility and stake out a man's place in his community. The man who owns a home has something to be proud of and good reason to protect and preserve it.

With the exception of the pilot program I began last year, low-income families have been able to get Federal help in securing shelter only as tenants who pay rent.

Today I propose a program to extend the benefits of home ownership to the nation's needy families.

Under this program, the broad outline of which has already been set forth in S. 2700, low-income families will be able to buy modest homes financed and built by the private sector. These families will devote what they can reasonably afford—a specified percentage of their income—to mortgage payments, with the Government paying the difference in the form of an interest subsidy. Under this interest subsidy, the Federal Government would pay all but 1 percent of the interest on the mortgage, depending on the income of the homebuyer.

2. Start 75,000 public housing units, to provide homes for 300,000 Americans.

The job is to turn authorization to action—by accelerating the processing of applications, by moving quickly from commitment to construction, and by involving private industry fully under the new Turnkey concept.

Under Turnkey, a low-income project can be put up in less than half the time traditionally required for public housing.

Turnkey frees the builder from complicated and cumbersome procedures and stimulates his initiative to develop imaginative and well-designed buildings at lower cost.

We have already extended the Turnkey concept to enable private industry not only to build low-income housing developments, but also to manage them.

Some Public Housing projects built in the past—when the challenge was simply to get units in place—reflects a tasteless conformity, and an indifference to community amenities.

At my direction, the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development has been working with leading architects and planners to achieve higher design standards for public housing developments. We know new projects can be pleasant places to live, reflecting the needs of human beings, with attention to comfort and convenience.

Our concern must be not only with the quantity of new public housing, but with its quality as well.

I propose a $20 million program to promote improved tenant services in public housing developments.

With these funds, we can enable those who live in public housing to take better advantage of job, health and education opportunities.

We can help and encourage them to become involved, personally and responsibly, in the day-to-day problems of the projects where they live . . .

3. Authorize 72,500 units under the Rent Supplement Program to provide shelter for almost 250,000 poor Americans. In fiscal 1969, 35,000 dwelling units will be started under this program.

This program, which holds so much promise for the poor families of America, has been underfunded by the Congress. Last year, we sought $40 million in annual payment authority. The Congress granted only $10 million.

Rent Supplements is a free-enterprise program, strongly endorsed by the home building, real estate, and insurance industries which have responded en-

(Continued on page 25)

Two aspects of the urban renewal problem are indicated below: Poor housing in Gainesville, Georgia, lower left, and an auto junk yard at Waco, Texas. Both cities are to receive Model Cities funds. At the top, children play in an urban renewal project in St. Louis, Missouri.

The urban crisis can only be solved with the help of every American, Vice President Humphrey told more than 500 delegates to the 37th National Housing Conference in Washington. Seated, from left, are Mayor Dona Felisa of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Housing & Urban Development Secretary Robert C. Weaver, NHC President Nathaniel S. Keith and Laurance G. Henderson, conference chairman.

Prompt Action Called Vital:

Housing Needs Held Core of Urban Crisis

Every citizen, "from your house to the White House," must share in the commitment if America is to resolve its urban crisis, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey told the 37th National Housing Conference in Washington.

The two-day conference, attended by a record-breaking 560 delegates, called for "vigorous and immediate action" by Congress on Administration urban and housing bills.

"The need for decent, safe and sanitary housing is at the heart of the crisis in our cities," the conference declared in adopting a comprehensive package of housing resolutions.

The nation's "goal" over the next 20 years, if stressed must be the elimination of all slums and substandard housing with enough new dwellings to replace them and provide for a one-third population increase over the period.

Speaking at a banquet winding up the conference, Humphrey emphasized the need for securing "grass roots" support for urban programs in Congress, including critically needed housing.

"It is sweat, dollars, and involvement at all levels of our life . . . that will be necessary if the urban crisis is to be overcome," he declared.

FEDERAL CATALYST

Humphrey said that the federal government "can at best serve as a catalyst for action" if the nation is to fully develop the kind of environment our cities need—sufficient housing, jobs and safe streets.

The additional requisite, he said, is "private enterprise, organized labor, voluntary groups and individual citizens—the sinews of a free society pulling together."

He cited "breakthoughs" that have been made in legislation enacted to aid our cities, such as the model cities plan, rent supplements, aid to education and mass transit programs.

But, he added, while these may be impressive to the social scientist "they mean little if anything to the Negro father who is still unable to buy decent shelter for his growing family."

Humphrey and two other conference speakers, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) stressed the need for a strong open housing provision in civil rights legislation to aid in solving housing problems.

RETARDED HOUSING

Douglas, who now heads the National Commission on Urban Problems, pointed out that public housing "has ground to a halt" in the big cities and there "is no public housing in the suburbs."

Among other major speakers at the conference was Edgar F. Kaiser, president of Kaiser Industries Corp., Oakland, Calif. and chairman of the President's Committee on Urban Housing.

The nation "has the resources and technical means" for fulfilling the "long overdue promise" of the Housing Act of 1949—"a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family," Kaiser told the conference.

The conference termed President Johnson's housing message "an inspired call for action by Congress" and supported its proposals to help make housing available to both low and moderate-income families.

In a keynote address, NHC Pres. Nathaniel S. Keith said the President's program has "a close relationship to the legislative recommendations which have been generated by the National Housing Conference over the years."

At the same time, he warned that the Administration's housing legislation "faces an uphill battle for passage." He urged the delegates to go back to their home communities and rally support for congressional action.

Appalachia

AIDED BY 'MODEL

SIX Appalachian communities are among the 63 in the nation selected to receive "Model Cities" planning grants by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The cities and towns were chosen on the basis of their location, population, "innovative approaches" to urban problems, the commitment to community development by the city's government and private groups, the capacity to carry out the "Model Cities" program, and the scope of urban renewal programs involved.

According to HUD Secretary Robert Weaver, "We've tried to select neighborhoods where Federal programs will have maximum impact in solving these problems."

The six in Appalachia can certainly have the maximum impact desired, as indicated in the far-reaching, ambitious plans announced. If the communities satisfactorily complete the one-year planning operation, they will be eligible for a portion of the $300,000,000 set aside for the nationwide HUD program.

Appalachian plans range in scope from the development of a plan for the entire city of Pikeville, Kentucky, to assistance through which homebuyers in DeKalb County, Tennessee, can help pay for construction costs by their own labor.

Other plans announced by the communities of Gainesville, Georgia, Pittsburgh and Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and Huntsville, Alabama, are no less imaginative.

Two out of every three dollars invested in the "Model Cities" projects will come from the Federal Government, but the communities involved will also receive supplemental grants in Federal funds for up to 80 percent of the non-Federal share of the cost of a project.

The participating communities will be expected to make intensive use of the complete range of Federal assistance programs: urban renewal, neighborhood centers, manpower training and development, urban beautification, vocational education, transportation, and others.

The President, in his message before Congress last January, called for the combination of physical reconstruction and rehabilitation in blighted neighborhoods with the growing array of Federal assistance programs for improving the health, educational and economic opportunities for people living in the target areas. He also asked that the cities chosen for demonstration purposes be given substantial extra grants as incentives, to encourage them to better coordinate and utilize Federal grant-in-aid programs, and to inspire innovative assistance programs of their own design.

The construction of new housing, educational, recreational, and transportation facilities figure heavily in the planning of all six of the Appalachian communities awarded "Model Cities" grants.

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

The north-central Georgia community of Gainesville, for example, has received a $98,000 planning grant to help develop two southern quadrants of its city. In this area more than 14 percent of the men are unemployed, more than 60 percent of the families in the district earn less than $3,000 annually, and 80 percent of the housing is substandard. Among the features being explored by Gainesville is a Land Purchase Agency which would assemble tracts of land for construction of half-a-dozen or more housing units simultaneously, as well as other projects involving construction of new facilities.

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

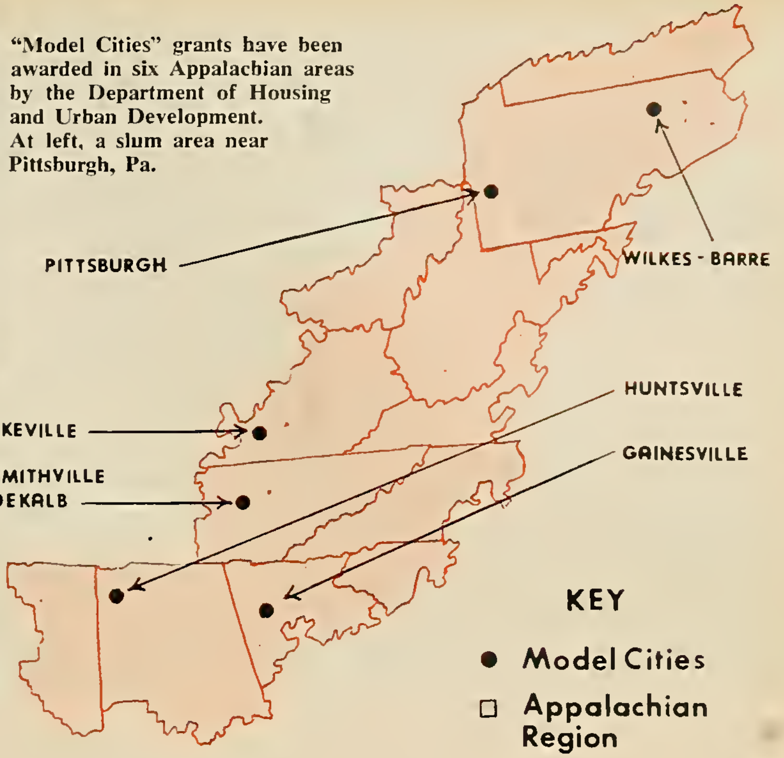
Huntsville, Alabama, will use its $131,000 planning grant to finance a comprehensive study of ways to transform much of the city's urban center into a "model neighborhood." These funds will go to alter the physical structure of an area that produced more than a third of the city's juvenile and adult arrests, and in which some 15,000 persons reside. Of this number, 65 percent of the families earn less than $3000 annually, and a fifth of the men are unemployed. Some 31 percent of the housing in this area is considered substandard, and while rehabilitation will be possible in half the section, the remainder must be cleared.

Huntsville program objectives therefore include alteration of the physical nature of the district, providing adequate housing for low- and moderate-income families, and increasing the number of available jobs while improving incomes. Huntsville's plans would also broaden educational programs, provide more and better cultural and recreational opportunities, and develop adequate transportation from the area.

PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY

To alleviate many problems typical of Appalachia, the eastern Kentucky community of Pikeville plans to develop a multi-purpose, 250-acre industrial site located a mile from present city limits and situated at the confluence of three Appalachian Development Highways and Kentucky Highway 80—in short, a new plan for the entire city of 5,000. The city lies in a narrow river valley where level land for development is quite scarce and not easily accessible. Included in the city's new plan will be the creation of a large water impoundment at the industrial site for domestic, industrial, and recreational use. The site will provide all services—domestic water, sewage treatment, gas, electrical facilities, railroad services—everything. Pikeville's objectives also include adequate housing, streets and access roads, initiation of urban renewal projects and a beautification program, plus development of a commercial airport and creation of cultural and recreational facilities.

"Model Cities" grants have been awarded in six Appalachian areas by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. At left, a slum area near Pittsburgh, Pa.



ITIES' FUNDS

DEKALB COUNTY, TENNESSEE

One of three county-wide programs approved in the nation by HUD went to DeKalb, Tennessee. This area, containing 11,200 people — scattered through a rural setting and four small towns — has suffered from a substantial out-migration of young people, an extremely poor educational system, and marginal farms. Per capita income in the county is only $914, inadequate diets are among the chief county ills, and more than 20 percent of the adults over 25 are illiterate. County roads are in poor condition, city halls and jails are described as "disgraceful" and—with the exception of one new high school—every public building in the county either needs to be repaired or replaced.

Of top priority in DeKalb County is the improvement of the educational program and facilities. In this project several labor affiliates are cooperating to set up a training school which will provide vocational education to high school dropouts and Vietnam veterans. Smithville—the county's largest city, with a population of 2,348—plans to establish a multi-purpose community center, and another is scheduled for another county town of Alexandria.

In Smithville, for example, planners are concerned with increasing employment opportunities for men (61 percent of the male work force is unemployed), and providing more low-income housing (579 homes in the county are substandard), as well as improving roads, health and sanitation facilities.

It is in DeKalb County, as mentioned earlier, that the planning grant includes a program through which the home buyer's labor will help pay for his home, and low interest loans will be sponsored by local churches to finance low cost home construction and rehabilitation.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh will use its planning funds to develop a program for its Hill District, South Oakland, Soho, and Polish Hill areas, located just east of the central business district. Its plan will attempt better retraining, motivation and counseling programs to those not working. From a physical approach, Pittsburgh will improve transportation and access to homes, work and play areas within the 3.5 square mile area, and also encompass activities being contemplated by Action, Inc., a non-profit organization, to expand low- and medium-cost housing and rehabilitation of existing dwellings.

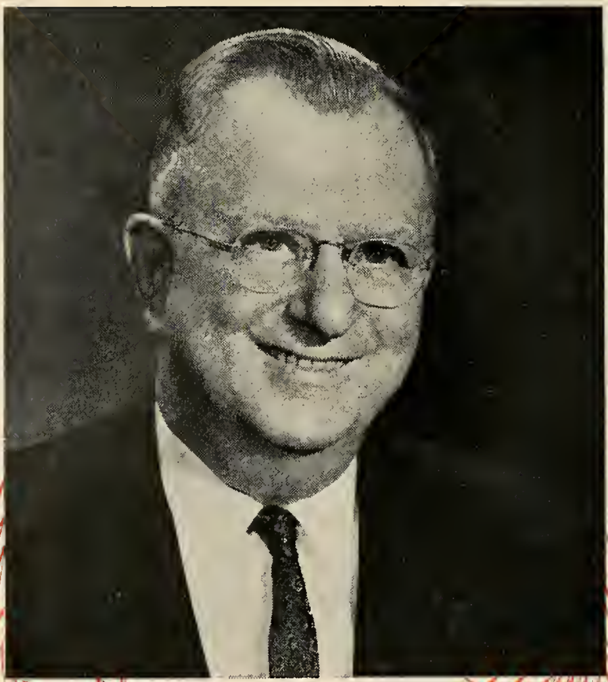
Also in Pittsburgh's plans are a wide range of improved municipal services, from police and fire protection to rubbish collection, street lighting and repair services. Among other features to be explored by the planning grant are store-front "outposts" for social services as a means of reaching both alienated youths and adults; a community-based school-age program of neighborhood action called "Urban Youth Action" and establishment of a "Great High School" program including a comprehensive, fully integrated school for the "Model Neighborhood."

WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

In Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, housing is one of three major areas of concern. That city, in its physically-isolated Heights area, has a high incidence of deteriorated housing. It is trying to conserve and rehabilitate those dwellings under existing urban renewal programs. In other moves, Wilkes-Barre proposes to upgrade its housing by establishing a revolving fund to encourage home ownership and to create a community corporation which would construct and rehabilitate housing. It would also provide $500 grants for the purchase of homes which can be rehabilitated. There would also be some industrial development on a limited basis. High-rise apartments and other developments are also being planned for the Heights area, as well as increased street repairs, construction of new curbing and sewers, and the creation of new parks and recreation areas. Much of the HUD planning grant will go to attack the area's "serious educational problem," largely in terms of facilities. The city hopes to develop a brand new "Community School" concept for persons ranging from pre-schoolers to the elderly, and also to retrain men with new skills to decrease unemployment partially due to the settlement of a great many ex-miners in this one-time coal mining area.

The third major aspect of the Wilkes-Barre program rates its top priority—employment. The planners will be working with the Bureau of Employment Security to register many of the men formerly employed in the mines, and to determine their job classifications and skills to get them back to work. ■

Illustrations and data supplied by Appalachia, publication of the Appalachian Regional Development Commission.



JOHN R. STEVENSON

1887-1968

■ John R. Stevenson, retired first general vice president of the United Brotherhood, passed away in Chicago, Illinois, on March 14, 1968. He gave 57 years of dedicated service to the United Brotherhood, retiring in 1964 after serving 12 years as first general vice president.

John Stevenson was a "grand old man" of the Brotherhood and of the American labor movement. He was known widely for his work in the international apprenticeship training program and for his early work in organizing and negotiating during the troubled days of World War I and the Depression of the Thirties.

He leaves behind a labor record that will be hard to match, having held an elective office either in his local union, district council, or International Union for more than a half century.

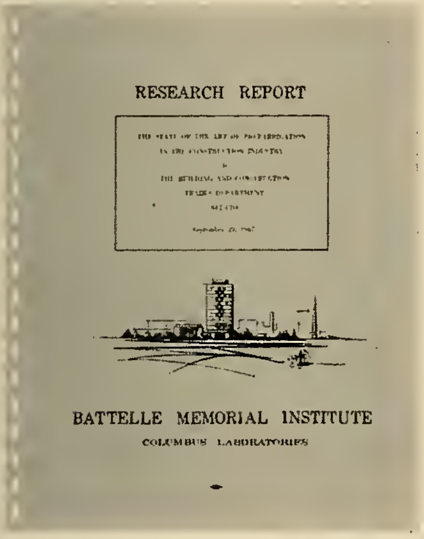
ABOVE: Stevenson presenting an apprenticeship plaque. He was devoted to the training program. BELOW: Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and General President Maurice Hutcheson during a light moment of a testimonial to the late leader.

Born in Ayshire, Scotland, in 1887, he attended public schools in that country, and became apprenticed to the carpentry trade. There he joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, an organization which greatly influenced the development of the American labor movement. While still a young man, he migrated to Chicago and deposited his card with the First Branch of the Amalgamated Society. On April 1, 1907, he became a member of Local No. 80 of the United Brotherhood in Chicago.

He had served in elective positions in virtually all of his 57 years of active membership, first as trustee for several years, then as vice president and later as president of Local No. 80 beginning in 1916. In 1941 he was still serving as president with only a short break during the 1920s when he acted as recording secretary.

While serving the Chicago labor movement, Stevenson gained widespread reputation as a man devoted to the workers and their welfare. When the office of second general vice president became vacant in 1941, he was appointed to that office, and then in 1952 was elevated to the office of first general vice president. His widow, two children, and three brothers survive. ■

Results of the in-depth study of prefabrication effects on the building trades, conducted by Battelle Memorial Institute, were made public at this press conference held March 5 in Washington, D. C. C. J. Haggerty, President of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, who commissioned the Battelle report, is addressing the press.


RESEARCH REPORT

BATTELLE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
COLUMBUS LABORATORIES

BATTELLE REPORT:

Prefabrication Is Described As 'Opportunity for the Unions'

Eleven-month study tells construction industry that more, better-skilled tradesmen will be needed than there are today

IT has long been a propaganda trick of business and industry in the United States to blame unions for "impeding the wheels of progress" by what are described as antiquated rules and regulations.

This device has been used frequently in criticizing unions for blocking the development of automation despite the fact that the AFL-CIO and its affiliated unions have repeatedly taken the position that they are not opposed to automation, but want to make sure that their members' rights to share in its rewards are properly safeguarded.

One area of technological change in which much the same kind of anti-union propaganda has been popular is that of the use of prefabrication in the building and construction trades industry. Jurisdictional disputes have been magnified into a virtually impassable barrier against the development of prefabricated housing products, yet the facts are otherwise.

A thorough-going Research Report by the highly respected Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, recently made public, reveals clearly that there are many, many factors, quite apart from union attitudes, that are acting as brakes on the development of prefabrication. "Constraints to the Future Growth of Prefabrication" is the way the Institute describes them.

They are such things as building codes, zoning, tradition, architects, structure of the industry, transportation and capital requirements. The Institute includes unions after architects as one factor, but is careful to note that its listing is not in the order of importance.

Here is the way these various factors have acted as "constraints" on prefabrication:

- Building codes and their lack of uniformity were cited as hindrances because they added unnecessary costs. Some materials and products are rejected in one jurisdiction, accepted in another.
- Zoning, which frequently results in the ineffcient use of land,

especially low-density zoning, "has a tendency to deter the rate of growth of prefabrication."

- Tradition "is probably the biggest constraint to technological change the study found. People want what they want and usually they want traditional homes that conform to traditional patterns. The study found that because of this, prefabrication can be accepted only in "small doses," on an evolutionary rather than revolutionary basis.

- Architects, the study found, like to think in terms of esthetics, art and their own personalities and mass-produced prefabricated products stunt their style. Another factor is the custom for architects' fees to be geared to the cost of a structure and any drastic cut in those costs is going to hurt the architect's monetary reward. "It will be virtually impossible to optimize a design so long as this procedure prevails," the report says.

- Unions: The Report says that "certain locals have resisted specific advances with moderate success," but contends that "to date, the unions, as a whole, have generally accepted prefabrication and have attempted to take advantage of its benefits—especially year around employment and better working conditions." It notes that the ultimate goals of the craft unions "appear to be (1) the full employment of its members, (2) a liveable wage, and (3) the right to preserve and advance the traditional skills of the trade." In the light of these factors, the Report says, unions are now in the process of trying to determine "whether prefabrication represents a 'threat' or a potential 'opportunity' for its membership." This process is still going on.

- Transportation of prefabricated materials is a major problem. Entire dwelling units can be factory-produced, the study found, but they can't be transported easily or economically on present highways. Helicopters have actually been used to overcome the transportation problem, but have proved too expensive. Competitive costs go up because of transportation difficulties and on-site construction in the long run becomes cheaper.

- Capital requirements are a stumbling block because most home builder in the United States do not have the capital to set up costly manufacturing plants. "It takes money to become more efficient and the degree of risk usually increases the investment," the study found.

- And, finally, the study showed that the whole structure of the construction industry, fragmented, decentralized, made up of thousands of companies and widely differing components from architects to financing institutions, "does not readily lend itself to innovations of any type."

The "Research Report" was made at the request of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department at a cost of some $66,000. It is designed to help the construction unions, which represent some 3,500,000 workers to understand the nature of prefabrication and how it can help or hurt construction workers. It is, therefore, devoted to a major problem in a single great industry.

What it does show, however, should be of great value to other industries and to the general public; namely, that the easy device of blaming the unions for hindering progress is a gross fallacy. Change in an industry does not hang on any single element in the highly complicated and individualistic American economy. The "blame the union" gimmick should be seen for exactly what it is—an anti-labor propaganda device.

Haggerty Explains that

Battelle Given Free Hand in Study

■ C. J. Haggerty, President of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, explained the purpose and scope of the Battelle Study at a press conference in Washington, D. C., on March 5.

"The Battelle Study, *The State of the Art of Prefabrication in the Construction Industry*, was undertaken by the Building and Construction Trades Department as a result of our action in the 1965 convention. For years there has been a great deal of talk about prefabrication, about technological advances, new and substitute materials, new techniques, building systems and the great advances made in European building and construction.

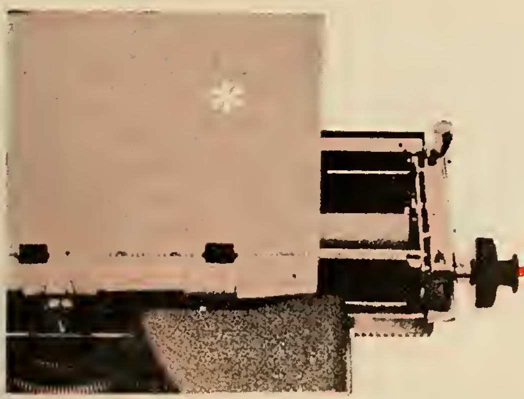
Discussing the Battelle report on prefabrication are C. J. Haggerty, AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department President, left, and former Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, now Chairman of President's National Commission on Urban Problems.

"Much of this talk and many of the claims were made by persons outside of and for the most part unfamiliar with the industry. No overall comprehensive study such as we desired had ever been undertaken either by the government or by the total industry.

"We chose Battelle after reviewing proposals from several other research organizations. . . . Battelle was given a free hand in their 11 month conduct of the study and in the subsequent preparation of their report . . .

"A basic objective of the study was to estimate the amount and types of construction work that may be transferred from the job site to the factory or otherwise change in character as a result of the trend toward prefabrication.

"The scope of the study was broad and included investigation of materials, products, techniques, tools and equipment, design concepts or any combination thereof which would be expected to influence reallocation of manpower. Current prefabrication practices and expected trends in major industrialized nations of Western Europe were studied."



EDITORIALS

If Everyone Be For Us

If everyone be for the long-sought "On-Site Picketing" amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, then who can be against it? That's the question that delegates to the Building and Construction Trade National Legislative Conference asked on Capitol Hill last month.

There is solid legislative history supporting proposals to correct an injustice now a decade old. The object of the corrective measure—most recently introduced in the 90th Congress as H.R. 100 (by Thompson of New Jersey) and S. 1484 (by Morse of Oregon and 10 co-sponsors)—is to restore to the building tradesmen the right to engage in peaceful picketing on the site of construction jobs, the same right enjoyed by other unions in a labor dispute.

Through the years, Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson have come forward to ask nullification of the National Labor Relation Board's Denver Building Trades Rule. Leaders of both political parties in both houses of Congress, in every administration have expressed their concern for this inequity.

Yet, the Denver case rule remains in force. Various bills have been drafted and favorably reported out of committee, only to be left pending at the end of each legislative session.

If the administration, Senate and House majority and minority leaders, and congressional committee heads are all really trying to amend the on-site picketing rule to the satisfaction of the building tradesmen, then where is the result in form of law?

Wood Makes Comeback

Mankind's basic building material, wood, has regained some ground lost to newer materials, *The Wall Street Journal* points out in a recent front-page story.

Architects and builders report that newly-improved chemical preservation and lamination techniques make the use of wood more feasible. Wood's big enemies—fire, rot, fungus, and termites—can be largely thwarted by the new methods.

One major preservatives researcher and producer, calculates that sales of treated lumber and timber produced by its plants have risen from 2.6 billion board feet in 1959 to more than 3.2 billion last year.

Wood is now moving back into sports stadiums, where some designers had switched to metals, concrete, and glass fiber to avoid fungus problems. Chemical treatment that boosts fungus free wood life by as much as eight times gets the credit. One company boasts that its new fire-resistant wood, Non-Com, is rated acceptable by insurance companies in 49 states for high-rise apartments without insurance rate penalties.

We're told that utility poles need no longer be creosote brown and black, that new preservatives permit gaily painted telephone poles.

On Page 17 of this issue we show union carpenters applying impregnated cedar shakes to the roof of a residence on Long Island, New York.

Optimistic indications are that such work and much more will be due to preservative developments in the industry, and we're happy to boost the trend.

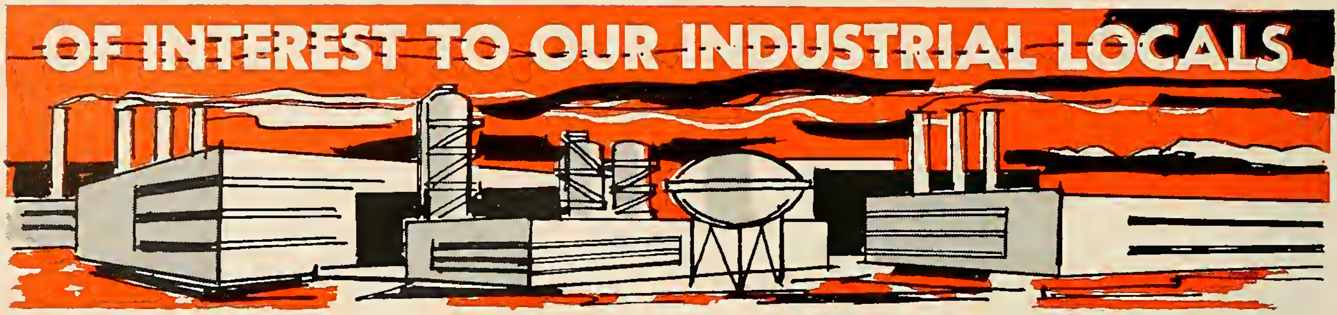
Come Back, Mister Chips

The most pressing need in many colleges and junior colleges in the United States is not for physical plant but for highly-qualified professors. Competition for teaching talent of top quality is exerting pressure on taut budgets, causing headaches throughout the educational community.

This acute problem is being felt particularly by the more than 200 junior colleges that have opened during the last two years. These institutions offer a solution to the severe over-taxing of present four-year facilities . . . but only if they can be adequately staffed.

Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas has offered an amendment to the Higher Education Bill presently before the U.S. Senate. Called the "Professor Emeritus Act," it would encourage colleges that are having trouble attracting teaching talent to look at the ranks of **recently retired professors.** Through federal subsidies and location services, college administration would be aided in finding retired men and women of proven ability and valuable experience, many of whom have been forced to retire at age 65 regardless of their health and vigor.

It is estimated that 100,000 more college instructors will be needed by 1975. Perhaps Senator Yarborough's Amendment 526 to the Higher Education bill (S-1126) would provide at least a partial answer.


OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

The Problems of Organizing in the South

PART TWO

Organized labor must concern itself with "the third parties" when organizing and negotiating in the South...third parties which attempt to confuse, intimidate, and harass union organizers

ALL-OUT opposition to unions is the rule rather than the exception in the South.

This opposition comes not only from anti-union firms but from other quarters as well.

In this second article on the problems facing organized labor in the South, we will concern ourselves with the "third parties." By third parties we mean those people not directly involved in labor-management relations. We will discuss some of these groups and how they operate their union-busting activities and how their actions help create and perpetuate the atmosphere of fear and uncertainty that hangs over many of the people of the South.

■ *Racist and Radical Groups Intimidate*

Organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens Councils, and the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race were originally formed to capitalize upon deep-seated racial and religious prejudices, but during the last few years these organizations have begun to vent their frustrations on organized labor. These groups, knowing that organized labor endeavors to help all who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, regardless of race or creed, are capitalizing on the deeply-ingrained racial and religious prejudices of this area to win public support for anti-union measures, ordinances and legislation.

These groups, using their methods of terror, place union-thinking men, from union leaders to those hoping to become union members, under the constant threat of brutal beatings at the hands of hooded vigilantes. There are also many cases where families of union-thinking men have been harassed, chastised and unmercifully intimidated by groups of masked, uncouth, barbaric, self-styled fascist bully boys. Over this group hangs the smell of the brute and an aura of fascism.

Other groups, such as the John Birch Society, try to infiltrate existing local unions. In instances where these groups have infiltrated local unions they immediately create dissention and mistrust. Their first aim is to bewilder and confuse the membership. These tactics disrupt meetings, frustrate members, and impede the normal operation and progress of the union. During negotiations this fifth column tries to deadlock the bargaining procedure for drastically long periods of time in order to weaken if not destroy the union.

■ *One-Sided Reporting Is Commonplace*

Another third party is the communications media. Many local newspapers, radio, and T.V. stations are very anti-union. The reporting of only one side of an issue is commonplace. Yet this is tame by comparison to those newspapers and broadcast stations which, when reporting the union's side or viewpoint, take it upon themselves to distort and slant the union's position.

Mud slinging, unsubstantiated statements, out-and-out lies, and personal attacks on unionists are fed daily to their reading and listen-ing public. In some cases, involving radio and T.V. stations, they have gone so far in their torture of the truth, that the Federal Communications Commission has taken long hard looks before renewing their licenses.

■ *Police Protection For Union Busters*

Our next third party is the law enforcement agencies in the South. Police surveillance and interrogation of union organizers and members is part of every day life in some parts of the South. In some areas organizers have been arrested, convicted, fined and run out of town on "trumped-up" charges. In most cases their only offense has been to pass out union leaflets and brochures at the gate of a local factory. Those run out of town on "trumped-up" charges were the lucky ones, for others have been given severe beatings for "resisting arrest."

■ *Sermons on 'Evils' of Unionism*

Another third party is the churches. In some instances local ministers have been persuaded to call on those members of their congregations who are "in danger" of leaving the anti-union camp. These same ministers will give sermons from the pulpit warning the congregation of the "evils" of unionism. In one such speech, heard personally by a member of the Brotherhood's Research Department, the preacher summed up his talk by saying, "If God had wanted man to join unions, he would have said so in the Bible."

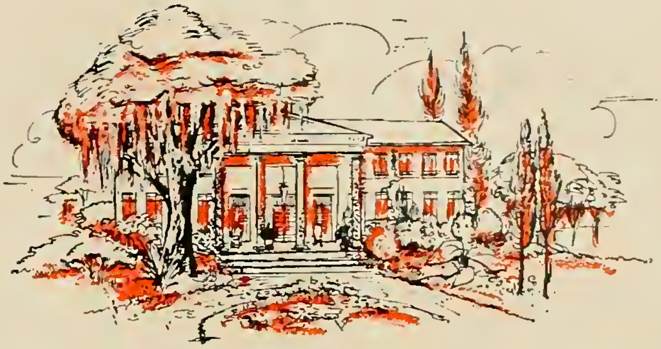
■ *Citizens Concerned For Whom?*

Our last third party is the so-called "concerned citizen." This little man makes house calls on other local citizens whose thinking does not coincide with the local anti-union feeling. In some cases the man is a person in the pay of, or who owes a few favors to, the local anti-union "establishment," while in other cases he may be one of the local merchants, who has everything to gain and nothing to lose by union organization, but who has been duped by those who would deny hard-working men and women their "guaranteed" right to form and join organizations of their own choice.

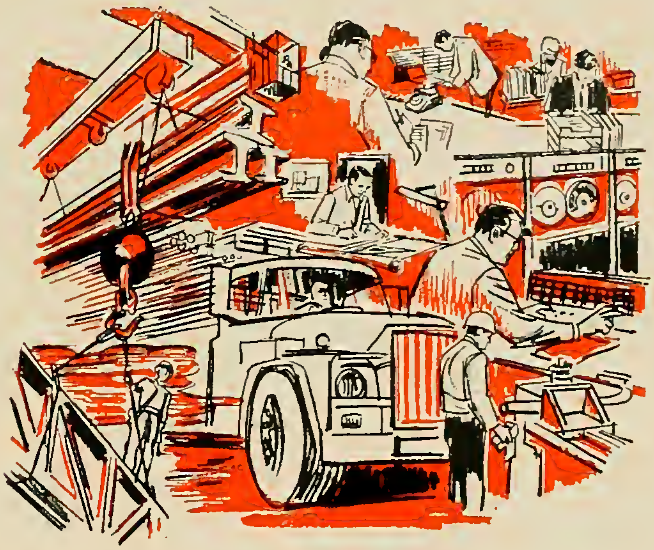
These are but some of the groups that are being used by the "establishment" to maintain the "status quo" and a source of cheap labor. Their existence points out two things: (1) We are imposing a threat to the "status quo" or otherwise there wouldn't be this opposition. (2) Their opposition makes our job more difficult. Difficult? Yes. Impossible? No.

We do not want to leave the impression that all people, police agencies, churches and other organizations in the South are anti-union. Indeed, some police agencies have been most helpful in protecting unionists' rights and fundamental freedoms. Many citizens and churches have rallied to our banner. We hope with continued enlightment of all and continued effort by the labor movement that the third party will see the human needs involved and will cease being the opposition and will join with us in our efforts to help those who find it difficult to help themselves.

GONE ARE THE DAYS...



..OF THE 'BACKWARD' SOUTH



The South—long characterized by quiet, ante-bellum plantation mansions and rural atmosphere—is giving way to rapid industrialization. An article on "Labor in the South" in the March issue of Monthly Labor Review, the magazine of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics, forsees "labor coming of age in the South. The higher southern development goes in technology and skills, the greater will be the importance and amount of union organization." Increasing industrialization is cited as one of a number of trends contributing to a "growing motive" to organize among unions and improving attitudes of southern workers toward unions.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

MEDICARE RATE RISES—The 18 million elderly Americans formerly paying $3 a month for the voluntary medical insurance part of the medicare program—Part B—began paying $4, effective April 1.

The largest single item going into the increase is higher doctor fees, which have gone up sharply since the medicare program began and are expected to rise still further.

The government will match the $4 premium, just as it has paid half of the cost of the previous program, so the insurance remains an outstanding bargain.

Part of the increased cost will also go to pay for added benefits provided in the medicare provisions of the new social security amendments. There will be fewer exclusions under the new law. For example, the insurance will pay the full charge for X-ray and pathology services to patients in hospitals and cover more physical therapy services.

The new rates anticipate an increase of about 5 percent a year in physician fees on top of the rise that has already taken place.

CRIMES IN THE PARKS?—Young people increasingly are using national parks more for the use of marijuana than for enjoyment of the scenery, and crime is on the increase in the parks, Congress was told recently.

Director George B. Hartzog Jr. of the National Park Service told the Senate Interior Appropriations subcommittee that while the actual number of crimes still is comparatively small, the rate of increase suggests a serious problem.

Rangers are encountering more marijuana and LSD among young visitors, he said, and NPS records show that of 133 million visitors to national parks during 1966, 1584 committed major crimes, a 20 per cent increase over the preceding year.

SHOCKING THING—The National Right to Work Committee, which has been milking businesses for funds to combat union security, is being electrified by the results in a manner that it never intended.

The Washington Daily News, in a front page story, says that the committee offices are so plush and heavily carpeted that employees have to use pencils to push elevator buttons on light switches. Otherwise they get shocked.

SNAKE EYES!—Who says that gambling doesn't pay! In reports on personal income, the state of Nevada showed the biggest personal increase in 1967 over 1966—11.1 percent. And, after all, gambling is the biggest industry in the state.

SEX AND THE AIRLINES—The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission has ruled that the duties of flight cabin attendants on airlines can be performed satisfactorily by either sex.

In another decision, the commission voted to reaffirm its guidelines on sex discrimination, holding that where the effect of state protective legislation appears to be discriminatory rather than protective, the Commission will decide whether the state law is superseded by the Civil Rights Act. Where state law limits the employment of women to certain jobs, employers refusing to employ women in such jobs will not be found guilty if they act in good faith and the effect of the legislation is protective rather than discriminatory.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK—When Rep. W. R. Poage (D. Tex.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, appeared before the House Labor Subcommittee to explain why his committee members were opposed to extending the labor act to farm workers, Rep. James O'Hara (D. Mich.) was a bit perplexed.

After all, O'Hara told Poage, your members are close to the Farm Bureau and the Farm Bureau worked hard in 1947 for the Taft-Hartley Act. "Now," O'Hara continued, "how could you be opposed to extending the Taft-Hartley Act to farm workers?"

Shakes for a Long Island Roof

■ Fire retardant red shakes, carrying a high Class C safety rating of Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., were used over asphalt shingles in the recent modernization of a residence on Long Island, New York. The shakes, impregnated to withstand intense heat by Koppers Company, Inc., are one way in which the wood manufacturing industry is extending its sales in home construction and modernization.

The shakes are applied, as the accompanying photographs show, by skilled union carpenters of Local 2155, New York City, and Local 1397, North Hempstead, on Long Island.

Among the union carpenters contributing to the modernization project were Russell Wickey Gustav Peters, Gasper Riggi, Vincent Masaceratti, and Adam Dziomba, all of the Nassau County Local 1397; and Simon Zadielovich of New York City Local 2155.

ABOVE: Simon Zadielovich, Local 2155, and Gasper Ricci, Local 1397, apply final shakes to a dormer peak.

RIGHT: Vincent Masaceratti and Adam Dziomba, both of Local 1397.

Zadielovich checks the overlap on ridge shakes as the work nears completion. Note the skylights installed in the roof of the house to overcome the heavy shade of surrounding trees.

Canadian Report

B. C. Bill 33 Called Indecent, Corrupt

The provincial government in British Columbia has introduced new legislation which has aroused fresh outcries from the trade union movement.

Relations between the rightwing Social Credit government and organized labor have often been strained, and the new Bill 33 has done nothing to smooth the way.

The B. C. Federation of Labor's Secretary-Treasurer Ray Haynes said: Bill 33 is, in intent, evil "because it deprives the largest organized group of citizens—136,000 trade union members affiliated with the B. C. Federation of Labor and their families—of their inherent and inviolable rights to bargain collectively and to strike if negotiations have deteriorated beyond reason."

The west coast labor leader urged that the Bill be defeated in the Legislature as "an indecent and corrupt piece of legislation."

Mr. Haynes charged the government with doubletalk for claiming that its purpose was to promote lasting peace between labor and management, and then loading the dice against the labor movement.

"If the only way to kill this Bill is through the defeat of the Social Credit government, the labor movement will employ every legal means to do just that."

CLC Wages Battle Against CNTU Bill

The battle of the Canadian Labor Congress and its affiliates against federal Bill C-186, mentioned in the last issue of the Carpenter, appears to be a winning one.

It would be very surprising to see the federal government, battered by the parliamentary opposition in the House of Commons and the trade union movement outside the House, put up a do-or-die fight to enact Bill C-186, which would endanger national bargaining under the federal labor code.

Not only has CLC-affiliated unions put up a remarkably good campaign against the legislation, but spokesmen for the big industries involved are also alarmed at the prospect of having to bargain in 10 provinces or in dozens if not hundreds of locals when negotiations today take place on a national basis, across one bargaining table.

Bill C-186 was, in the first place, designed to tip the scales in favour of the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions. The CNTU claimed that they were not getting a fair break from the national labor board as at present constituted.

This supposedly appealing argument was swept away in one statement by acting president of the Canadian Labor Congress Donald MacDonald, who told the Commons Committee on Labor and Employment that statistics of cases before the Canada Labor Relations board prove that the CNTU got fair treatment every time it had a fair case.

Said the CLC head, "The record shows that the CNTU has been eminently successful in being certified not only when it was the sole applicant but even in situations when it was opposed by an affiliate of the Canadian Labor Congress."

Federal Medicare Close To Enactment

Another fight the labor movement appears to be winning is the medicare contest. The anti-medicare lobbies have been so active that even though the federal parliament passed the legislation, the government balked at putting it into effect. This aroused a new outcry from the pro-medicare forces led by the CLC and its affiliates.

The federal government then reiterated its intention of going ahead with the medicare bill as of July 1.

There is still a chance that this date will be postponed again, even though a slight one. Prime Minister Pearson is resigning as prime minister and the Liberals are holding a leadership convention during the first week in April. It is possible that a rightwing Liberal leader would refuse to go ahead with the enactment of medicare.

But he would be risking his political life if he did.

Money Market Getting Tighter

Canada like other countries is being buffeted by economic storms. Dollar crisis and balance of payments have become almost household words. But if the U.S. dollar holds up, so will the Canadian.

Even though the country survives the crisis with no major upheavals, the interim effects are still very unsettling, particularly high interest rates on home mortgages.

Government guaranteed mortgages carry an 8⅝ per cent interest rate, while conventional first mortgages cost nine per cent and more.

It now takes anywhere from $8,000 to $10,000 a year minimum for a family man to afford to buy a home. Yet the average wage in industry is around the $5,000 mark.

One realtor estimated that a house bought 2½ years ago for $24,000 with an $18,000 mortgage at 6¾ percent would carry for $123 a month. Today this same house would cost $28,000, require a $21,000 mortgage at 8¾ percent and carry at $170 a month.

A family needs an income of $170 a week to afford this home. That's one reason why more and more women are going out to work.

Labor Fights High Drug Price Problem

Bill C-186 federally and Bill 33 provincially represent legislation which labor opposes, but there is one bill in this legislative numbers game labor is definitely supporting—as far as it goes.

That's federal Bill C-190, which is designed to do something about bringing down high drug prices.

The bill is being opposed by the drug lobby representing 56 drug companies, but even such a high-powered pressure group is having a hard time convincing the public that current drug prices are justifiable.

Dr. William D. Howe, an outspoken New Democratic member from the industrial city of Hamilton, told the House of Commons that Canadian drug manufacturers are making net profits twice as large as the manufacturing industry as a whole.

The price of prescription drugs can be brought down, he pointed out, by getting doctors to prescribe generic drugs rather than trade name drugs.

For example, Chloromycetin, made by Parke Davis, sells in Canada for $23.64 per hundred tablets, but in London, England for $11.18. It's cheaper to import from Britain and pay duty than to buy from the manufacturers in Canada.

Brand name meticorton sells for $20.50 per 100, but Frosst sells them for $3.85 per 100 under the generic name.

Bill C-190 is intended to save the consumer money. Time will tell if it will or not. But the fact that the drug companies are spending $5,000 per doctor in advertising certainly calls for restraining action.

New Tax Plan Offers Fair Distribution

The defeat of the federal government in its attempt to impose a five per cent surtax on personal income tax in order to help balance the budget and strengthen the Canadian dollar was a good thing as events proved.

Normally defeat on a money bill is a vote of non-confidence and calls for a general election. But the country is in no mood for another election now. The administration wisely withdrew its original bill and introduced a new one, more in line with what the opposition, mainly the New Democrats, was demanding.

The next tax measure calls for a three per cent surtax on both personal and corporate income tax, and exempts the lower income groups from any surtax on income tax payments up to $200.

In other words the new tax provides for a fairer distribution of the tax burden.

Labor Skeptical Of Review Board

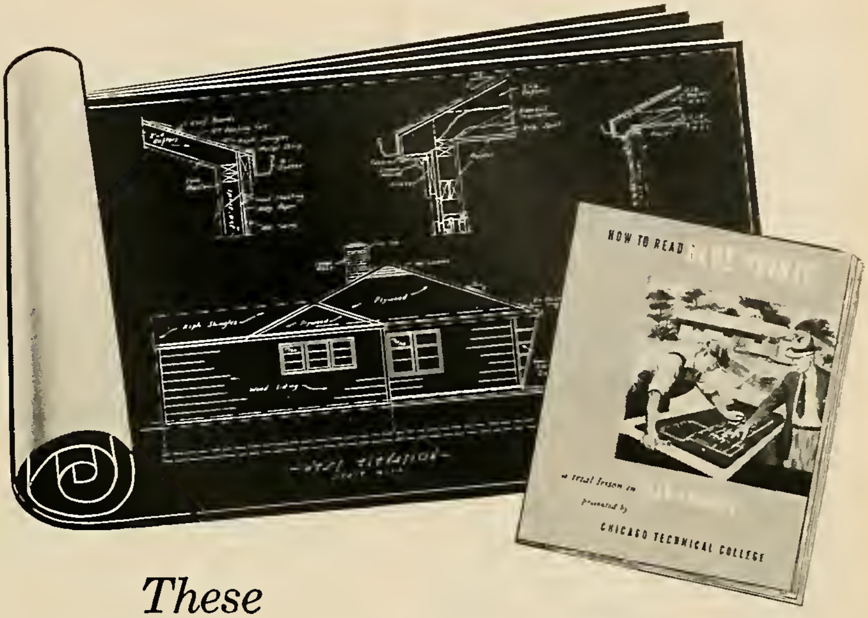
In announcing the new federal tax boosts, finance minister Mitchel Sharp also announced that he was proposing the establishment of a review board to keep watch on wages, prices and other economic factors and to advise the government when these are getting out of line.

If the "other economic factors" include profits, the idea might prove acceptable to the labor movement. But on first notice the reaction from organized labor was more skepticism than acceptance.

CLC Convention Set For May 5

The biennial convention of the Canadian Labor Congress is scheduled for the week of May 5th at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

One of the more interesting items on the agenda will be the report of the special committee on structure. What changes are required to bring the labor movement up-to-date and improve its effectiveness.



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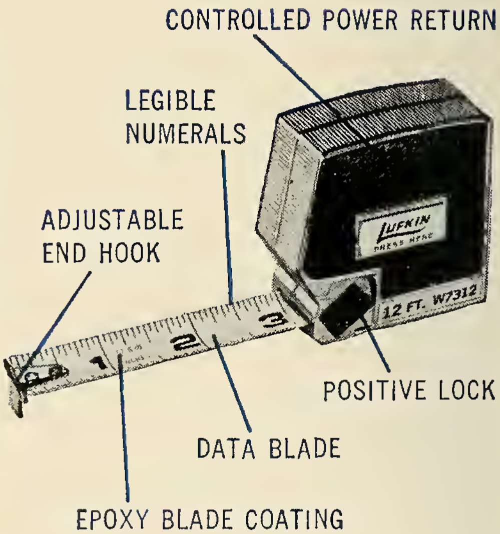
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Regular Checkup

Before trying your luck on opening day this year, make sure you put your best foot forward. Check the condition of your fishing tackle and relative items.

REEL: Take it completely apart. Cleanse all parts with gasoline and wipe dry. Oil parts and assemble. Introduce a good grade, highly-refined grease to all working parts. If you have a spin reel with roller assembly in bail, check roller bearing. A nicked roller will ruin a new line in short order.

ROD: Check guides and tip top thoroughly. A chipped guide can ruin lines.

LINE: If it's a fly line, remove last summer's dirt and grease with a solution of warm water and mild, alkaline-free soap. A monofilament or braided casting line should be gone over, every inch of it for nicks. Don't take a chance of losing the lunker of the day, maybe a lifetime due to a frayed line.

BOOTS: Make sure there are no leaks in your boots or waders; it's no fun fishing all day with your feet in cold water.

SPINNERS, PLUGS: Shine up spinners; retouch scuffed plugs with matching paint.

HOOKS: Make sure a goodly portion are needle-sharp for the day's fishing.

TERMINAL GEAR: Look to your swivels, and check to see that they roll freely.

GOOD LUCK!

■ Fishing Mishap

Riegler's Ohio Mishap

Frank Riegler, son of William J. Riegler, 573 Millville-Oxford Rd., Hamilton, Ohio, a member of Local 637, is not apt to forget a past fishing trip to northern Wisconsin in company with his young friend, Fred Pierson.

When catches slowed down a bit one day, Brother Riegler got the idea of treating the boys to a scenic airplane ride. Since neither of the boys had been up in a plane before, he figured it would be an exciting experience for them. It was, almost too exciting.

The plane developed some sort of malfunction and had to "ditch it" on the lake. Says Bill: "No one was hurt, but we all got a little wet. My wife, Flora, witnessed the mishap although she was not in the plane with us. She was more shaken than any of us."

■ New Column Record

An adjustment to our column records: Glenn Hodges, fishing off the beach at Paradise Camp, San Felipe, Baja California, nipped a 250-lb. Totuava. The fish, measuring 7-ft., 3-in., was eased to beach after a two-hour struggle.

Hodges was using a 15-lb. test monofilament line; a No. 2 bass hook, and a Langley spin reel. He used one-half of a grunion for bait. He landed it all by himself: his partners, Cliff Owens and Wayne Kreiselmeyer, will attest to it.

This supercedes previous column records of a 233½-lb. sea bass taken by Robert "Sheik" Takamota of Ewa, Hawaii. Takamota's catch was previously listed here as the largest fish taken by any angler, with both feet planted on terra firma.

■ Judge's Opinion

The honorable William C. Long, judge of the Superior Court in Seattle, Washington, has had hundreds of personal contacts with youngsters who somehow took the wrong road that led to the courtroom. The judge, who is a recognized authority on the cause of juvenile delinquency, had this to say about youngsters and the angling pastime:

"I cannot recall a single case in 20 years involving a youngster guilty of serious juvenile misconduct whose recreational outlet was fishing with their parents."

■ Youngster's Prize

We're happy to record the biggest fish caught, so far, in the angling career of Andrew Burigo whose father is a longtime member of Local 488 in New York City. Here is the happy lad who is rounding 13 years of age and has been an ardent angler since he was five. He's holding his finny prize, a 10-lb. carp nipped from a pond on his grandmother's farm in upstate New York.

■ Record Bluegill

Chalk up a record bluegill for Oliver Rey of 124 N. Young, Columbia, Illinois, a member of Local 1997, a 2½ lb. specimen that rated first prize for all Illinois bluegill catches in 1965. As far as we can determine, there hasn't been a larger bluegill taken from Illinois waters since. (Sorry, brother Rey, I have never been able to locate your pic.)

■ Herring Haul

Walter Harris of Allen Park, Michigan, a member of Local 19, Detroit recommends a productive and sporty method

Andrew Burigo (See "Youngster's Prize")

Carpenters,
Contractors,
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Save Time, Save Money
with FAMOUS
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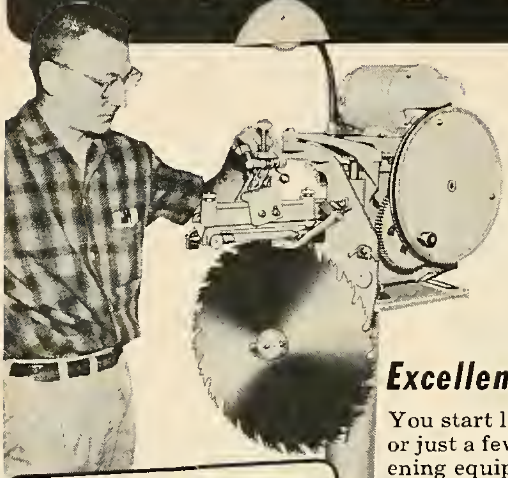

Amazing Foley saw filer sharpens circular, band and hand saws automatically. Exclusive jointing principle assures uniform teeth; assures perfect circular saw roundness. Does a perfect job every time. No experience or training needed. The Foley automatic saw filer is the ideal way to start a profitable business of your own.

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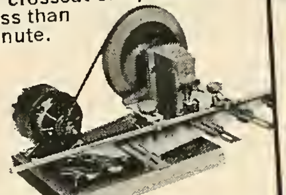
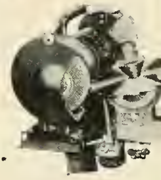


POWER SETTER gives hand and band saw teeth perfect set automatically.

GRINDER sharpens all rip, crosscut and combination circular saws.



CARBIDE GRINDER precision grinds top, face, sides of carbide tipped teeth.

for taking those lake-run herring that fin off the banks of Lake Huron near the Les Cheneaux Islands area near Cedarville, Michigan. He uses artificial mayfly larva, fishing them fairly shallow and slowly raising the lure to the surface, imitating the process of real larva as it floats surface-ward to hatch.

■ New York Buck

Victor E. Keer of Tannersville, New York and nephew John N. Keer of Lake Katrina, New York, both members of Local 1175, out of Kingston, New York, can look back on a most successful deer-hunting season. Vic downed a buck that dressed out at 160 pounds and featured eight antler points and John a four pointer that dressed out at 140 pounds. Both bucks were nailed in upstate New York.

■ Northwoods Moose

Strauss and Moose

The snow-pocked northwoods of British Columbia yielded a giant moose to Herb Strauss of 1734 India Avenue, Prince Rupert, British Columbia, a member of Local 1735. Here' a pic of Herb with his trophy, downed with a scoped B.S.A., "Featherweight 30/06."

■ Tastywoods Salads

Many edible plants grow wild in North America. Even such common garden pests as purslane, chickweed, and pigweed can be dressed up with an oil-and-vinegar dressing or cooked with wild onions.

Pigweed often is scored as food because of its unsavory name. As an experiment, a botanist once served pigweed to neighbors, calling it a special type of spinach. They all asked for a second helping.

Carrion flower got its unfortunate name from its pollinator, the carrion fly. The young shoots of the plant resemble asparagus and are delicately flavored.

Cattails are versatile delicacies. Fresh young spikes taste like a cross between string beans and asparagus. The roots, ground, add flavor to a salad.

The starchy tubers of arrowhead, which grows in swampy places across most of the United States, can be substituted for potatoes.

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In No Hurry

The door-to-door salesman rang the bell and found himself face to face with the most beautiful brunette he had ever met.

"Good afternoon," he beamed. "May I speak to your husband for a moment?"

"I'm sorry," purred the brunette. He's away on business and won't be home for a week or so."

"That's quite all right," said the salesman. "I'll wait."

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One Solution

SIGN posted on a tree in a city park:
"Help keep your city clean.
Have a pigeon for lunch."

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

As Olive and Breathe!

The Business Agent and his secretary arrived at the office simultaneously on Monday morning. "What did you do over the weekend?" he asked. "Fishing through the ice," she replied. "I didn't know you were a winter sports enthusiast," he replied. What were you fishing for?" She look up with reddened eyes and said "Olives!"

Not A Bed Story

A carpenter was reading his little son to sleep one night. The boy fell asleep but the father, intent on the story, kept reading on. Soon he noticed the boy was asleep. "Wake up, son!" he said. "This is the best part!"

—Susan Robles, Los Angeles.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Safe From Harm

At a political rally, a fellow-reporter, commenting on the politician speaking, whispered to Heywood Broun: "This guy is murdering the truth!" Broun disagreed, "Not this guy. He'll never get close enough to the truth to do it any harm!"

UNITED WE STAND

A Cheesey Habit

"Too bad about Mary and Harry—I thought they were going to be so happy on bread and cheese and kisses."

"So they were until Harry got into the habit of getting all of them downtown."

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

A Smell Feller!

There once was a skunk who went regularly to church. Not only that, he had his own phew!

—L. G. Russell, Kent, Ohio

This Month's Limerick

There was once a lady named Jude
Who was such a fantastical prude,
  That she pulled down the blind
  While changing her mind
Lest a curious eye should intrude.

How's That Again?

A sweet old lady was introducing the new deacon of their church to her extremely Republican husband.

"Darling," she announced, "this is Mr. Schuffenschmall, the new deacon."

"New Dealer?" asked her husband, who was somewhat deaf.

"No, dear, not New Dealer, new deacon. He's the son of a bishop."

The husband nodded wisely. "Sure," he said. "They all are."

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

Providing The Interest

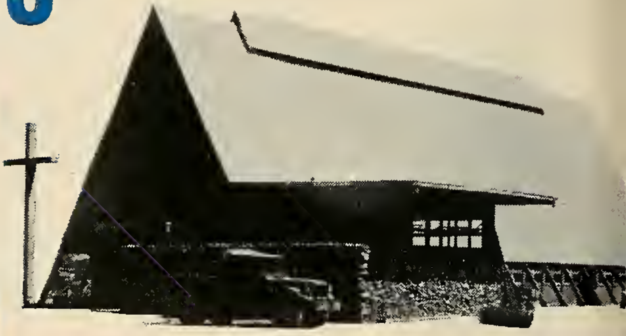
The husband came home and found his wife kissing his best friend. "It looks like we both love the same woman" said the friend. "Let's settle this like gentlemen . . . we'll play a game of gin rummy for her." "Well, okay," replied the husband, "but how about a penny-a-point on the side to keep it interesting?"

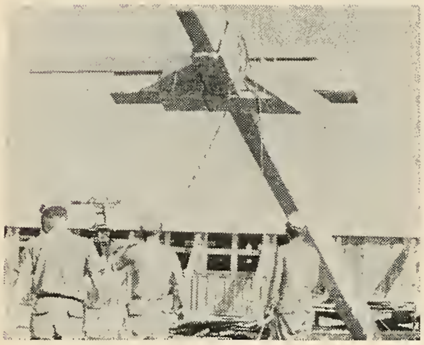
B SURE 2 VOTE

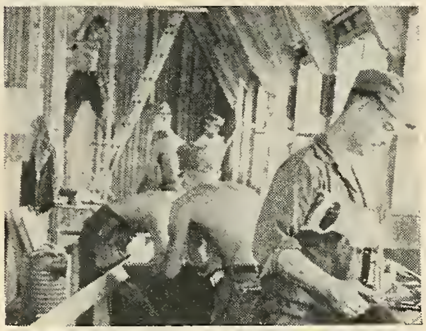
How's Business?

"Dull" said the scissors grinder.
"Dead" replied the undertaker.
"Rotten' declared the egg dealer.
"Pretty soft" sighed the mattress salesman.
"I'm working to beat the devil!" said the preacher.

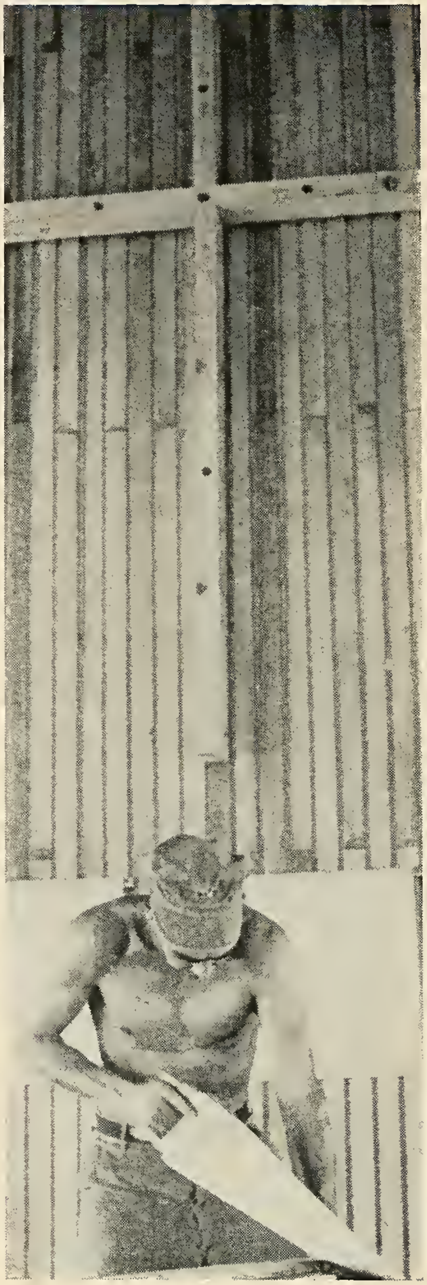
THE SEABEES BUILD A CHAPEL







THE PICTURES, reading from the top, left; A 21-foot, 4-ton concrete cross is lifted into place. Next, Seabee R. E. Bailey works atop a scaffold as a herringbone-pattern ceiling is prepared. Next, a group of Seabees from Mobile Construction Battalion Eight construct pews for the chapel. In the big picture at right, a Seabee works on part of the altar to be erected in front of the chapel cross. Finally, at upper right, the completed chapel.



■ Hundreds of war-weary soldiers, sailors, and marines will be observing Easter, this month, in a new chapel at Chu Lai, Vietnam, thanks to the efforts of a crew of Seabees.

Members of U. S. Naval Construction Battalion EIGHT have constructed a chapel on the sandy plains of Rosemary Point near Chu Lai which is an architectural treat.

The unique structure, which serves as the chapel for the Naval Support Activity Detachment, dwarfs its neighboring buildings and strongback huts as it rises 41 feet into the air with a glistening tin roof that is visible for miles.

The 42 x 108-foot chapel utilizes modern methods of design which would make its appearance as much at home on Main Street, U.S.A, as it is in Vietnam.

There is a choir loft, a small sanctuary, seating capacity for 190 people and an altar. Outside of the building, a 21-foot cross has been erected.

It took the Seabees approximately 1600 man-days and 9,000 board feet of lumber to build the chapel, but it was a job they really enjoyed. "We are very proud of it," stated Seabee Builder Chief J. W. Gastor, crew leader for the project. "It's a pleasant break from the routine type of construction work we have been doing over here." ■

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Seabees are still actively recruiting carpenters for their world-wide activities. A qualified journeyman carpenter might enter the Seabees as a petty officer, we are told. See your local Navy recruiter for details.

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., Federal funds removed a ghetto almost in the shadow of the Capitol and replaced it with the Southwest Development Project, a portion of which is shown at right. Ghetto inhabitants were replaced by those who could afford "town houses" and first-class high-rise apartments. The overall ghetto crisis in the nation's capital remains. (Photo by The Washington Post)

THE CRISIS OF OUR CITIES

Continued from page 6

thusiastically to this new approach to low-income housing. It contains incentives for escape from poverty, while creating modest, but decent shelter for those in poverty.

If we are to match our concern for the cities with our commitments, this program must be adequately funded.

I recommend $65 million in authority for the Rent Supplement Program for Fiscal 1969.

4. Begin to build 90,000 rental housing units for 360,000 members of moderate income families.

A program to provide housing for families with incomes too high to qualify for public housing, but too low to afford standard housing begun in 1961.

This is a below market interest rate program known as "221(d)(3)." It serves families earning between $4,000 and $8,000 a year.

After 5 years of testing, we are ready now to move this program into full production.

But first we must improve it.

I recommend legislation to strengthen the financial tools under which the moderate income rental housing program operates.

Under this legislation, capital financing would be shifted to the private sector, and the Government would increase its support by providing assistance to reduce rents to levels moderate income families can afford.

Now the Government provides financial support for loans at 3 percent interest. Under this new arrangement, the private sector would make loans at market rates. The Government would make up the difference between the market rate of interest and 1 percent. The loans would remain in private hands.

CLIC Contributions Received to Date

Contributions Received, February 22 through March 15

Local Union	City-State	Amount
8	Pittsburgh, Pa.	$ 16.00
23	Dover, N. J.	44.00
33	Boston, Mass.	64.00
36	Oakland, Calif.	11.00
47	St. Louis, Mo.	87.00
58	Chicago, Ill.	275.00
81	Erie, Pa.	40.00
96	Ludlow, Mass.	19.00
106	Des Moines, Iowa	23.00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	55.00
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	10.00
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	13.00
145	Sayre, Pa.	8.00
160	Havertown, Pa.	17.00
161	Kenosha, Wisc.	7.25
191	York, Pa.	60.00
201	Wichita, Kan.	91.00
239	Easton, Pa.	7.00
260	Waterbury, Conn.	5.00
274	Vincennes, Ind.	20.00
303	Portsmouth, Va.	4.00
308	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	4.00
316	San Jose, Calif.	30.00
319	Roanoke, Va.	35.00
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	40.00
404	Mentor, Ohio	40.00
415	Cincinnati, Ohio	25.00
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	20.00
528	Washington, D. C.	4.00
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	20.00
605	Golconda, Ill.	5.00
608	New York, N. Y.	100.00
626	Wilmington, Del.	145.00
642	Richmond, Calif.	10.00
643	Chicago, Ill.	14.00
710	Long Beach, Calif.	100.00
712	Covington, Ky.	250.00
716	Zanesville, Ohio	9.00
740	Brooklyn, N. Y.	45.00
766	Albert Lea, Minn.	7.00
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	10.00
808	New York, N. Y.	33.00
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	2.00
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	102.50
848	San Bruno, Calif.	31.00
877	Detroit, Mich.	21.00
909	Louisville, Ky.	6.00
953	Lake Charles, La.	21.00
956	New York, N. Y.	1.00
964	Rockland, N. Y.	25.00
986	McAlester, Okla.	3.00
1032	Minot, N. D.	40.00
1076	Washington, Ind.	20.00
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	43.00
1094	Tamaqua, Pa.	8.00
1149	Oakland, Calif.	33.00
1258	Pocatello, Idaho	2.00
1323	Monterey, Calif.	2.00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	20.00
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	21.00
1437	Compton, Calif.	15.50
1456	New York, N. Y.	44.00
1545	New Castle, Del.	17.00
1564	Casper, Wyo.	20.00
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	109.00
1675	Germantown, Ill.	1.00
1709	Ashland, Wisc.	21.00
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	16.00
1720	Athens, Ohio	3.00
1755	Parkersburg, W. Va.	5.00
1784	Chicago, Ill.	65.00
1819	Elko, Nev.	10.00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	40.00
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	2.00
1908	Holland, Mich.	17.45
1929	Cleveland, Ohio	20.00
1992	Placerville, Calif.	15.00
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	10.00
2024	Miami, Fla.	10.00
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	7.00
2083	Red Wing, Minn.	4.00
2141	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	11.00
2159	Cleveland, Ohio	4.00
2250	Red Bank, N. J.	54.00
2261	Ft. Myers, Fla.	20.00
2283	West Bend, Wisc.	3.00
2295	New York, N. Y.	3.00
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	20.00
2352	Corinth, Miss.	20.00
2498	Longview, Wash.	17.00
2633	Bradley, Ill.	40.00
2842	Frankfort, Ind.	5.50
3127	New York, N. Y.	10.00

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Seven Hundred Guests Honor John McMahon

Seven hundred people from throughout New York State and from Washington, D. C., representing both labor and management, gathered recently at the Hearthstone Manor, Cheektowaga, New York, to honor John D. McMahon, who retired last July as president of Local 9 after 37 years in the post.

Charles Johnson, Jr., President of the New York State Council of Carpenters, was the principal speaker. Other out-of-town guests were: John Rogers, General Representative assigned to the General Office; Abe Saul, Director of East Coast Organization; Patrick Campbell, Assistant to General President; and Joseph Lia, Representative, New York State Council of Carpenters. Distinguished guests from the Buffalo Area were: Thomas McMahon, Buffalo District Council Legal Advisor; Robert R. Logan, Executive Vice-President, Contractor Industrial Employers Assn.; Paul Walters, Secretary-Treasurer of Buffalo District Council; Business Representatives Herman J. Bodewes, William Miller and William Burke. Toastmaster for the occasion was Herman F. (Buddy) Bodewes, President of the Buffalo District Council.

Officers and distinguished guests at the head table.

The honoree, John D. McMahon is the present Secretary-Treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters, a position he has held since 1941.

Local No. 9 of Buffalo, New York sponsored the testimonial dinner. Alfred J. Langfelder, Mr. McMahon's successor as local president, was chairman.

Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary and a member of Local No. 9, was to have been a principal speaker but an injury prevented him from attending.

14 Unions, Phelps-Dodge in Pact Breakthrough

The first major breakthrough in the copper strike, now moving into its ninth month, has been achieved with an agreement with Phelps-Dodge, one of the "big four" of the industry.

Fourteen unions involved in the strike against P-D have ratified a contract settlement with the company providing for what the unions say is "the fattest package of wage and fringe area gains ever won from one of the industry's Big Four."

The agreement is expected to place increased pressure on Kennecott, American Smelting and Refining and Anaconda to come to terms with the unions and resume production.

The Phelps-Dodge settlement was approved first by the USWA Nonferrous Industry Conference, meeting in the nation's capital, and was ratified by the 13 other unions in the last two days, following meetings at which contract terms were explained.

Some 6,500 workers had been on strike against P-D, at the company's copper operations in Arizona and at El Paso, Texas and its wire and cable mills in Fordyce, Ark. and Yonkers, New York.

In addition to the United Steelworkers, which represents somewhat over half of the workers, the unions represented on the P-D joint committee were the Operating Engineers, Machinists, IBEW, Boilermakers, Teamsters, Bricklayers, Plumbers and Pipefitters, Painters, Carpenters, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Chemical Workers, Railroad Trainmen, and the Railway Carmen.

The P-D settlement goes a long way towards meeting the bargaining goals formulated by the coalition of nonferrous unions last spring, in preparation for an historic struggle against the giants of the industry.

Reached on the 12th day of talks here initiated by President Johnson, the Unions said "the P-D settlement, while not fully satisfying the needs and desires of all Phelps-Dodge workers, does provide wage gains totalling 54 cents-per-hour over the terms of the contracts at all properties, in across-the-board and increment increases."

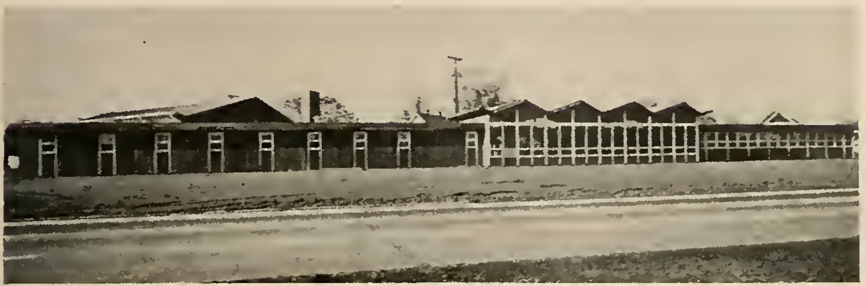
The P-D package for the company's Arizona and El Paso workers is comparable to the recent settlement with Magma Copper, ratified overwhelmingly on March 14 by each of the 13 local unions comprising the Magma Unity Council, and exceeds all other settlements made earlier during the course of the long strike.

Although very substantial progress was made in the direction of achieving a common expiration date for all P-D contracts, the unions did not fully reach that goal this year.

Contracts for the company's Arizona and Texas properties will expire on June 30, 1971, while agreements covering Yonkers and Fordyce workers will expire on March 24 of that year. The previous Yonkers contract had expired seven months after the copper pacts, and Fordyce workers, organized during

Continued on page 33

Union Hall for Toledo Local Union



A postcard view of Local Union 1138's new headquarters.

The new Union Hall of Carpenters Local Union No. 1138, is located at 1217 Prouty Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. The local moved into this new building last year.

The building has 9,770 square feet of floor space and consists of a large meeting hall seating 300, with access to a modern kitchen, also a small meeting hall seating 50. The main door opens into a glass and wood-paneled lobby. There is a suite of offices for Local 1138, plus office space to rent out. Also in this District is Ladies Auxiliary No. 2, which is the oldest Auxiliary in the International. A club room was planned especially for the Auxiliary adjoining the kitchen and big hall.

The structure of the building is completely wood, the exterior is red wood. The inside is dry wall partitions, which are covered with different wood paneling throughout the building.

'Sooner' Retires

John Plaxco, right, retiring business manager of the AFL-CIO Carpenters Union Local No. 1585, Oklahoma City, Okla., was honored by the union at a picnic and fish fry at Elmer Thomas Park.

Plaxco had 22 years of service as business manager of the union.

Fred Bull, Oklahoma City, international representative presented a plaque.

D. L. Jones will be the new business representative for the local union.

Louisiana Pensioner

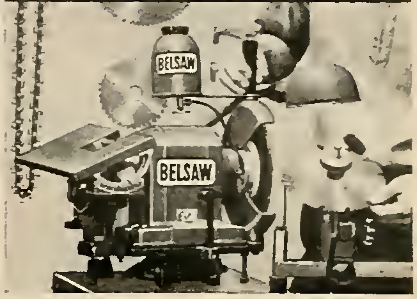
PENTERS LOCAL
UNION . 2032
Phones
81 4?8 or 281-3067

Avery L. Morris, only charter member and former president of Carpenters Local Union No. 2032, Bastrop, Louisiana, has received his first pension check for 30 years of continuous membership. He is shown outside the local union hall.

First Pension Check

Carl H. Weber, the president of Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Michigan, presents Roland D. Fletcher, left, with the first pension check to be issued by the Ann Arbor pension plan.

START A MONEY-MAKING BUSINESS FOR LESS THAN $50!



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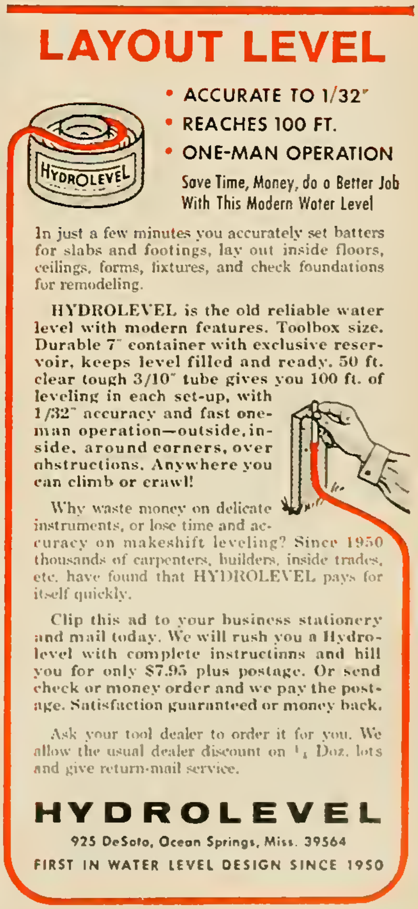

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HOME STUDY COURSE

ADVANCED BLUEPRINT READING UNIT XII

This Unit completes the section dealing with the Specifications. It then presents a review of some of the most important items from units which were previously studied.

This is the final unit in the Advanced Blueprint Reading series. This course has been designed to present information that involves the carpentry processes and show their relationship to the overall project.

The erection of structures involves similar processes, although each structure is built to its own individual requirements. The understanding of the similarities and the application to the plan enable the craftsman to perform his job assignments.

The ability to perform tasks which require the application of past experience and which are not necessarily repetitive in nature is one of the distinguishing features of a craftsman.

QUESTIONS

Questions from this section are to be answered by using the Specifications for Plan D. One or more words have been omitted from the following statements. Write in the word or words required to complete the sentence in the space provided.

1. All finish carpentry and millwork shall be accurately and skillfully installed ______ ______ ______, ______, and ______. Moldings shall be accurately run and ______ ______.

2. Wood finish shall be ______ dried to a moisture content of not over ______ before milling.

3. All wood grounds and backing shall be ______, ______, ______ and ______ ______ ______ softwood.

4. All interior wood trim, except where hardwood is specified, and all exposed faces of cabinets, shall be of ______ ______ ______ ______ material.

5. Plywood paneling in Offices No. 1 and No. 5 shall be ______ to furring strips, and shall be neatly and accurately ______ ______.

6. Suspended acoustical ceilings shall be framed with ______ carrying channels, hung with ______ ______ embedded in the concrete structure above.

7. Approved gypsum board ______ thick shall be securely fastened to runners with approved devices. All acoustical tile units shall be ______ in size and shall be cemented with manufacturer's standard adhesive.

8. Vinyl plastic tile shall be ______ thick with vinyl tile base that is to be ______ ______ ______ 4" high and ______ the floor tile.

9. All vinyl tile shall be installed ______ ______ ______ and ______ with joints ______ and ______.

10. Wall insulation in double furred walls shall be securely fastened to the metal framing with ______ ______-gauge wire at ______ centers ______ ways.

11. The painting Contractor shall examine carefully all surfaces to be finished under the ______, and before beginning any of his work, shall see that the work of other trades has been left or installed in a ______ condition to receive paint, stain or a particular finish.

12. Work not included in the elevator installation which is to be performed by other Contractors will include the following: 1. Provide a ______ ______ ______ ______ and ______ and the cutting of ______, ______ or ______ together with any repairs made necessary thereby.

13. The car platform in the elevator shall consist of ______ ______ frame filled with ______ layers of wood flooring and a top floor covering.

14. The installation of ceramic tile over metal framed walls is to be ______ first with 3.4# galvanized metal lath, securely ______ to framing.

15. What do the dotted lines along the front of the building indicate?

16. What is the size and spacing of the reinforcing steel in the typical foundation wall section?

17. Determine the depth of the concrete that is poured below the floor level for Columns D-3 and E-2.

18. Are there any provisions made for the use of steel forms?

19. What materials are specified for the partitions in the office area?

20. What is the width of the tread on stairs "A"?

21. What is the height of the wall along the ramp leading to the upper garage?

22. How are doors and windows identified on the floor plan?

23. Using the typical rib section and Toe Rib Table shown on Sheet 9, determine the dimensions d, d′ and t for rib R-4.

24. What is the spacing of the ribs in the roof plan?

25. Based on your study of the beams and ribs, how does the use of the beam and rib construction differ?

26. How is the pipe rail attached to the parapet wall?

27. What is the height of the finished ceiling on the second floor? Is it the same throughout the entire second floor?

28. What provision must be made for forming the gas meter recess?

29. How is the typical suspended ceiling to be fabricated?

30. Describe an acceptable method of setting the lintel that supports the brick veneer over the windows at the 4th floor level in Office No. 9.

31. Describe the sill construction on the 2nd and 3rd Floor Levels of the North Elevation.

32. How many baluster caps will be required for stairways "A" and "B"?

33. How is the thickness of the plaster gauged in the stair balustrade?

34. What is the width of the narrowest landing in stairway "B"? Where is it located?

35. What type of privacy partitions are used in the toilet areas?

36. What is the height of the rough opening at the elevator door?

37. What is the run of the steps leading to the penthouse?

38. Where are the cabinets to be placed on the second and third floors?

39. What is the length, size, and height from the finished floor, of the closet pole in the wardrobe in Office #3, 4th floor?

40. What size sink hole is provided for the snack bar?

(Answers to Questions are on page 31)

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SILVER BEAVER—George Roper, member of Carpenters Local No. 1780, Las Vegas, Nev., was recently presented with the Silver Beaver Award for outstanding service to boyhood in the Boulder Dam Area Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Brother Roper has been active in Scouting since 1959. He has served successively as committeeman, chairman and unit leader of both Pack and Troop 85. He later served as neighborhood commissioner, assistant district commissioner and as district commissioner of the Sunrise District.

During his tenure, and through his efforts, the district grew from 400 boys to over 3000 boys in an eight-year period.

He holds the Scouter's Training Award, the Scouter's Key, and is the recipient of the Meritorious Service Award.

He is a member of the Joint Carpenter Apprenticeship & Training Committee, Carpenter's Union, Local No. 1780. He also teaches in the Civil Defense Program for the City of North Las Vegas.

As an active member of the Trailblazers, he has contributed greatly to the District and Council Training program. Countless volunteer scouters revere him as a helpful and knowledgeable trainer and servant of scouting.

Other carpenters, too, are active in the Scouting program.

Brother Roper has also been very helpful in the training and development of Las Vegas carpenter apprentices.

BOND PURCHASES—Brotherhood members have been commended for their continued purchases of U. S. savings bonds in the United States, and they have been urged to continue their activities in this regard. Vice President Hubert Humphrey, who has played a leading role in the savings bond program, has written all local unions in the nation to urge support of the 1968 bond purchase campaign.

Apprentices All

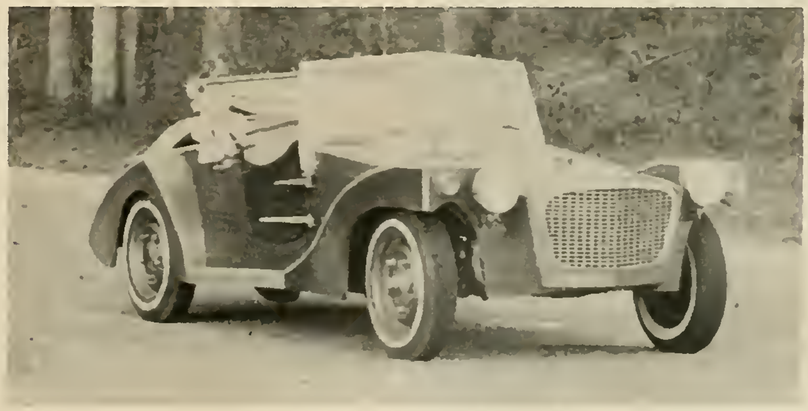
A gathering of apprentices training in Orlando, Florida. (See more pictures on Page 30.)

Distribution Date

Carpentry Unit I, Revised, the Instructors' Manual, Alternate and Final Tests and Transparencies will be available for distribution on or after April 15, 1968.

Unit I will sell for $1 per copy, Instructors' Manual 25 cents, Alternate and Final Tests 15 cents each, and the 14 transparencies for $20 per set.

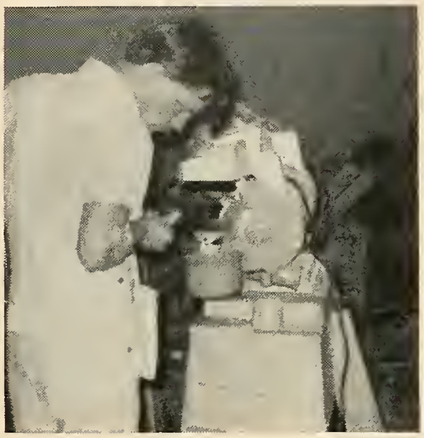
A Splinter Sprinter That'll Never Rust



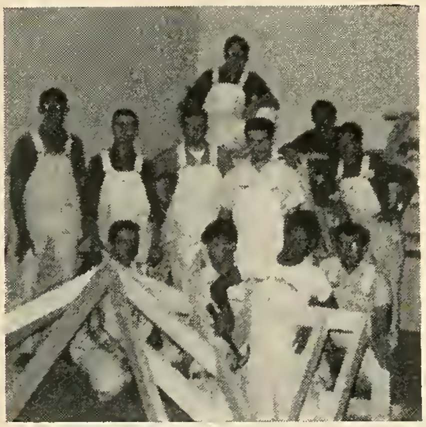
David Ross, a senior at West Georgia College in Carrollton, Georgia drives a car made from the modern wonder material, wood. The vehicle is a custom job, created mostly by young Ross's father in 2½ years of work with plywood over a Volkswagen chassis.

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Manpower Development and Training Classes Busy in Orlando, Florida

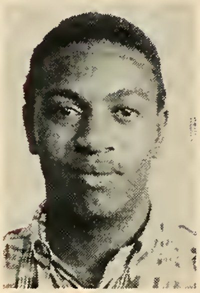


Above and to the left are views of young men learning to be carpenters in an MDTA-funded training program at Orlando, Florida. The students are directed by Local Union 1765.



San Diego Schools Hire Apprentice

The San Diego, Calif., Unified School District, which has helped train thousands of apprentices of several trades in its Junior College vocational classes, has just employed an apprentice of its own. He is John Turner, 23, first apprentice hired by the city schools in many years, said labor union, state and school officials who are members of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Carpenters Union. They arranged Turner's enrollment.



TURNER

Boyd Wilson, city schools director of nonteaching personnel, said Turner was transferred from custodial work at City College to a job as apprentice carpenter. Fred Gough and Les Parker, officials of the carpenters union, and Wilson said ways are being studied to place additional apprentices among the system's 60 journeymen in various trades.

Turner and his wife, June, have two sons. An apprentice carpenter starts at $440 a month, 60 per cent of a journeyman's base pay of $734, and works up to that amount by increases of five per cent every six months during his four-year apprenticeship.—Reprinted from **Labor Notes, San Diego Tribune.**

APPRENTICESHIP CONTESTS CALENDAR FOR 1968

Location	Date	Carpenter	Millcabinet	Millwright
Canada				
Alberta	3/15-16	x		
Washington State				
Pasco	4/12-13	x	x	
Alaska State				
Anchorage	4/19-20	x		
Pennsylvania State				
Hershey	4/26-27	x	x	x
Tennessee State				
Nashville	4/26-27	x		
Kansas State				
Topeka	5/3-4	x	x	x
Ohio State	5/13	x		x
Illinois State				
Chicago	5/15-16	x	x	x
Canada, Saskatchewan				
Regina	5/16-17	x		
District of Columbia				
Iverson Mall, Hillcrest, Maryland	5/18	x	x	x
Utah State				
Salt Lake City	5/18 & 25	x		
Wyoming State				
Casper	5/25-26	x		
Canada, Manitoba				
Winnipeg	5/31 & 6/1	x		
Nevada State				
Reno	5/31 & 6/1	x		
California State				
San Francisco	6/20-21-22	x	x	x

Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on Page 29

1. a. true to line b. level c. plumb d. closely scribed

2. a. kiln b. 10%

3. a. sound b. straight c. true d. dry Douglas Fir.

4. a. "C-Select" Ponderosa Pine

5. a. glued b. butt jointed

6. a. 1½" b. hanging wires

7. a. ½" b. 12" x 12"

8. a. 9"x9"x⅛" b. coved top set c. matching

9. a. true to line b. level c. straight d. true

10. a. 18 b. 16" c. both

11. a. Contract b. workmanlike

12. a. legal hoistway properly framed. b. enclosed c. walls d. floors e. partitions

13. a. structural steel b. two

14. a. lathed b. wired

15. They indicate the foundation wall and footing under the 1st floor. (Basement and Footing Plan and Section 1115, Sheet 11.)

16. ½" round reinforcing steel spaced 12" O.C. horizontally and vertically with stubs lapped 2'-0". The steel shall be unpainted, uncoated, free from rust and scale and straightened prior to placement. (Section 1109, Sheet 11 and Specifications; Concrete Work.)

17. 6'-10" plus the allowance for variation in existing grade. (Section 1101, 1107 and 1112, Sheet 11.)

18. Yes. Steel forms shall be used to form all exposed concrete. (Specifications: Forms.)

19. The office area partitions are to be mill made and mill finished with Honduras mahogany plywood panels set to a 3'-6" height and topped with ¼" plate polished glass 2'-6" in height with appropriate vertical supports. (First Floor Plan: Sheet 1. First Floor Office Details; Sheet 8 and Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork.)

20. Stairs "A" are located adjacent to the elevator shaft; thread width is 10". (First Floor Plan; Sheet 1 and Section A-A, Sheet 5.)

21. The overall height shall be 3'-0" measured vertically from the finished floor slab. (Section C-C; Sheet 5.)

22. The designation of doors on the floor plan is by a circled letter; the designation of windows on the Floor Plan is by a circled number. Sizing and specifications are described in detail on the door schedule and window detail. (Floor Plans; Sheets 1 and 2 and Door Schedule and Window Schedule; Sheet 2.)

23. d=9.0", d'=8.0", t=3.5". (Typical Rib Section and Rib Tables; Sheet 9.)

24. Rib Nos. R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 show a spacing of 33.625" (33⅝") O.C. (Section Through Floor Ribs and Rib Table; Sheet 9.)

25. The beams are set structural members in various on-center dimensions and are connected by smaller members called ribs which span the distance between the beams at the on-center spacing designated in the rib table. The concrete that is used in the beams has a higher strength factor than that which is used in the ribs. (Specifications; Concrete Work and Sheet 9.)

26. Sheet metal sleeves approximately 8" in length are to be set at 5'-0" ± O.C. when the wall is poured to accommodate the pipe rail. The pre-formed rail is then to be placed in the sleeve and lead grouted to fasten it to the wall. (Typical Parapet Detail; Sheet 7.)

27. The finished ceiling height on the second floor is 8' 10" except for the furred down ceiling in the toilet areas which is 7' 9". (East and West Elevations; Sheet 3.)

28. The wall form will require a "Box-out" Frame, since the depth of the gas meter recess is greater than the exterior wall thickness. The recess will become an indentation in the Men's Toilet. (First Floor Plan; Sheet 1 and West Elevation; Sheet 3.)

29. Suspended acoustical ceilings are to be framed with 1½" carrying channels 3'-0" O.C. suspended from carrying wires embedded in the concrete. The carrying channels are to be crossed with approved runners; ½" drywall shall be securely fastened to the runners with approved fasteners. (Specifications: Acoustical Work and Typical Wall Section; Sheet 4.)

30. The lintel is to be set into an indentation at the base of the poured wall over the windows. It must be level and plumb with the angled ½" reinforced bolts set in the pour at 36" O.C. The brick will be set to reveal 1" beyond the lintel lip. (Section 7; Sheet 4.)

31. The sill on the 2nd and 3rd Floor Levels are recessed to form an overall wall width of 1'-9". The inside wall section has a 3" level section for the window stool with a ⅝" vertical drop. There is a ⅞" slope over the remaining wall width. (2nd and 3rd Floor Plan; Sheet 1, Section B-B; Sheet 2 and Typical Wall Section; Sheet 4.)

32. 4 baluster caps diagonally and 1 horizontally in stairway "B"; 6 baluster caps diagonally and 1 horizontally in stairway "A". (Section A-A and B-B; Sheet 5.)

33. The baluster caps are formed to serve as a plaster ground at the top of the balustrade. A ½" metal base screed is fastened along the bottom of the wall 2" above the leading edge of the steps where unlike surfaces join. (Specifications; Metal Framing, Lathing and Plastering; Section B-B; Typical Stair and Typical Rail Detail; Sheet 5.)

34. The width of the narrowest landing in stairway "B" is 3'-0". It is located between the third and fourth floor levels. (Section B-B; Sheet 5.)

35. Flush metal doors and partitions are used for privacy enclosures in the toilet areas. (Toilet Details; Sheet 6.)

36. The height is 7'-2¼" from the finished floor. (Enclosure Details and Section A-A; Sheet 6.)

37. The run is 9". (Plan at Machine Room and Section C-C; Sheet 6.)

38. The cabinets are to be placed below the windows in the North Wall. (Cabinet Details; Sheet 7.)

39. The length of the closet pole is 5'-4¼" ±. The closet pole is made of 1¼" hardwood round stock. It fits into a support on each end and in the center of the wardrobe, 5'-6" from the finished floor to the center of the pole. (Specifications; Finish Carpentry and Millwork and Wardrobe Details; Sheet 7.)

40. The sink hole is 12" x 18" and formed to fit the contour of the sink rim. (Snack Bar Details; Sheet 7.)

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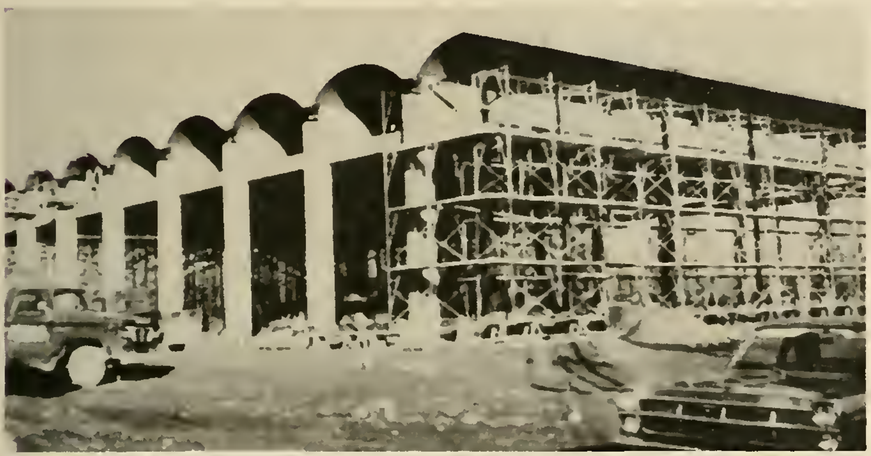
Prestressed Beams at Binghamton



The new Men's Health and Physical Education Building at State University of New York, Binghamton, New York, as it appeared under construction. The roof system spans 130 feet. It's composed of beams prestressed by post tensioning, using 19 No. 5 strands encased in a flexible conduit; two units are used, draped into the beam in the form of a parabola. Reinforcing steel is then placed in the beam, formed, then concreted. After a strength of 4500 PSI is reached at 22 days, the strands are tensioned by use of a jacking device to a predetermined force. The beam lifts off the form approximately ⅝ of an inch, then the shoring is removed. The self support of the roof beam is necessary to span great distances without supporting columns. This building is being built by members of Carpenters Local No. 281, Binghamton, New York.

COPPER STRIKE

(continued from page 26)

the course of the strike, have not had a previous contract.

Under the new arrangements, the wire and cable workers have the opportunity of working on a day-to-day basis, if necessary, three years from now while awaiting the June 30 expiration date of the Arizona and Texas agreements.

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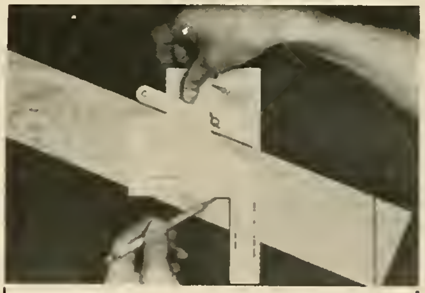

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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

(1) BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Fifty-year service pins were awarded to eleven members of Local 1013 at a banquet in October. Membership by these brothers totals 575 years of service. Pictured, left to right, seated: Hilding Gustavson, 52 years; Carl A. Olson, 51 years, president of the local; Carl Ottoson, 53 years; and Oscar Anderson, 52 years, treasurer. Standing, left to right; Robert J. McLevy, business representative; Harold Peterson, Committee Chairman; Roger Carlson, 52 years; Harry Olsen, 50 years; Gustav Johnson, 55 years; Carl Bjorklund, secretary.

Recipients not pictured include: Ivar Carlson, 52 years; Frank Erickson, 53 years; and Carl Johnson, 53 years.

(2) SEATTLE, WASH.—At a recent meeting of Millmen's Local 338, three oldtimers were honored by their fellow members for outstanding service to the local union. President Paul Belts presented plaques to (left to right) Jake Zier, Leif Berger, and Merrill Graves. These three members have served a total of one hundred years in the union.

Leif Berger joined Local 338 on April 26, 1917. He worked for various mill shops and was elected financial secretary of the Local in 1919. He served as an officer of the Local for 37 years until June 9, 1959 when he retired and was succeeded by the present financial secretary, John L. Carr. Brother Berger held Local 338 together through turbulent times and depression years and has many stories to tell of events in the labor movement. He also represented his local as a delegate to the District Council of Carpenters and served the Council as president for many years.

Merrill Graves joined Local 338 on December 16, 1935, and worked for many mill shops within the jurisdiction of his local. He served his local as president, represented Local 338 as a delegate to the District Council of Carpenters, and served the Council as president.

Jake Zier joined Local 338 in May, 1942, and served the local in many capacities being particularly interested and active in apprenticeship. He was director of the Mill Shops for Edison Vocational School from 1954 until June 1966 when he retired and was succeeded by Earl Wakefield, a member of Local 1184.

These men have served the United Brotherhood well and all members of Local 338 sincerely wish them good luck in their future endeavors.

(3) HINGHAM, MASS.—Local 424 celebrated its seventy-ninth anniversary with a roast beef dinner at the Odd Fellow's Hall. Highlight of the evening was the awarding of pins to members who have been in the Union for twenty-five years or more.

Guests seated at the head table included: President and Mrs. Samuel A. Villani; Business Agent Luther Goodspeed and Mrs. Goodspeed; Recording Secretary Louis Gerilli; Treasurer Albert Jefferson and Mrs. Jefferson.

The Dinner Committee was composed of these members: Samuel Villani, Louis Cerilli, Albert Jefferson, Robert Tellier, Floyd Magee, and Albert Diersch.

Samuel A. Villani, President, is pictured making pin presentations to these longtime members, left to right, front row: William Fish, 50 years; Raymond Mulrooney, 30 years; Curtis Riggens, 26 years. Back row, left to right: William Mehrmann, 25 years; Joseph Corthell, 47 years; and Churchill Robinson, 26 years.

Three members awarded service pins but unable to attend the ceremonies were Howard Inman, 75 years; Charles Corthell, 53 years; and Joseph Mortland, 26 years.

A 19" portable TV was awarded to H. Dodge of Winthrop and a clock-radio went to John O'Hara of Bellingham.

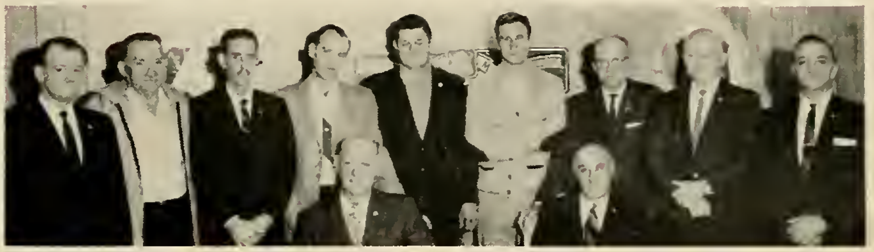
2

3

4

(4) PADUCAH, KY.—Mitchell McCandless, Secretary of the Kentucky State Council of Carpenters, presented 25-year pins to veterans of Local 559 in ceremonies held recently, Recipients are pictured, left to right, front row: Forrest Gough, James Shaffer, Thomas J. Davis, Edward Upshaw, J. Raymond Snyder, Ramond Paris, E. C. Moorefield, William Ball, Reid Kennedy, Louis Rice, Earl Riglesberger, George Kelly, Lewis Gordon; second row: E. V. Walker, Morris Russell, Rudy Farmer, Burchel Thompson, Horace Harting, Connie Rhew, Randolph Keith, Lee Tom Upshaw, Arden Grooms, H. C. Cunningham, Curlee Brown, and Raymond Naas. Those not present include: Jack Colson, Troy Colson, Roy Edwards, Leslie Feast, Clyde Harris, J. F. McClure, Toy Burton, Tom Peterson, David Reynolds, Gordon Rives, Willie Shaffer, Alex Smith, and Charles Taylor.

(5) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA—At a meeting of Millwrights and Pile Drivers Local 1003, membership buttons were presented to members with twenty and thirty years of service in the Brotherhood. Pictured, left to right—seated, are 30-year members Glenn Hoffert and Earl Epperson. Standing, left to right, are the recipients of 20-year pins: L. H. McClure, business representative; Chester Ballard, Carl Branch, Wayne Combs, Sam Hayes, Herschel Claiborne, Earl Allen, Nelson Ellis, and Carl Dailey.



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6

(6) LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Local 710 held a pin presentation meeting in December to honor one member with 50 years of service to the Brotherhood and 91 twenty-five-year members.

Special guests attending the ceremonies included: Paul Urgel, California State Council; Terry Slawson and Pat McDonald, who represented the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters; Anthony Ramos, Executive Secretary of California State Council; and J. Wiley Howard, general representative.

Danny Schwarz, the "Most Honored 50-Year Brother," receives his pin from J. Wiley Howard, general representative. Pictured, left to right: Boyd Belknap, Local 710 financial secretary; Anthony Ramos, Executive Secretary of California State Council of Carpenters; Brother Schwarz; General Representative Howard; William E. Parsons and Leonard Wise, business representatives of Local 710.

(6A) Members present at the pin presentation service included: William B. Alford, Marvin R. Anderson, Samuel L. Beeney, Al Blais, Roy Block, Le Roy Bradley, Harold F. Clark, L. R. Clements, Neil R. Cole, Roy L. Coleman, Glenn Corgan, Robert N. Cotton, James I. Davison, Frank Dietrich, Peter Fell, Thos. Wm. Fleming, Darrel Fobes, David Gittes, C. O. Gladden, H. M. Gustin, James G. Hond, Victor Howser, C. O. Jackson, Joyce J. John, R. C. Johnson,

6A

CARPENTERS & JOINERS
OF AMERICA

7

7A

P. H. Johnston, Archie Jones, Wm. H. Kinnear, C. G. Kramer, William Kropfli, August F. Lahr, W. H. Leibrecht, Paul F. Marsh, Vincent Mc Donnell, H. P. Moran, William M. Morgan, James A. Morton, Kenneth Nielson, F. W. O'Dair, Robert C. Philley, Jr., Danny Schwarz (50-years), William T. Rankin, W. S. Robinson, Victor W. Ruwe, Lester G. Rylander, Fred Senf, Eugene C. Slaughter, Arthur F. Smith, Wilburn Spradling, Thomas Stipe, Jos. E. Stordahl, Edwin F. Streetz, Alvin W. Stromberg, Hezekiah Teague, Wm. L. Thompson, Robert A. Threlkeld, Robert Turek, Wm. Van der Linde, Willard G. Van Dusen, Orman C. Watson, Alfred Westwood, and N. A. Wininger.

Members eligible for pins but not in attendance: A. L. Arthur, Vincent A. Bailey, Harold Baker, J. R. Bennett, Murl L. Boruff, Howard E. Chase, John W. Corwin, William Danley, E. J. Dorr, A. J. Dreiling, Wm. J. Dunlap, Wm. D. Fortune, E. P. Gaspar, Art Hahn, Wm. C. Harris, Harold A. Hedge, Henry L. Hendrix, Ellis Alba Hill, Paul B. Hoff, Wayne S. La Rue, James B. Redoour, Marvin E. Rhodes, A. M. Robertson, F. J. Roggenbuck, Leo Ruffer, Le Roy Stanley, Lester C. Starr, John H. Wierenga, Frank W. Mohler, and James E. Cunningham.

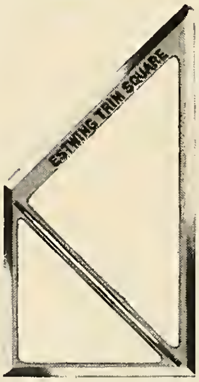
(7) VANCOUVER, B. C.—Presented with 25-year pins at a recent meeting of Local 452 were (left to right) front row: Carl Johnson, Otto Gurel, George DeGear, Pete Smith, Harry Eastwood, Karl Rosenlund, Jim Sly, Laurie Selmer. Back row (left to right): Nick Korpan, Henry Janzen, Peter Jonnasson, Laurie Lauridsen, Thomas Tourand, Fred Eyford, Ted Halldorson, Elmer Chouninard, Harold Peters, Henry Moe, Harold Drougge, Len MacDougal John Hardin.

(7A) Also receiving their 25-year pins were these brothers (left to right): Keith Larson, Cliff Worthington, Lloyd Hooper, Jacob Spartz, Willi Schulz, Tom Dolhon and Rudolf Ruthkowski.

8

(8) EL PASO, TEXAS—A total of 70 service pins were presented by Local 425 in ceremonies held at Carpenter's Hall. General Representative Ben Collins (right) was presented a plaque honoring him for his outstanding service to Local 425 by President Leo Conwell.

(8A) Fifty-year pins were awarded to eight members: H. C. Clifton (left), George Corning, E. Emery (center), Miles Gibson (right), H. C. Ingle, T. B. Larock, M. M. McClure, and Henry Westphal. Pins were presented by President Conwell (standing).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8A

8B

(8B) Twenty-five-year pins were received by 62 members: Deck Adams, J.G. Alford, C.R. Bagwell, W. T. Bice, Elbert Burgess, W. C. Calvin, Lucas Cardenas, H. G. Chastain, Jake Cisneros, A. P. Clifton, M. R. Crawford, Raymond Croft, Emery Idea, Mario Garcia, Juan Garibay, R. L. Gibson, C. R. Green, Hans Hanson, J. W. Harper, David Hernandez, W. K. Huffman, Jules Jacquin, M. E. Long, William Luttenger, E. L. Lux, J. L. Matthews, Melton Medlock, Jack Meinen, Tony Miller, Sam Monsour, William Moss, M. E. Myers, Frank Olquin, David Owens, A. B. Palmore, Eddie Parks, Charles Pattison, E. V. Perry, Gregg Pollard, Ramon Ramirez, Frank Ramos, R. H. Reeves, L. A. Renteria, G. S. Rios, Jose Rios, Julian Rivera, Camilo Rosales, Louis Rosales, Sr., Gilberto Salinas, Glenn Sears, C. C. Selly, W. R. Sharpling Lee Snodgrass, Antonio Shephens, Tom Thorne, Glen Tiner, R. M. Tullins, J. L. Venegas, W. N. Willis, Joseph Wolf, George Todaro.

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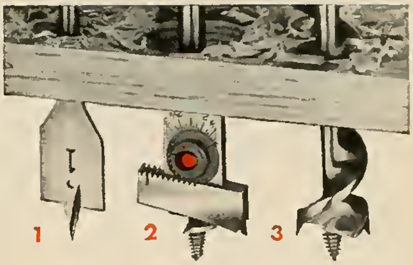

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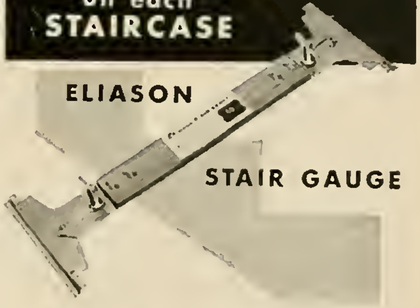

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LAKELAND NEWS

William H. Roff of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., arrived at the Home Feb. 2, 1968.

Percy T. Poynter of Local Union 1397, Roslyn, N. Y., arrived at the Home Feb. 15, 1968.

Walker J. Doss of Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived at the Home Feb. 26, 1968.

Oscar Grow of Local Union 29, Cincinnati, Ohio, passed away Feb. 1, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Carl Heid of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., passed away Feb. 4, 1968 and was buried in Chicago.

Axel J. Anderson of Local Union 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away Feb. 8, 1968 and was buried in Cleveland, Ohio.

John Karall of Local Union 417, St. Louis, Mo., passed away Feb. 16, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Carson Harper of Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Maryland, passed away Feb. 17, 1968 and was buried in Cumberland.

John Anderson of Local Union 839, Des Plaines, Ill., passed away Feb. 21, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Arvid K. Kosunen of Local Union 1631, Washington, D. C., passed away Feb. 22, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Pearl A. Watt of Local Union 183, Peoria, Ill., passed away Feb. 22, 1968 and was buried in Peoria, Ill.

Members who visited the home During February 1968

Homer Ingram, L.U. 1182, Wellsville, N. Y.
C. W. Bryant, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Al Elbert, L.U. 889, Hopkins, Minn.
John Ebert, L.U. 889, Hopkins, Minn.
J. J. Bellefeville, L.U. 624, Brockton, Mass.
Lambert Hofstra, L.U. 1128, Riverside, Ill.
Walter Dellia, L.U. 1185, Chicago, Ill.
S. Nodland, L.U. 1921, Sayville, N. Y.
Wayne Colton, L.U. 308, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.
Aaron Breitkrevitz, L.U. 838, Jamesville, Wis.
John Platkowski, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. M. Haas, L.U. 2217, Lakeland, Fla.
T. L. & E. E. Wales, L.U. 985, Gary, Indiana.
George Rigely, L.U. 135, West Hempstead, L. I.
Jack Wilson, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
John Miller, L.U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Howard Mangum L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
James Cooper, L.U. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.
Anders Magnuson, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
John Long L.U. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
George Alberty, L.U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
Otto Warnke, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio.
Clyde Wingo L.U. 132, Arlington, Va.
Ernest Morean L.U. 342, St. Central Falls, R. I.
Roy Lindberg, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Roland Wohlford, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Stanley Chalk, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
George Olson, L.U. 660, Springfield, Ohio.
Richard Sandolon, L.U. 698, Brooklyn, N. Y.
L. Vanderhoof, L.U. 349, Roseland, N. J.
Robert Daugherty, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ralph McVey, L.U. 742, Decatur, Ill.
Edward Warner, L.U. 1389, Burlington, N. J.
E. Marshall, L.U. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
L. F. Korda, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
William Hodges, L.U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
George Sansky, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Erling Holmen, L.U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Raymond Hartline, L.U. 1340, Colden, Ill.
J. Sullivan, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Helmer Peterson, L.U. 298, New York
D. K. Terry, L.U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.
Stanley Davis, L.U. 101, Bel Air, Md.
Melvin Riley, L.U. 1456, Lake Carmel, N. Y.
George Henshillwood, L.U. 393, Camden, N. J.
Lewis Redwood, L. U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
C. W. Moore, L.U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Nels Johnson, L.U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joe Hesson, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.
George Sullivan L.U. 2060, Logansport, Ind.
Meryl Wagoner, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
B. A. Nelson, L.U. 1685, Melbourne, Fla.
G. Johnson, L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
Walter Pack, L.U. 1590, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Bernard Keller, L.U. 1160, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Virgil Smity, L.U. 904, Beardstown, Ill.
Harold Robinson, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
Garland Ramey, L.U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.
Roland Laviviere, L.U. 111, Andover, Mass.
Robert Lakin, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Ira V. Kreiter, L.U. 415, South Bend, Ind.
Leonard Van, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio
W. J. Stoops, L.U. 964, Rockland City, N. Y.
Walker Hool, L.U. 1657, Jamaica, N. Y.
L. J. Madden, L.U. 584, Staten Island, N. Y.
Ralph Furry, L.U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
W. B. Grando, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
Fred Smith, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Edward Hoops, L.U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
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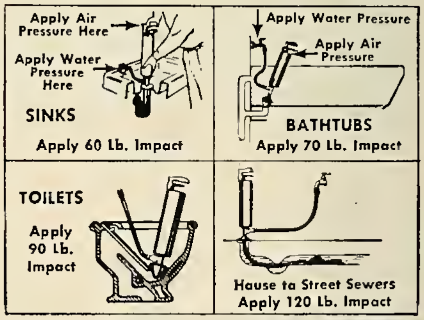

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Stanley Johnson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
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Carl Anderson, L.U. 257, St. Petersburg, Fla.
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore	33
Belsaw Sharp-All Co.	27
Chicago Technical College	19
Cline-Sigmon, Publishers	38
Craftsman Book Company	37
Eliason Stair Gauge	37
Estwing Manufacturing	36
Foley Manufacturing	22
Hydrolevel	27
Irwin Auger Bit	37
Lee, H. D.	31
Locksmithing Institute	39
Lufkin Rule Co.	20
Miller Sewer Rod Co.	38
Nelson Industries	33
Stanley Works	Back Cover
Vibram Sales Co.	39

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'Model Cities' Need a Broad-Based Participation

A total of 77 "model cities" planning grants have been made in 75 cities across the United States by the Federal government in a bootstrap attempt to change urban decay to urban revitalization. The cities listed below are the prime targets in this massive urban renewal program.

Look over the list. Is your city represented? If so, your local union should be making plans, too . . . plans to seek union representation in the initial organization formed in your city to carry out the local "model cities" program, plans to suggest areas where city designers can dig in and examine ghetto emergencies, and plans to follow up initial city planning with manpower programming.

The Model Cities Program offers the Building and Construction trades a major opportunity to show the American public what organized labor can do, once funds are available, the red tape is cut away, and the work gets moving.

CITIES SELECTED FOR MODEL CITY PLANNING GRANTS

(City populations based on 1965 estimates)

Alabama
Huntsville (127,000)

Arkansas
Texarkana (21,000)

California
Fresno (156,000)
Oakland (387,000)
Richmond (83,000)

Colorado
Denver (520,000)
Trinidad (10,000)

Connecticut
Bridgeport (156,000)
Hartford (158,000)
New Haven (151,000)

District of Columbia
Washington, D. C. (802,000)

Florida
Dade County (1,064,000)
Tampa (305,000)

Georgia
Athens (43,000)
Atlanta (535,000)
Gainesville (18,000)

Hawaii
Honolulu (611,000)

Illinois
Chicago (3,520,000)
East St. Louis (82,000)

Indiana
Gary (179,000)

Iowa
Des Moines (216,000)

Kansas
Wichita (275,000)

Kentucky
Bowling Green (33,000)
Pikeville (5,000)

Maine
Portland (72,000)

Maryland
Baltimore (925,000)

Massachusetts
Boston (616,000)
Cambridge (104,000)
Lowell (87,000)
New Bedford (99,000)
Springfield (166,000)
Worcester (187,000)

Michigan
Detroit (1,660,000)
Highland Park (36,000)
Flint (Genesse County) (375,000)
Saginaw (99,000)

Minnesota
Duluth (104,000)
Minneapolis (465,000)

Missouri
Kansas City (530,000)
St. Louis (710,000)

Montana
Butte (27,000)
Helena (22,000)

New Hampshire
Manchester (90,000)

New Jersey
Hoboken (47,000)
Newark (395,000)
Trenton (107,000)

New Mexico
Albuquerque (242,000)

New York
Buffalo (505,000)
Cohoes (20,000)
New York City (8,080,000)
  Central and East Harlem
  South Bronx
  Central Brooklyn
Poughkeepsie (37,000)
Rochester (305,000)

North Carolina
Charlotte (230,000)
Winston-Salem (139,000)

Ohio
Columbus (540,000)
Dayton (260,000)
Toledo (354,000)

Oklahoma
Tulsa (280,000)
McAlester (17,000)

Oregon
Portland (380,000)

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia (2,030,000)
Pittsburgh (560,000)
Reading-Berks County (95,000).
Wilkes-Barre (59,000)

Puerto Rico
San Juan (580,000)

Rhode Island
Providence (190,000)

Tennessee
Nashville-Davidson County (261,000)
Smithville-DeKalb County (11,000)

Texas
Eagle Pass (14,000)
San Antonio (645,000)
Texarkana (32,000)
Waco (105,000)

Vermont
Winooski (8,000)

Virginia
Norfolk (322,000)

Washington
Seattle (565,000)

"who was cancer, daddy?"

Someday perhaps you'll hear that.
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Best way to **make** sure: get a health check-up every year,
including a complete colon-rectum examination—a "procto."
Right now a lot of cancers can be cured—**if found**
in time. They'll all be curable—someday.
Someday.
Meanwhile, it's worth bearing in mind that
the first thing to save for your old age is you!

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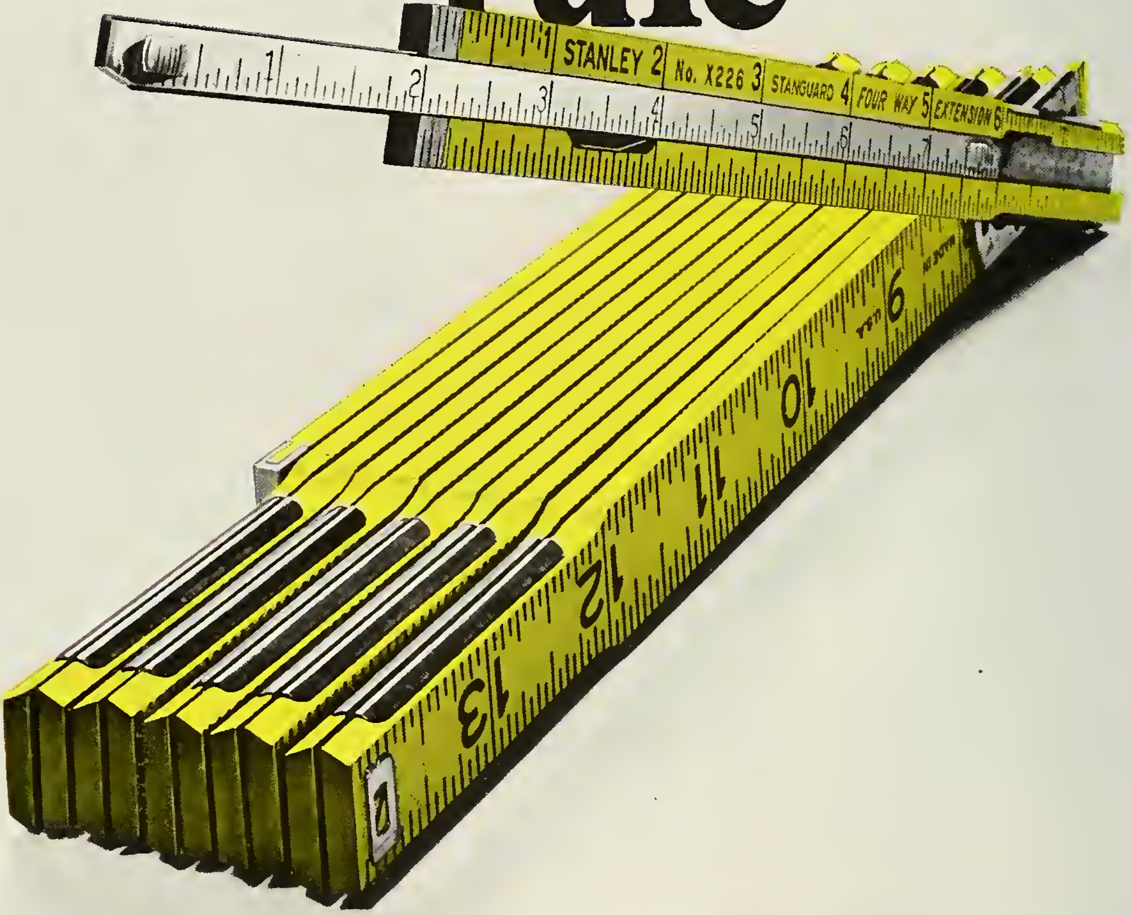
The folding rule



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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE
CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
MAY, 1968

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI No. 5 MAY, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

First Victory in the Effort to Restrict Log Exports 2
The Dangers Facing Labor in the 90th Congress 4
Job Safety Bills Needed 6
A National Symbol Faces Extinction 7
Progress or Retreat at Stake in General Elections 9
General Election Information for 1968 10
On-the-Job Safety Practices Keep Injuries Low in Albany 18

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 8
News of Our Industrial Locals 12
Canadian Report 14
Editorials 16
Service to the Brotherhood 20
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit I 25
What's New in Apprenticeship and Training 26
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 29
Plane Gossip 31
Local Union News 32
We Congratulate 35
In Memoriam 36
Lakeland News 38
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

American bald eagles like to build their nests in tall, snag-topped trees, where they can mesh twigs into a broad, ringed platform for their young. From these natural lookouts, they scan the forests for small game and live their solitary lives on the verge of extinction.

Since preservation of nesting sites is of critical importance in the conservation of the national emblem of the United States, enlightened firms like the Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma, Washington, have been locating and protecting such sites on their tree farms. Forest engineers map known nest locations on company lands and report them to the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Our May cover is an illustration originally used in a Weyerhaeuser advertisement. It shows the fertilizing of a tree farm area by helicopter. Balloons mark the area to be sprayed.

A pair of nesting eagles, wary of the whirlybird, prepare for retreat, but they need not fear, for copter pilots, too, have been warned to steer clear of eagle nesting sites.

In the company's 2.8 million acres of Western tree farms there are known to be upwards of half a dozen pairs of nesting eagles. Wood operations in their vicinity will be curtailed as much as possible to avoid disturbing the birds during the period when nests are in use. Nesting sites will not be made public.

The Log Jam Is Broken!

FIRST VICTORY

in the effort to restrict log exports

INITIAL success was achieved last month in the Brotherhood's fight for Federal action to save small and medium-size lumber mills of the Northwest from log shortages, following a campaign begun last fall in cooperation with management representatives and Northwest delegations in Congress.

The breakthrough came on April 17, when Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman announced a new policy concerning the primary processing of Federal timber in the Pacific Northwest.

Dual Action

Secretary Freeman, speaking for himself and for Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, said that, because of the short supplies of timber in certain communities, they have directed the Chief of the Forest Service and the Director of Interior's Bureau of Land Management to require that a major part of the timber sold from Federal lands in the Northwest receive primary manufacture in the United States.

This victory in the continuing campaign solves only part of the problem, however. We must now fight to prevent Japanese log buyers—who have precipitated the shortage—from moving into other areas. The Japanese have forced the price of stumpage so high and, consequently, the price of lumber so high that the entire lumber and construction industries have been affected.

Since the new restrictions imposed by the Cabinet officers apply only to Federal timber on the Western slopes of the United States, the fight is now being pushed to broaden the restriction to include Federal forest lands in the eastern section of the Northwest States and prevent the Japanese from moving into those areas, too.

The Investigation

Prior to the action of April 17, Brotherhood representatives had called upon Congressional leaders to request a full investigation of the log crisis. Acting upon this request, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon held subcommittee hearings to study all facets of the problem. Other senators and Congressmen of Washington State, Oregon, and Idaho met with Brotherhood and industry leaders to launch a campaign in the Northwest and in the nation's capital.

A delegation called upon the State Department and presented the case, calling for talks with the Japanese buyers who were creating the shortages and with Japanese diplomats.

In February, a group which included General Treasurer Peter Terzick went to Tokyo to confer with Japanese officials on the possibility of a voluntary reduction on purchases of Northwest logs by Japanese firms or, at least, an arrangement whereby Japanese buyers would not outbid U.S. mills at costly, premium rates. Nothing came of these negotiations. Therefore, the campaign for restrictions through Federal agency channels was stepped up.

Under the new policy statement by the Cabinet officials, an exemption of 350 million board feet of Federal timber in Oregon and Washington from the primary processing restrictions will be allowed. In addition, Port-Orford cedar will be exempted, and offerings receiving no bids may also be exempted.

It is revealing to study the statistics on the export of logs in recent years. From a piddling 100 million board feet exported in 1960, Japanese purchases from Oregon and Washington timberlands climbed to more than one billion board feet in 1966. More than 700 million board feet went across the Pacific in 1967.

Japanese buyers paid an average price of $85.25 per 1000 board feet in 1967. For ordinary No. 2 and No. 3 hemlock saw logs, prices ranging from $75 to $85 were not uncommon.

Action was needed quickly to alleviate the domestic situation, and the recent Federal order offers, at least, temporary relief.

Freeman Statement

"This action is to help the domestic forest products industry by assisting them in obtaining adequate supplies of logs," said Secretary Freeman. "A market situation has developed that has made an increasing proportion of timber from the Northwest unavailable for domestic primary manufacture, leading to unemployment and to some mill curtailments in communities dependent on Federal timber," he added.

Forest Service lands affected by the policy include timberlands in western Washington and Western Oregon and a few National Forest areas in eastern portions of the two states. The only BLM lands affected are the O&C, Coos Bay, Wagon Road, and Public Domain lands in western Oregon. The O&C Act of 1937 states that the purpose of managing such lands is to provide a permanent source of raw materials for the support of dependent communities and local industries of the region.

Secretary Freeman said that this action will bring Federal forest policies in the Northwest more into line with those of other producing areas such as British Columbia, where they impose domestic manufacturing requirements on raw logs.

The Secretary pointed out that, "because existing contracts will not be affected, we expect log exports to continue at current levels for the period immediately ahead. Our expectation is also that lumber exports will increase so that the overall export of forest products will continue to increase. Thus, this action will not adversely affect our balance of payments."

Termination Plan

The program will be reviewed carefully on a continuous basis to determine the appropriateness of the level of exemption, the forest areas included, and other related factors affecting the health of domestic forest products industries. It will terminate July 1, 1969, unless there is a determination that it should be continued.

The new policy statement has been hailed as a salvation to many lumbering communities of the Northwest, where Brotherhood members depend upon steady operation of small and medium-size mills for their livelihood.

The statement is a clearcut victory for the Brotherhood's efforts to achieve some form of restriction of exports, particularly on Federal lands.

Morse Tribute

During testimony on Capitol Hill, earlier this year, Senator Morse said this: "I want the record to show that Mr. Terzick (the Brotherhood's General Treasurer) and Mr. Bailey (Brotherhood legislative representative), representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, came to me many weeks ago and asked if I could arrange to have a meeting of the Oregon delegation in regard to the Japanese log export problem. I arranged for such a meeting.

"They talked with the delegation, presented the problem, and that led to discussions with the Washington delegation, and that led to our meeting with representatives of the agencies downtown (the Federal agencies), and finally it led to the negotiations with the Japanese.

"I simply want the record to show the appreciation of the chairman and, through him, the appreciation of the Oregon and Washington delegations for the interest you have taken in this matter, and your helping to bellwether it, so to speak, as we have led it through to the point where we are today."

TO CALL NATIONAL ATTENTION to the growing threat of log shortages for U.S. mills, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, shown at right, held a news conference early in the campaign and briefed Washington newsmen on the problems facing Northwest lumber workers as a result of Japanese purchases.

The Dangers Facing Labor In

Signs Indicate A Build-Up For Restri

There is a dangerous build-up of sentiment for restrictive anti-labor legislation in the 90th Congress, sponsored for the most part by a conservative Republican-Dixiecrat coalition. The build-up is planned and coordinated.

Signs point inescapably to the conclusion that anti-labor forces are counting on conservative political gains in 1968 to pave the way for restrictive labor legislation in 1969.

Many bills have been introduced which would apply anti-trust laws to unions. Probably the most vicious is H.R. 333, introduced by Congressman Dave Martin, (R. Neb.).

The Martin bill would allow courts to impose fines on unions for conspiracy in restraint of trade—simply because the unions act like unions. It would break up present employer-wide or industry-wide bargaining by national and international unions.

It would also prohibit Building Trades Councils from bargaining with local employer groups and would certainly mean the death of International agreements with our contractors.

H.R. 333 would prohibit labor unions and their members from engaging in "combinations, conspiracies or concerted activities" where "an object or necessary effect" is to (1) "interfere with or control production" otherwise than in connection with a lawful strike, (2) to restrict or limit the number of individuals seeking to enter into or follow a particular occupation, trade or calling (with the exception of "rules specifying job or training qualifications"), (3) to control or fix prices, limit the amount or kinds of goods, the areas in which goods or services of a particular employer may be sold, or the number of employers who may engage in any particular business, or (4) to engage in "featherbedding" practices.

Violations of the Martin bill provisions would be criminal offenses, with penalties of up to $5,000 or a year in prison or both.

Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, noted anti-labor Dixiecrat, turned Republican, introduced S. 1744 which would outlaw coordinated joint bargaining by a group of unions with the same employer at the same time.

The Thurmond bill would also make it illegal for a union "to strike or engage in any other course of action" to induce, persuade, or compel any employer to enter into any such prohibited activity or to "accede to, grant or otherwise put into effect" any demand for wages or other terms or conditions or employment made as a result of any combination, agreement, conspiracy, or understanding entered into with any other union (whether or not affiliated with the same international union).

The Thurmond bill, and the Martin bill too, would disrupt long established bargaining patterns and would prevent coordinated negotiations not only on wages but also on such common issues as pensions and welfare funds.

Joint bargaining by unions in shipbuilding, railroad, and construction has been going on for over 35 years. In more recent years, this practice of coordinated bargaining has spread to manufacturing as companies have branched out into various industries and merged with other companies organized by different unions. Furthermore, many firms in an industry like construction, where workers are organized into various craft unions, prefer to bargain with one coordinated group of unions.

Several bills have been introduced which would abolish the NLRB and replace it with a so called "labor court."

Senator Robert Griffin of Michigan, co-author of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin law, in S. 1353, proposes that a United States Labor Court of 15 judges with 20-year terms would decide all unfair labor practice and representation cases now determined by the NLRB and its regional directors.

The Griffin "labor court" bill would have serious anti-labor effects. Approval of judges would be processed through the conservative Senate Judiciary Committee. NLRB members qualifications are now considered in the more liberal Senate Labor Committee. Furthermore, establishment of a "labor court" to replace the NLRB would result in substantially different attitudes in making appointments and deciding cases.

Another "labor court" proposal has come from Senator George Smathers (D. Fla.). His bill, S. 176, would set up a "United States Court of Labor-Management Relations" with provisions to take the place of the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Smathers proposal lengthens anti-strike injunction procedures and enables the new court to settle and decide cases itself by fixing pay rates and other conditions of employment. There would be no time limit on the court's decision. Two days of hearings have been held on Smathers' bill, but most of the witnesses to date have opposed it.

Many bills have also been introduced which would require compulsory arbitration.

S. 79, a bill sponsored by Senator Spessard Holland (D. Fla.), would amend the Railway Labor Act to force compulsory arbitration on unions and employers in air transportation. A three-man board would hold hearings, state findings of fact, and issue a written order, to be binding and effective for one year.

Workers violating no-strike orders during the year would be subject to a fine of up to $1,000 or to a year in prison or to both penalties. Unions would be subject to a fine of up to

he 90th Congress

e Legislation in 1969 Also

$10,000 a day for each day of interruption or suspension of service during the one year no-strike period.

Senator Paul Fannin (R., Ariz.) has introduced S. 22, a bill which would require certification of a union as a collective bargaining representative only as a result of an NLRB-conducted election.

This would prohibit "card checks" and other informal methods of determining whether a union is the choice of a majority of workers in a bargaining unit. The effect of the Fannin bill would be to make it much harder to organize workers into unions.

In 1967 Senator John Williams (R., Del.) proposed an anti-labor amendment to S. 1990, a campaign finance "election reform" bill. The Williams amendment would have undermined labor's political efforts by prohibiting National COPE or any international unions from collecting voluntary contributions from union members to give financial aid to COPE-endorsed candidates.

Fortunately, the Williams amendment was defeated by a 46-19 Senate vote on September 11, 1967. However, a conservative victory in the elections of November 1968 would put new life into this anti-labor proposal.

Unfortunately, another anti-labor campaign finance bill, H.R. 11223, sponsored by Congressman Robert Ashmore (D., S.C.) and Charles Goodell (R., N.Y.), is still threatening the labor movement in the 1968 session of the 90th Congress.

The Ashmore-Goodell bill would seriously cripple labor union political education activities. This bill was pending at the beginning of the 1968 session in the House Administration Committee headed by Congressman Omar Burleson (D., Tex.).

Any one of these bills alone would injure the trade union movement. Some could be crippling. Taken as a package, they would be devastating.

Added to these, though not yet introduced in Congress, would be a proposal to outlaw the union shop nationally, a federal "right to work" law. Open shop promoters have such a bill in draft form ready to spring in the 1969 session of the 91st Congress when they hope the climate will be right.

There have been many bills introduced affecting Pension and Health and Welfare plans. These deal with the reporting of benefits and funding, standards of fiduciary responsibility, portability and re-insurance.

All of these with the exception of those dealing with re-insurance are in the labor committees of both Houses. Those dealing with re-insurance have been referred to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Hearings have been started on H.R. 5741 which in itself deals only with funding and fiduciary responsibility. However, it is expected that the hearings as they develop will cover all of the areas which we first mentioned. There will be no action in the Senate until the House completes its action.

On the bright side, we can say that we have accomplished an objective for which we have been working many years. For the first time in the history of the Davis-Bacon Act we have been successful in having the provisions of this act incorporated in the National Visitors, Center bill which is now public law 90-264. This is a bill which calls for the remodeling of Union Station here in Washington, D.C., into a visitors, center, parking garage and rail and bus depot. The remodeling will be undertaken by the private owners of the terminal and leased to the Department of Interior for a specified number of years. The victory is in the fact that the Congress included in this bill a provision calling for the application of Davis-Bacon procedures covering the wages paid journeymen, apprentices, and laborers on this project.

Your agents in Washington can't work without your support. Join the 1968 membership drive of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee now!

Also enacted into law is the Model Cities Program which calls for the face lifting of the blighted areas in our larger cities. Since this is, in the main, renovation and remodeling of existing buildings there is a good deal of work here for Carpenters.

Other legislative items which were enacted and became laws were:

Amendments to the Appalachian Regional Development Act—Higher Education Act Amendments (including extension of the Teachers Corps)—Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments—Military Construction Authorization for Fiscal 1968—Maritime Administration Authorization—Veterans Benefits—Social Security Amendments—Elementary and Secondary Education Authorization—Rat Control Legislation—Economic Opportunity Amendments—Clean Air Act—Civil Rights Legislation—Age Discrimination in Employment Act—Meat Inspection Law—and Appropriations Bills.

In summary, we have made some gains in legislation, but many anti-union legislative threats remain. We must continue to be on our toes to protect the interests of the rank-and-file worker.

The simulated accident above, showing a warehouseman falling between a boxcar and a loading platform, is one of many day-to-day disasters which befall workers in American industry. New bills in Congress call for mandatory standards and inspections for hazards.

Job Safety Bills Need Your Help

■ Each year 14,500 workers are killed and 2.2 million workers are injured on the job.

Some 250 million man-days of work, $1.5 billion in wages, and more than $5 billion in production are lost every year because of on-the-job accidents and deaths.

Thousands of workers every year die slow, often agonizing deaths from the effects of asbestos, beryllium, carbon monoxide, coal dust, cotton dust, cancer-causing chemicals, dyes, unusual fuels, pesticides, radiation, and other occupational hazards such as heat, noise, or vibration.

Some 80 percent of the labor force works without any occupational health service and with very little effective protection against conventional safety hazards.

The AFL-CIO for many years has urged action on a strong, broad-based federal program to control or eliminate any on-the-job hazards endangering workers' health and safety.

Johnson Program

President Johnson on January 23, 1968 called for action by the 90th Congress to enact the nation's first comprehensive occupational health and safety program.

The Johnson Administration's proposed Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1968 has been introduced in the Senate (S. 2864) by Senator Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and in the House of Representatives (H.R. 14816) by Congressman James O'Hara (D-Mich.).

The AFL-CIO welcomes and supports the Johnson proposal. With strengthening amendments, with adequate appropriations for research, planning and manpower, it will be the first historic breakthrough toward the long neglected goal of a safe, healthy work environment for every American worker.

Furthermore, this enactment of this program will bring to an end an almost unbroken era of inadequate federal and weak, archaic and poorly financed state laws and programs.

Summary of Bill

The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1968 will cover 50 million workers in interstate commerce and provide for federal grants-in-aid to qualifying states for planning, demonstration, improved administration and enforcement to meet the Act's objectives.

The Secretary of Labor is directed to conform standards developed under this Act to those of other laws he administers and to coordinate programs of other agencies with those created by this legislation.

The Secretary of Labor will:

1. Establish mandatory safety and health standards affecting interstate and intrastate commerce.
2. Inspect and enforce for violations, assess civil penalties, including closing down of unsafe plants and cancellation of federal contracts, or seek criminal penalties.
3. Encourage and assist states to develop effective occupational health and safety programs, including short-term manpower training programs.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will:

1. Expand research and investigations into occupational hazards.
2. By grant or contract, conduct educational programs to increase the supply of manpower in the occupational health field.
3. Establish management-labor educational programs for prevention and control of occupational hazards.
4. Gather data on occupational diseases for research, standards setting and compliance programs.
5. Assist states in establishing

and/or improving occupational health and safety programs.

AFL-CIO Amendments

The AFL-CIO urges the following amendments to strengthen this legislation and ensure a more effective pursuit of its broad aims:

1. Establishing a statutory Center for Occupational Health within the Department of HEW, standing equally with the Center for Air Pollution Control and absorbing the responsibilities of other elements within the U.S. Public Health Department which deal with occupational hazards.

2. Giving the Secretary of Labor the power to pull back any delegation of authority to any state to conduct an occupational health and safety program, if such a state fails to live up to the conditions imposed by the Secretary.

House Safety Bill

Of equal importance to construction workers is House Bill 2567. This is a bill designed to promote health and safety in the construction industry in all Federal and Federally financed, or Federally assisted construction projects.

The bill is know as the "Construction Safety Act." Its main purpose is to authorize the Secretary of Labor to develop and enforce health and safety standards for the construction industry to the end that accidents may be prevented and occupational diseases avoided.

Since the construction industry is one of the most hazardous industries in the nation, it is vital that adequate standards for preventing accidents and occupational diseases be developed.

For all these reasons, we urge you to write to your Congressman and Senators, asking that they support "The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1968" and the "Construction Safety Act."

For some reason that baffles the understanding, both of these bills are being opposed by contractor associations, insurance companies, and chambers of commerce.

Unless labor generates a flood of letters and wires supporting the bills, they may die in this session of Congress.

A National Symbol Faces Extinction

The United States is trying to save the national emblem—the bald eagle—by protecting its golden cousin.

As part of a three-way effort by government agencies, Congress has passed a law protecting all eagles. The bald eagle has been sacrosanct since 1940, but it was often shot mistakenly because it looks like the more populous golden eagle. Both have large, dark-brown bodies and a wingspread of about six feet.

To learn why the eagle population is dwindling, the National Audubon Society and the Fish and Wildlife Service are conducting a five-year study.

Once a king of the skies and common over the entire United States, the bald eagle now numbers less than 5,000, says the National Geographic Society.

The guns of hunters, spreading civilization, and the widespread use of insecticides have taken the life and liberty of many bald eagles.

Eagles have a vicious reputation, largely undeserved. Hunters mistake them for hawks. Farmers blame old "Baldy" for missing chickens and chop down his nesting tree. Egg collectors rob eyries.

The burgeoning population has built roads, factories, and housing developments in places where the eagles formerly nested. Unfortunately, both people and eagles, being fish eaters, prefer shore-front property.

Audubon studies in Alaska and Florida, the strongholds of the bald eagle, indicate that DDT poisons fish which, in turn, can poison or produce sterility in fish-eating eagles.

Revered in image and persecuted in life: This is the paradox of the American bald eagle.

The United States Government from 1917 to 1952 paid hunters in Alaska a bounty to kill the bald eagle as a pernicious predator. More than 100,000 were slaughtered.

It was not until 1940, 158 years after it had been honored by the Congress, that the bald eagle received legal protection in all the existing states.

Eagle fanciers maintain that the bald eagle (*Haliaeëtus leucocephalus*) is a most appropriate American emblem. It is native to North America, rarely ventures outside the United States except to friendly Canada.

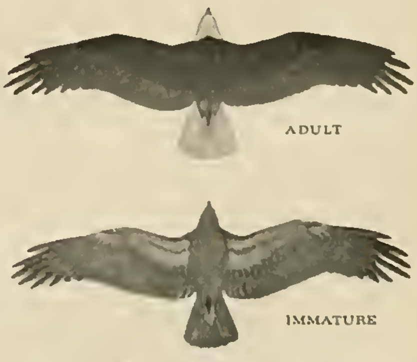
Strong and swift, the eagle is as majestic as any bird aloft.

Though a bird of prey, "Baldy" is scarcely more rapacious than a sparrow. It lives mainly on fish and has such good eyes that from three miles up it can spot a dead one floating on a lake.

The bald eagle mates for life and returns annually to its huge nest.

Will you be the one
to kill the last bald eagle?
Weyerhaeuser

The Weyerhaeuser Company placed the ad above in many Northwest newspapers. (See Cover Explanation, Page 1).



It takes a bald eagle five years or more to get a white top. Consequently, young eagles are often mistaken for hawks.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

ON-THE-JOB SLAUGHTER—Every year 14,000 to 15,000 Americans are killed on the job, more than 2,000,000 are disabled by occupational accidents, over 500,000 are disabled by occupational disease, and more than 7,000,000 are hurt. This year a breakthrough has come on adequate occupational health and safety legislation. Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas and Representative James O'Hara of Michigan have introduced identical bills into Congress in line with President Johnson's recent proposals in this neglected area.

NOW BACKS SITUS BILL—Representative Joseph Y. Resnick (D.-N.Y.), a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate from New York, has dropped his opposition to Situs Picketing legislation and will support that measure when it comes before the House. In a letter to President Peter Brennan of the Building and Construction Trades Council of New York, Resnick said that his change is based upon the positive action of the building trades in opening hiring to minority groups.

A REAL AUTHORITY—Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the slain Negro civil rights leader, was not only a warm friend of organized labor; but few knew that he was also a real authority on organized labor. AFL-CIO President George Meany recalled that Dr. King's book, "Strike Toward Freedom," won the Ainsfield-Wolf Award as "the best book on labor relations ever published in the United States."

ELECTION CHALLENGE—"If you think Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin were tough, you ought to see what the union-haters have waiting for you," Senator Joseph S. Clark (D.-Pa.) warned the recent Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Convention. "There's a pending proposal to kill the NLRB and replace it with a labor court that could hand down dictatorial rulings. There's another bill that would make unions subject to the anti-trust laws. There's another Republican proposal to outlaw industry-wide bargaining or multi-employer bargaining. These union-busting laws are what we face if we don't get out our vote in the primaries and on November 5," he concluded.

HUMPHREY FOR PRESIDENT—A committee of prominent Americans, including AFL-CIO President George Meany, has been formed "with the mission of electing Hubert Humphrey President of the United States." Governors, mayors, senators, congressmen, business and farm leaders joined in establishing the United Democrats for Humphrey. Former President Harry S. Truman is the honorary chairman. The group says that Humphrey has earned America's trust "through years of devotion to the cause of sound liberalism" and has been instrumental in translating his principles into reality.

NO PLACE TREATY IN SIGHT—In the nation's capital, the war between postmen and pooches continues with no peace treaty in sight. The U.S. Post Office sifts thousands of suggestions each year but so far not one has proved to be the final solution for 7,000 annual incidents of hounds—large and small—munching on letter carriers' calves. A Suitland, Md., postman came nearest to success. He bribed the pooches with dog biscuits and contended that it never failed. But the Post Office Department has drawn itself up in righteous wrath and announced: Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute!

6.9 PERCENT NON-WHITE JOBLESS RATE—The nation's jobless rate edged down to 3.6 percent in March as over-all employment continued its slow but steady growth. However, non-white unemployment totaled 615,000 or about one-fifth of the total unemployed across the nation in March. Meanwhile, the long-term shift in employment from the goods-producing to the service-producing industries is continuing.

Progress or Retreat at Stake In General Elections of 1968

All of a sudden, it's election year 1968. The presidency, all 435 seats in the U.S. House, 34 seats in the Senate and the governorship in 22 states—all are up for grabs next Nov. 5. (See chart, pages 10 and 11.)

The stakes, as ever, are high—for trade unions and their members, perhaps higher than in any election in recent years. The one big question to be answered Nov. 5 will be: Progress or retreat?

The answer will be retreat if conservatives make substantial gains at the polls. The cost would be immense. No single new progressive program would stand a chance. No liberal program enacted in recent years would be safe.

To trade unions and their members specifically, the consequences of conservative victory would be shattering. Conservatives in Congress and their allies in the business community await only political victory to create legislative calamity for unions—to bring labor under anti-trust laws and prohibit industry-wide bargaining; to dismantle the NLRB and replace it with a so-called labor court; to outlaw coordinated multi-union bargaining to impose a national open shop law on trade unions.

Just as the cost of conservative victory would be high, so would be the rewards of a liberal victory: New legislative breakthroughs like those made by the 89th Congress in the fields of health, education, welfare and civil rights.

It'll be nip-and-tuck for liberals to retain control of the U.S. Senate in the 1968 elections.

The present Senate make-up is 64 Democrats, 36 Republicans. Twenty-three Democratic seats are up for election, only 11 Republican seats.

In recent years a progressive bastion, the Senate will be under siege by conservatives this year.

Nine liberal Democratic senators face stiff contests. Eight of them won by less than 55 percent of the total vote six years ago. The ninth, Sen. Ernest Gruening (Alaska), won with 58.1 percent but will encounter a rough scrap this year.

In Idaho, Sen. Frank Church is the target of the state's strong ultra-conservative faction. Though a right-wing effort to have him recalled failed, it helped coalesce the forces opposing him. They're already at work to shake him loose. Church won with 54.7 percent of the vote in 1962.

CLIC Begins Anew

The 1967 Membership Drive of the Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee—CLIC, for short—was completed on March 31, and tallies are now being made of all funds received at the General Office. A full report on receipts from local unions, and district and state councils will be published in the June issue of *The Carpenter*.

The 1967 Drive closed out with a flourish on March 31, as the Massachusetts State Council, meeting at the New Bedford Hotel in New Bedford, contributed $1,560. A total of 156 of the 186 delegates contributed $10 each to become sustaining members of CLIC.

Meanwhile, many local unions are sending in "late returns" in May, and a final 1967 report must await the stragglers.

The 1968 Drive has now been launched. We are in the midst of a busy and significant general election year, and we must take early and affirmative action to support our friends and defeat our enemies at the ballot box.

We urge you to join CLIC 1968-69 at your earliest opportunity.

Others who won squeakers six years ago and again face hard battles are: Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.) who won with 51.3 percent of the vote; Sen. Birch Bayh (Ind.) 50.3 percent; Sen. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), 51.1 percent; Sen. George McGovern (S.D.), 50.1 percent; Sen. Warren Magnuson (Wash.), 52.1 percent; Sen. Gaylord Nelson (Wisc.), 52.6 percent.

In addition, Sen. Carl Hayden meets up with the comback try of former Sen. Barry Goldwater in Arizona. Hayden, who won with 54.9 percent of the vote in 1962, may retire. But whether he or someone else runs against Goldwater, it will be at best a toss-up.

Three of the Republicans seeking re-election nipped in last time: Sen. Peter Dominick (Colo.), 53.6 percent; Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (Iowa), 53.4 percent; Sen. Wallace Bennett (Utah), 52.4 percent.

Two GOP senators are retiring: Frank Carlson of Kansas, and Hickenlooper of Iowa. In the latter state, liberal Democratic Gov. Harold Hughes has announced for the Senate seat being vacated by Hickenlooper.

Things blew apart in the House as soon as the results of 1966 elections were in. The net loss of 47 liberal seats was crippling. It reflected in the consideration of just about every major piece of social legislation to come before the 90th Congress. Few programs escaped without wounds.

While the 1966 elections left the President with a majority in the House, it was more apparent than real. The present balance of 247 Democrats to 187 Republicans—with one vacancy—simply does not provide a liberal majority.

Add anywhere from 60 to 90 Dixiecrat votes to an almost solid GOP vote on most issues and you come up with a conservative majority—in truth, the revival of the Dixiecrat-GOP coalition that ruled the roost in the House for almost 30 years before the 89th Congress interrupted its reign.

From the liberal point of view, there is both opportunity and potential trouble in the House elections this year.

About 30 incumbent liberals scraped by with 55 percent or less of the total vote in their districts in 1966. Many of them are survivors of the 1966 "slaughter of the innocents" which cut so deeply into the ranks of 89th Congress freshmen liberals. Now with two terms under their belts, a win in 1968 will entrench them solidly in their districts and help them move up the important committee ladders in the House.

Progress depends upon you! See chart on next two pages telling you when to register and vote.

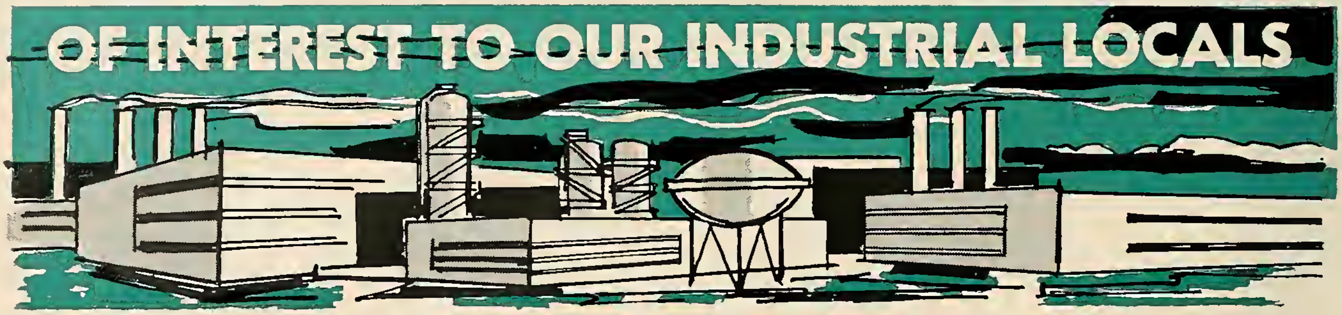
General Election Information for 1968

	U. S. CONGRESS		GOVERNOR		STATE LEGISLATURE					DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION				
	Elect a Senator	*No. of Representatives*	*Elect*	*Term*	*Upper House Elect*	*Upper House Term*	*Lower House Elect*	*Lower House Term*	*Final Filing*	*Primary*	*General Election*	*Primary Date*	*Runoff Primary Date*	*Presidential Primary*
ALABAMA	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	Mar. 1	April 26	Oct. 25	May 7	June 4	
ALASKA	Yes	1	No	4	10	4	40	2	June 1	No pre-registration in State		Aug. 27		
ARIZONA	Yes	3	Yes	2	30	2	60	2	July 11	July 5	Sept. 23	Sept. 10		
ARKANSAS	Yes	4	Yes	2	Not Yet Decided		100	2	May 1	July 10	Oct. 16	July 30	Aug. 13	
CALIFORNIA	Yes	38	No	4	20	4	80	2	Mar. 22	April 11	Sept. 12	June 4		June 4
COLORADO	Yes	4	No	4	18	4	65	2	July 27	Aug. 21	Oct. 16	Sept. 10		
CONNECTICUT	Yes	6	No	4	36	2	177	2	Nominating Convention	June 14	Oct. 12	8th Wed. after close of Convention		
DELAWARE	No	1	Yes	4	9	4	35	2	Nominating Convention		Oct. 19			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA									April 6	Mar. 23	Sept. 21			May 7
FLORIDA	Yes	12	No	4	48	4	119	2	April 2	April 6	Oct. 5	May 7	May 28	May 28
GEORGIA	Yes	10	No	4	54	2	205	2	June 13	July 23	Sept. 16	Sept. 11	Sept. 25	
HAWAII	Yes	2	No	4	13	4	51	2	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Oct. 15	Oct. 5		
IDAHO	Yes	2	No	4	35	2	70	2	May 7	Aug. 3	Nov. 2	Aug. 6		
ILLINOIS	Yes	24	Yes	4	None	4	177	2	Mar. 11	May 13	Oct. 7	June 11		June 11
INDIANA	Yes	11	Yes	4	25	4	100	2	Mar. 28	April 8	Oct. 7	May 7		May 7
IOWA	Yes	7	Yes	2	31	4	124	2	June 30	Aug. 24	Oct. 26	Sept. 3		
KANSAS	Yes	5	Yes	2	40	4	125	2	June 20	July 16	Oct. 15	Aug. 6		
KENTUCKY	Yes	7	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 3	Mar. 30	Sept. 7	May 28		
LOUISIANA	Yes	8	Yes*	4	39*	4	105*	4	Not Yet Determined	July 17	Oct. 5	Aug. 17	Sept. 28	
MAINE	No	2	No	4	32	2	151	2	April 1	Varies by towns and cities		June 17		
MARYLAND	Yes	8	No	4	None	4	None	4	July 2	Aug. 12	Oct. 7	Sept. 10		
MASSACHUSETTS	No	12	No	4	40	2	240	2	July 30	Aug. 17	Oct. 5	Sept. 17		April 30
MICHIGAN	No	19	No	4	None	4	110	2	June 18	July 5	Oct. 4	Aug. 6		
MINNESOTA	No	8	No	4	None	4	135	2	July 16	Aug. 20	Oct. 15	Sept. 10		
MISSISSIPPI	No	5	No	4	None	4	None	4	April 5	May 4	July 2	June 4	June 25	

MISSOURI	Yes	10	Yes	4	17	4	163	2	April 30	Jackson & Clay Counties, July 10; St. Louis City & County, July 13; other cities over 10,000, July 8	Jackson & Clay Counties, Oct. 9; St. Louis City & County, Oct. 12; other cities over 10,000, Oct. 7	Aug. 6		
MONTANA	No	2	Yes	4	28	4	104	2	April 25	April 25	Sept. 26	June 4		
NEBRASKA	No	3	No	4	Unicameral Elect 25		4-Yr. Term		Mar. 15	May 3	Oct. 25	May 14		May 14
NEVADA	Yes	1	No	4	10	4	40	2	July 17	July 20	Sept. 28	Sept. 3		
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Yes	2	Yes	2	24	2	400	2	July 25	Towns over 4,500, Sept. 3; Cities, Aug. 31	Towns over 4,500, Oct. 29; Cities, Oct. 26	Sept. 10		Mar. 12
NEW JERSEY	No	15	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 25	April 25	Sept. 26	June 4		June 4
NEW MEXICO	No	2	Yes	2	None	4 & 6 Yrs.	70	2	July 2	July 29	Oct. 7	Aug. 27		
NEW YORK	Yes	41	No	4	57	2	150	2	May 14	Varies by location		June 18		
NORTH CAROLINA	Yes	11	Yes	4	50	2	120	2	Feb. 23	April 20	Oct. 26	May 4	June 1	
NORTH DAKOTA	Yes	2	Yes	4	23	4	98	2	July 25	Registration not required		Sept. 3		
OHIO	Yes	24	No	4	16**	4	99**	2	Feb. 7	Mar. 27	Sept. 25	May 7		May 7
OKLAHOMA	Yes	6	No	4	24	4	99	2	July 10	Aug. 16	Oct. 25	Aug. 27	Sept. 17	
OREGON	Yes	4	No	4	16	4	60	2	Mar. 19	April 27	Oct. 5	May 28		May 28
PENNSYLVANIA	Yes	27	No	4	25	4	203	2	Feb. 13	Mar. 4	Sept. 16	April 23		April 23
RHODE ISLAND	No	2	Yes	2	50**	2	100	2	June 29**	July 12	Sept. 6	Sept. 10		
SOUTH CAROLINA	Yes	6	No	4	25**	4	124	2	3rd Tuesday following State Convention	May 11	Oct. 5	June 11	June 25	
SOUTH DAKOTA	Yes	2	Yes	2	35	2	75	2	April 20	May 15	Oct. 16	June 4		June 4
TENNESSEE	No	9	No	4	33	2	99	2	June 3	July 1	Oct. 5	Aug. 1		
TEXAS	No	23	Yes	2	15	4	150	2	Feb. 5	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	May 4	June 1	
UTAH	Yes	2	Yes	4	14	2	69	2	May 10	Aug. 27	Oct. 30	Sept. 10		
VERMONT	Yes	1	Yes	2	30	2	150	2	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	Nov. 2	Sept. 10		
VIRGINIA	No	10	No	4	None	4	None	2	April 10	June 8	Oct. 5	July 9	Aug. 13	
WASHINGTON	Yes	7	Yes	4	25	4	99	2	Aug. 2	Aug. 17	Oct. 5	Sept. 17		
WEST VIRGINIA	No	5	Yes	4	18	4	100	2	Feb. 3	April 13	Oct. 12	May 14		May 14
WISCONSIN	Yes	10	Yes	2	16	4	100	2	July 9	Milwaukee, Aug. 21; Others Aug. 28	Milwaukee, Oct. 16; Others, Oct. 23	Sept. 10		April 2
WYOMING	No	1	No	4	15	4	61	2	July 11	Aug. 5	Oct. 21	Aug. 20		

Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee

GIVE GENEROUSLY TO CLIC'S 1968 MEMBERSHIP DRIVE


OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

Tactics to Intimidate the Workers

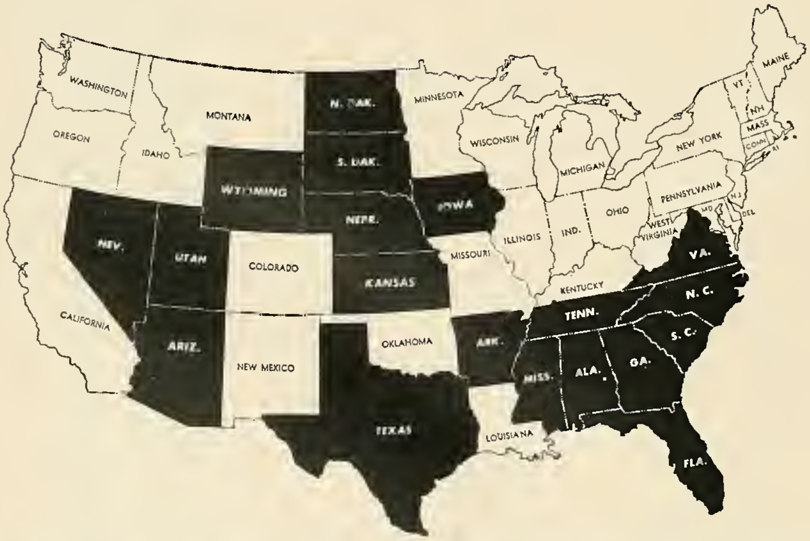
THE PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH, PART THREE

■ In our last article we discussed the role of "third parties" helping to maintain the status quo in the South. We saw how these groups in many instances cooperate with anti-union employers to intimidate and harass union thinking men in their area.

In this article we will bring out some of the tactics used by management to confuse and intimidate workers and frustrate organizing. While these methods are not intrinsic to the Southern employer, we feel that they are used more often, and more in the open, and with less regard of the employees legal rights, in the South than in any other part of the country.

Some of their tactics are simple and obvious, while others are more sophisticated and subtle. They range from the simple and obvious "you are fired for messing with that union," or "you are transferred to the lowest paying job in the plant for messing with that union," to the seemingly less harmful starting of rumors and the establishing of "loyalty committees."

The minute a union organizer shows up at his plant gate, the Southern employer is on the phone to one of the many highly paid anti-union attorneys or law firms, seeking advice and help. Such individuals and firms have made their reputations by beating down unions at the expense of those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. When the employer does not call in the outside experts, rest assured that he has his own in-plant or company anti-union machinery set-up.



Black areas show the states where so-called "Right-to-Work" laws have been passed. A chart of incomes by states would show that those states are also afflicted by low per-capita incomes . . . a "poor-folks economy."

One of the first and simplest tactics the anti-union employer uses are letters to the employees warning of the "evils" of unions. Such letters usually talk about strikes and the dire consequences of strikes. The employer uses this medium also to tell the workers that they never had it so good.

More than likely his next step will be to call a meeting of all his supervisors. At this meeting they will discuss their tactics to intimidate the workers and develop their list of stoolies and finks for their "loyalty committee."

As soon as this group is set up, the rumor mill starts working and the workers are fed a constant diet of "if the union gets in, the company is going to shut down the plant and move"; "all those voting for the union will be fired"; "if the union wins, the company will not bargain"; "you will lose all the benefits you now have;" "you will have to strike"; "anyone who strikes will be fired." And so it goes, on and on.

Next the company moves a few of the pro-union workers to less desirable jobs at lower pay, fires some for "bad work" and gives raises to the "loyal" employees.

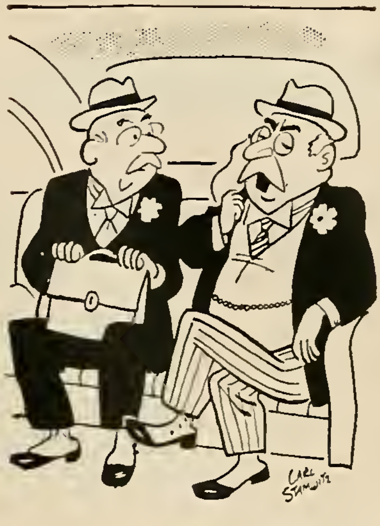
Through their stooges they keep a constant surveillance of union meetings. Through these finks they get a list of all those attending meetings and post their names on the company bulletin board. A subtle reminder that they are being watched.

How do companies get away with National Labor Relations Act violations such as these? First, firms in this area have been getting away with these violations for so long that they, like Raskolnikov, in Dostoyevsky's

"Crime and Punishment," believe they are beyond the law and do not have to live within, nor are they bound by, the laws that society makes. Second, even when the firms have been found guilty of NLRB violations they choose not to obey the order of the NLRB. Many of the big firms are able to tie a case up in court for years. In many cases the remedies available to the NLRB have no real teeth. And underlying it all, these firms know that these workers do not have the economic wherewith-all to fight the legal battle to defend their rights.

Why do the workers fall for the company's propaganda? The reasons are many and varied.

One, as we have pointed out, is the fear the worker has of losing his job. In most cases the people in this area are so poor that the loss of just one pay check would not only bring them financial ruin but the edge of starvation. (According to the Office of Economic Opportunity, the South has 13,560,000 people classified as living in or on the threshold of poverty. This means this area, which represents approximately only 20% of the total U.S. population, has over one-third of this nation's poor. In fact 55% of the population in Mississippi, and 45% in South Carolina are living in or are on the threshold of poverty.)



"Every dollar I have I owe to my faithful employes. Now the turncoats have joined a union to try to collect some of them!"

Another reason is the low educational attainment level in this area, which is lower than any other area of this country. Children many times leave school to bring in a little extra money to help supplement their family's meager income. This system in reality is so bad that it is questionable whether or not there really is free public education in this area. For in many situations a high school education is only available to those who can afford to stay in school. With these circumstances the vicious cycle repeats itself.

When one looks at a plant that hires over a thousand workers whose average level of education is the fourth grade, it is not difficult to realize how management is able to sell the worker "you've never had it so good," even though he is only making the Federal minimum wage.

But things are changing. Painfully slow, yes, but changing, and as the educational level rises in the South, an unrest born of rationalism and and logic will plague these would-be demigogues; for honest working men and women will no longer be frightened to cooperate with unions who are helping them help themselves, nor will they be coerced to vote against unions.

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Accredited Member National Home Study Council

Canadian Report

Home Mortgage Interest Ceiling Rises Again

(CPA)—Interest rates on residential first mortgages have been lifted to the highest on record. On March 29 the federal minister of national revenue E. J. Benson announced that the rate was being lifted to 9¼ per cent. And this may not be the ceiling.

The federal minister said that higher rates are intended to encourage more money to flow into the housing market and "if this is not enough it may be necessary to free the interest rate entirely."

A year ago the rate limit under the National Housing Act was set at 8¼ per cent. At this rate, the maximum $18,000 mortgage under NHA meant that a home owner would pay back $42,084 over 25 years, more than double the amount borrowed. The interest alone would amount to $24,084.

This year the rate has already been boosted twice. In January it was put up to 8⅝ per cent, in March to 9¼ per cent.

Every time the rate is boosted more and more people are forced out of the housing market. The income now required to qualify for an NHA mortgage is over $8,000 a year. This excludes the big majority of wage earners in this country.

Mr. Benson thinks this increased rate will step up home building. But will it step up home-buying?

Price of Land Is Housing Cost 'Culprit'

Apart from interest rates, the big culprit in rising housing costs is the exorbitant cost of land.

From 1951 to 1967, family incomes increased by 112 per cent. The consumer price index increased by 31 per cent. The overall cost of housing went up by 57 per cent, made up of a 43 per cent increase in construction costs and a staggering 206 per cent rise in land costs.

These are national averages. In some areas land costs have gone up 500 to 1,000 per cent. In the Metro Toronto area, with a population not far from two million, an average serviced lot sells for about $15,000, more than the construction cost of a modest five or six room house.

Land Ownership By Individuals Questioned

Mr. Benson, a senior cabinet minister, said that something would have to be done about rising land costs. But he didn't say what.

Professor S. G. Peitchinis, an economist with the University of Western Ontario, told a London labour council conference on housing recently that the exorbitant prices are due to land speculation.

"Land," he said, "should belong to society and not to individuals or companies. There is no justifiable reason for the sale of land to which the seller has not added any value. This type of activity should not be allowed by responsible government."

This position has considerable support in the trade union movement in Canada. It will likely be part of a policy decision at the Canadian Labour Congress convention.

Drug Import Bill Gains Late Support

Federal minister for consumer and corporate affairs John N. Turner introduced a bill into the House of Commons which would allow for the importation of prescription drugs to compete under their generic names with the high-priced trademarked products of Canadian and U.S. Manufacturers.

He didn't get too much support for his bill before the House of Commons was set to adjourn for two weeks to enable the Liberals to campaign for the leadership at their April convention.

But he did get unqualified support from federal leader of the New Democrats Tommy Douglas and his MPs. Mr. Douglas said that the NDP would filibuster if necessary unless the government made a commitment to reintroduce the bill, C-190, as soon as the House resumed its sittings.

This the Liberal leadership refused. It looked as though essential legislation would be delayed if not killed. So Douglas and the New Democrats started a filibuster. The government changed its mind and 10 days before the Liberal convention started, agreed that Bill C-190 should be near the top of the agenda when the new session opens under a new prime minister.

CLC Commission Drafts Code of Ethics

A special commission was established by the Canadian Labour Congress after its 1966 convention to examine the internal framework of the CLC affiliated labour movement in Canada.

The commission has prepared an extensive report which makes a number of recommendations including a draft code of ethics.

Most of the recommendations are intended to strengthen the role of the central body in ironing out problem areas like jurisdiction. But even after 18 months of study the commission doesn't think its work is through. It suggests the setting up of another committee to report to the 1970 convention.

Unions Suspect Wage Control Attempt

Lester Pearson, as one of his last measures before retiring as prime minister, set in motion the legislation to establish a wages and prices board in Canada.

He argued that such legislation is required to study the control of wages and prices within the framework of Canada's political and economic system.

This sounded very much like a backdoor attempt at some form of wages controls and the trade union movement has said so.

John Fryer, research director of the Canadian Labour Congress, said he is not opposed to a wages-prices review agency as long as all increases, salaries, wages, profits, dividends, interest and rent, were also taken into account.

One trade union leader called the move "a political sop to the people who believe in the illusion that wages are to blame for high prices."

Someone asked, why a wages-prices board? Why not a profits-prices board?

Anyway the proposed legislation is highly suspect.

New PM Trudeau Unlike Any Other

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson has resigned as prime minister and the Liberal Party has elected a new leader to take his place.

This is the first time in Canadian history that a party in power has "changed horses in mid-stream."

The outgoing PM was leader of the party for 10 years, and prime minister for five. He went through a series of stormy sessions in Parliament, some of them due to domestic problems, others to problems due to the troubled international scene. He was rather happy to turn over the reins.

His successor is unlike any other prime minister ever elected in this country. He is an intellectual, bohemian millionaire—IBM for short—who has taken very unorthodox position in the past on many issues. In fact in 1963 he voted New Democrat.

He was minister of justice in the Pearson cabinet and captured the fancy of the press and public.

Nationally-known columnist Douglas Fisher asked in his column of April 4, "What are Trudeau's ideas about unions?"

Fisher answered it in part by saying, "This is a management party . . . Not only is the Liberal Party in convention anti-union, it is abysmally ignorant of union matters. . . ."

As Prime Minister, Pierre-Elliot Trudeau will have his chance to prove otherwise . . . if he so desires.

Where Does Canada's New Prime Minister Stand On U.S.—Canadian Labor Union Ties?

By MORDEN LAZARUS

Trudeau

Scores of neswpapermen have tried to probe into the very mind and soul of Prime Minister-elect Pierre Elliott Trudeau and in a few short months millions of words have been written and spoken about him.

What is he?

A philosopher. An IBM Intellectual. Bohemian Millionaire. Canada's best advertisement for the GAI—Guaranteed Annual Income . . . which he enjoys but doesn't believe in.

An independent mind. A man who bitterly attacked his predecessor, Lester B. Pearson, in the publication he edited, *Cite Libre*, in 1963, as a man who betrayed "the program of his party as well as the principle" . . . and joined the Pearson cabinet two years later.

A proponent of a just society—with a means test.

Pierre Elliottt Trudeau came by his belief in social justice through his repugnance for injustice.

He studied socialist thought, voted in 1963 for the labor affiliated New Democratic Party. One of his friends was Professor Charles Taylor of McGill University, whom he campaigned for as NDP candidate in 1963. He switched to the Liberals and ran against Taylor in 1965—and beat him.

This was his way of entry into the Liberal Party and parliament. Pearson elevated him in 1967 to a cabinet post. In his short career as Minister of Justice, he distinguished himself.

What will he do as Prime Minister?

On many issues he has been deliberately vague, both before and after his election as party leader.

On others he has been clear enough for a start. He is against nationalism. He is for federalism. He is for a strong central government. He is for the present medicare

(Continued on page 28)

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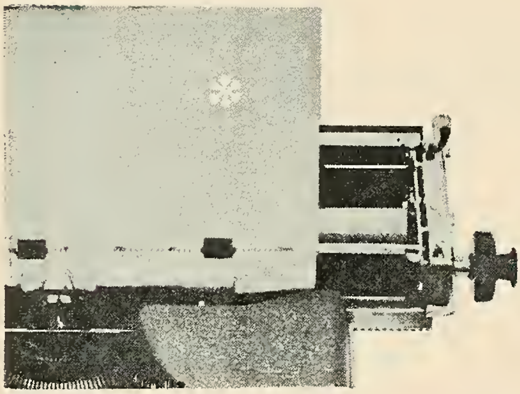

EDITORIALS

*The Resources Are There

The tremendous wealth and productivity of the American economy has been reaffirmed in the first three months of 1968 with the total value of all goods and services hitting an annual rate of $827.3 billion.

This record-shattering dollar increase in the gross national product—$20 billion in a three-month period—testifies to the strength and durability of the economy.

Coupled with government reports disclosing a new record high in industrial production, booming retail sales and a dip in the unemployment rate, the picture is strikingly clear:

The country can afford to move in quickly and in strength to attack the crisis confronting the cities.

Since the first three months of 1967 the real growth in the GNP—eliminating the factor of rising prices—has been 4.4 percent.

If the pace of the first three months of 1968 is maintained throughout the year the real growth will be about 6 percent.

To allow our cities to decay further or come ablaze with violence in face of this economic strength and substance is to reject the foundation principles of American democracy.

Yet there are those who in the face of booming economic growth call for cuts in federal expenditures without regard to need or merit.

There are those who shrink from the booming prosperity that embraces the great majority of the American people and call for policies that would slow the growth, produce unemployment and ignore the urban crisis.

The nation has the wherewithal to solve its problems if it will but face up to the realities. These include increased government expenditures to provide jobs, decent housing, quality education for all, community services and a host of other unmet needs of the urban areas and the ghettos.

Our surging economy can provide funds for these programs. The nation has the resouces, and the ability. It requires at this point the understanding that unless we direct our strength to solving these critical problems, the nation itself is endangered.

The nation's resources are great enough to tackle the job of setting aright the cities without weakening our efforts for freedom and liberty around the globe, especially in Viet Nam.

The AFL-CIO supports a fair and equitable tax increase to help pay for the cost of protecting freedom in Southeast Asia and tackling the job of wiping out the blight of poverty and of rebuilding America's cities.

A nation that can produce a gross national product of $827.3 billion can well afford to spend a portion of its wealth and resources to bring dignity and a decent standard of living to all its people.

America's economic strength is real and actual despite the banker-oriented fears of balance of payments and "confidence in the dollar." That strength must now be released to do the job that must be done if the nation is not to suffer further tragedies.

—Reprinted from the AFL-CIO News

*Our Shrinking Privacy

It is time for public and private groups to give serious thought to the implications of the computer age as they affect the individual's right to privacy.

Professor Alan Westin of Columbia University told a gathering the other day that computerized systems of storing data are "threats to freedom." Speaking of the computer's ability to remember and retrieve anything, he said: "Every youthful escapade, every indiscretion, every misstep under pressure, every evaluation by previous authorities would be in the central files to be evaluated by the authorities at any time they so wish."

Proposed National Data Centers should be evaluated on the basis of the human equation first.

*Two Points of View

The Lakeland Florida, Ledger, which is strikebound and operated by scab printers, indirectly confessed in a recent editorial that it was disillusioned with strikebreakers.

Commenting on the Florida teachers' strike, the paper said ". . . strikes and substitute teachers are no solution. And some of these substitute teachers are pitifully qualified. Among Polk County's applicants are a bartender and a gas station attendant."

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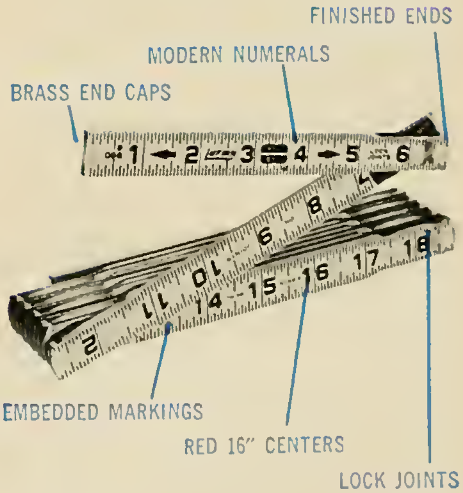

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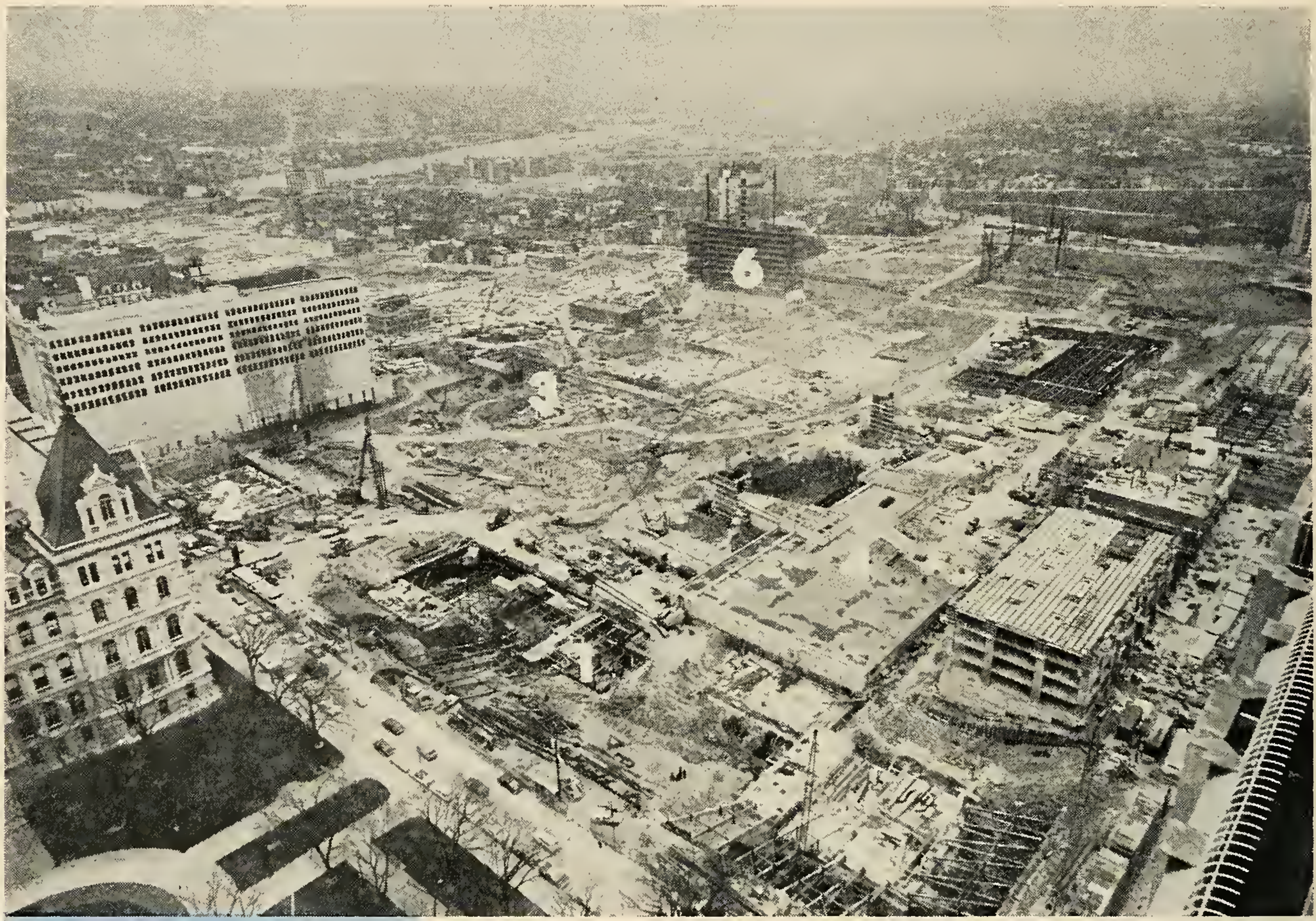


ABOVE: 1) Legislative Office Building; 2) Justice Building; 3) Meeting Center; 4) Air-Conditioning Vault; 5) Swan Street Building; 6) Office Tower.

BELOW: Constant reminders of safe practices mitigate work injuries.

REPORT
ALL INJURIES
PROMPT TREATMENT
HELPS QUICK HEALING
SOUTH MALL
PROJECTS
FIRST AID
STATION
nurse in
attendance

On-The-Job Safety Practices Keep Albany Injuries Low

■ Enlightened planning and a willingness to spend state money for the welfare of construction workers have achieved an outstanding record of safety at South Mall, Albany, New York's emerging new center of government. Through safe practices engineered into the jobsite and the construction of wooden guard rails and protective installations, the lost-time accidents on the huge project have been limited to the relatively low figure of 48.

The Labor Department reports an injury frequency rate (number of work injuries per million man-hours worked) of 16.4. This compares most favorably with the rate of 25.8 which was the 1965 average for the construction industry as a whole in New York State.

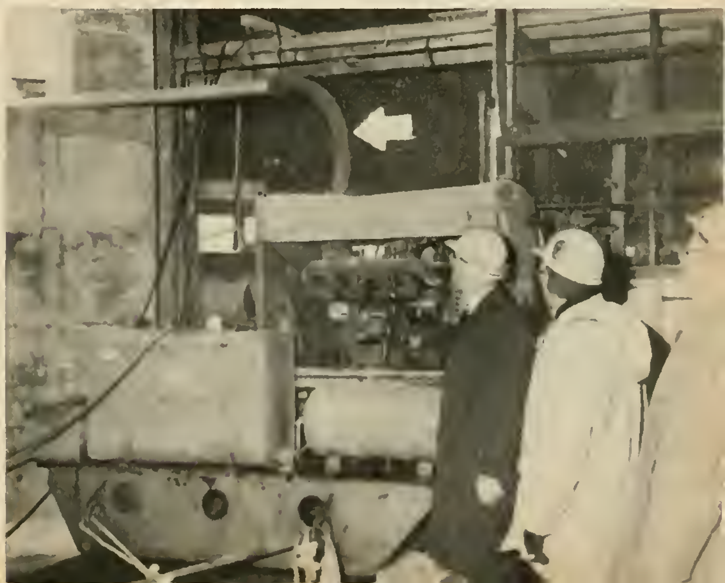
Not only do area carpenters benefit from the improved safety of their work place, but they welcome the added work opportunities that the new safety installations offer.

On a nationwide scale, the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO continues to press for passage of the O'Hara Construction Safety Bill, designed to provide for the safety of all workers in the industry working on Federal and Federally-financed or assisted projects. Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz affirmed the active support of the administration for the measure, speaking to National Legislative Conference delegates in March. ■

Sign on facing page refers injured workers to South Mall First Aid Center staffed by Dr. N. P. Teresi, medical director, Mrs. Harriet Whalen, R.N., left, and Mrs. Roberta Weisheit, R.N., chief nurse.

DANGER
WELDER

THE PICTURES BELOW—Top left: Temporary handrails and carefully-fitted temporary wooden treads help eliminate tripping hazards on stairways and landings. Top right: The entrance to the office tower is fenced off to insure added safety. Above the doorway is a sturdy overhead protective canopy. Bottom left: Unobstructed passageways are achieved through storage of building materials in a safe and orderly fashion against the walls. Bottom right: Exhaust from the hoisting engine is discharged through hose (see arrow) into outer air to prevent contamination of working area. Upstate Chief Construction Safety Inspector Joseph H. Alleva, Supervising Inspector William Kollak and Construction Safety Inspector Carlton Freeberg make an examination of the work areas.



Service to the Brotherhood

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(1) CASPER, WYOMING — Members of Local 1564 who recently received 25-year pins are pictured seated, left to right: Harvey Brooks, Earl Chalfant, F. G. Deitsch, John Haggerty, Ted Hancock, and John Nickeson. Standing, left to right: Raymond Stalkup, Jack E. Walters, Merle Whitehorn and August Yoss. Pins were presented by President John Neifert (left-front) and Business Representative Paul Johnson (right—back).

Members unable to attend the pin presentation ceremony were Olaf Clausen, Lloyd Jones, Harold Lanich, Wilbur Phillips, and Walter Redburn. A total of fifteen members received 25-year pins.

Local 1564 has approximately 200 members and is the largest local in the state of Wyoming. Since being chartered on June 7, 1913, it has survived depressions, recessions, two world wars, and the "right to work" law.

A very nice dinner, served by members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 104, preceded the pin presentation ceremony. Approximately 65 members and their wives were in attendance.

(2) LA JOLLA, CALIF.—Local 1358 celebrated the 44th anniversary of its charter with a party for the families and friends of its members. Service pins were awarded to members who had qualified for recognition since the 1965 ceremony.

Officers and members were happy to welcome Board Member Charles Nichols who addressed the gathering and presented the pins. Brother Theodore Ulrickson, the only living charter member of Local 1358, commented on the progress made by the Brotherhood during his more than half century of membership. Brother Ulrickson has served the local in every elective office. He still attends as many meetings as his very active retirement will permit.

Special guests and honored members are pictured, left to right, front row: Robert E. Whistler, 26 years; Noah Jay Schrock, 25 years; LeRoy Ristrom, 26 years; Harvey Benne, 26 years; Glen Lonnecker, 26 years; Douglas F. Ricketts, 25 years. Second row, left to right: David Redden, 26 years; Thurl G. Knox, 25 years; Mike O. Schwab, 25 years; John Wm. Garoutte, 26 years; James F. Yoder, trustee; Percy R. Hill, financial secretary (retired). Back row, left to right: Fred B. Gough, Local 1358 president, and business representative and apprenticeship coordinator for the District Council; Leslie C. Parker, secretary-treasurer, San Diego County District Council of Carpenters; Theodore Ulrickson, charter member of Local 1358 (51 years); Armon L. Henderson, business manager, San Diego Building Trades Council; Charles Nichols, 8th District Executive Board Member; Thomas A. Timmins, financial secretary; and Albert L. Andrick, trustee, 27 years.

(3) LUFKIN, TEXAS—Ray Halbrooks (standing at right), business representative, presented 25-year pins to members of Local 2242 recently. Pictured, left to right, front row: Elmer Tanner, John Coker, W. F. Thigpen, Fern Atkins, C. J. Freecan, and N. L. Conditt. Back row, left to right: J. B. Stokes, president of Local 2242; A. L. Tidwell, E. E. Roberts, Robert Smith, and Leon Harvard. Eligible members not pictured are Frank Berry, Guy Kersh, W. H. Leflett, L. F. McKinney, and Glenn Marks.

4

(4) IRVINGTON, N. J.—Local 1209 honored its veteran members at a Christmas dinner. Special guests included: First Vice President Finlay Allan and Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi.

Fifty-year pins were presented to these seventeen members: Frank Marshall, Jacob Frankel, William Kugelman, Gustave Olson, John Walsack, Joseph Gergely, Julius Kreisler, John Meffin, Joshua Miller, Hyman Siegal, Joseph Baldyga, Sr., Benjamin Feldman, Max Glass, Louis Kinsky, Joseph Porkert, John Stockton, and Henry Dobbelaar.

4A

4B

(4A & B)—A total of 134 members with 25 years or more of service to the Brotherhood were awarded 25-year pins: John Deurer, Charles Inverarity, Nathan Fradkin, P. Gegenheimer, John Jaremczuk, Charles Korkuc, Robert McLaren, Alex Berlin, Henry Comeau, Jacob Does, Morris Kradin, George Meikel, Thomas Pataky, John Uhrin, Frank Fuss, William Koenig, John Kovac, Nathan Liss, Herman Rattasip, Kurt Kirste, Frank Loguidice, Herman Brandt, Albert Horn, Teofil Jaworoski, Hugh MacDonald, Carl Stickel, Lawrence Fisher, Joseph Baudi, Ralph Cather, William Trick, Fredrick Kramer, Stewart Kunfert, Fred Linquist, Chris Schroder, Morris Goldberg, Leroy Puerscher, Emil Zubska, Abner Elman, Louis Koehler, Mathias Hunavol, Herman Talke, Meyer Cohan, Joseph Goldberg, Roland Laing, Michael Reuter, Joseph Sima, Saker Tutko, Frank Aichelman, Alex Alexovitz, Joseph Baldyga Jr., Alexander Busch, Karl Karg, John Koehler, David Marshall, Ernest Nolte, Anthony Pelosi, Michael Posapanka Sr., William Reimers, Rocco Sapanaro, Erick Schurz, Martin Sowis, John Stopper, Sam Tamburello, Louis Tillish, John Vazary, William Weidenbacher, Oscar Berg, Paul Blair, Milton Burcia, John Craig, Angelo De Lorenzo, John Dietmeier, Edwin Gehr, Lenard Giametti, John Janiak, Albert Kraiger, Archie Livingston, Alfred Mohns, John Pevny, Sol Schipler, William Serchio, Julius Steele, Ralph Aversa, George Dietz, Donald Flaherty, Harry Klien, Frank Mielach, William Bell, Sal Cataldo, Charles Johnson, James Robertson, Ralph Weber, Theodore Lasser, Frank Novak, Arno Taube, Hugo Ziegler, Andrew Barclay, William Bohne, Frank Canarrelly, Ernest Craig, William Denny, Edward Stark, Sr., Victor Sommers, Ralph Stopper, Andrew Tote, Gordon Dryburgh, John Durback, Thaddais Ferfecki, Walter Guthreau, Ralph Guthreau, Harry Hill, Martin Kmet, Andrew Pinn, Walter Regenye, Louis Suchanek, John Sladek, Robert Spigner, Peter Ulicney, Carl Varinsky, William Wargo, Joseph Zingeser, Lenard Barbato, Robert Beck, Alphoso Bontempo, Michael Bosciano, Peter Calafamo, Victor Jensen, George Knull, Arthur Kristen, William Lampe, John Lund, Walter McCutchen, David Palent, John Tote and Walter Wrobleski.

(5) MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA—At a special called meeting of Local 1112, a 50-year pin was presented to S. P. McKenzy. Brother McKenzy served seventeen years as secretary-treasurer and representative of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters. He was a joint representative of the State Council and the General Office for several years.

In later years he served as financial secretary of Local 1112, a position he held until his retirement. Pictured, left to right, are Arthur Breed (now deceased), business agent; Brother McKenzy; and Glen Berry, financial secretary, who made the pin presentation.

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6B

(6) SEATTLE, WASH.—Twenty-five-year pins were presented by Local 1289 at a dinner in January Pictured, left to right, front row: Earle N. Greene, Melvin R. Gangnes, George W. Goetz, Roy Bogle, Clyde N. Bellinger, Ernest J. Dobson. Second row, left to right: Claude D. Grow, George E. Davidson, Howard A. Giffen, Percy R. Graham, John E. Forsberg, Chester L. Gibbs, Arthur J. Desmarais, Anthony Dailidenas, Fred Brody, Charles E. Belt, Robert S. Beck, Clayton L. Estenson, Loyd H. Boden, Erik H. Erikson, Ernest L. Brown. Third Row, left to right: Jim Carico, Austin Cain, W. P. Dickinson, Willet Farr, Raymond Bergthold, Dillard H. Chapman, Ray E. Forsberg, Donald T. Abbott, Seth Forsgren, A. Harry Anderson, Jasper S. Fairchild, Lydell E. Davis, Harold A. Berg, Ray Bruder, Fay Edleman.

(6A) Other recipients of 25-year pins are shown, left to right, front row: Russell H. Musgrave, Pete Oakland, A. G. Radford, Elmer Harman, W. F. Lenz, Eugene J. A. Lord, Roy A. Matson, Eric Swanberg, Emil Matson, Tilmer Peterson, Jens A. Holm, Francis P. Otis. Second row; left to right: M. A. Mussulman, John H. Habbestad, Clarence Pederson, Chester Lemieux, D. C. Miles, Arvo Hampa, Otto A. Johnson, John P. Hatzenbiler, Lawrnce Thompson, Anton Tammi, Ralph Long, Joseph E. Malo, Alfred G. Lien, John R. Masterman, Harry J. Renken. Third Row, left to right: Maurice Tucker, O. G. Murphy, Winston W. Scott, Norman L. Hovland, Walter B. Johnson, Thor B. Thomsen, Louis V. Sabin, Donn Higley, Charles A. Williams, Eddie G. Haavig, Nathan F. Pumfrey, Allen R. Nystrom, Adolph Tomlin, Fred Saari, Richard Robinson.

(6B) Also receiving 25-year pins at the dinner given by Local 1289 were these veteran members: Front row, left to right: C. K. Schwab, Trustee, C. Ed Swan, Treasurer, Charles A. Williams, Trustee, Gus J. Miller, Vice-Pres., Harry Doremus, Conductor, Henry J. Maslott, President, Harry L. Carr, Bus. Rep. Dist. Council, Tom P. Sheridan, Bus. Rep., R. J. Vandernald, Trustee. Second row, left to right: Lewie Boyes, Edward O. Waldrop, James W. Jennings, John E. Usrey, T. Ray Weitz, Frank M. Kantola, Hallie M. Mackey, R. A. McKee, Tom Torgrimson, Aage Jensen, Ben J. Peterson, Gede F. Meditz, Leslie Ness, Torvald Olsen, Lee W. Henry. Third row, left to right: Lloyd E. Stewart, Rec. Sec., Clifford P. Smith, Karl G. Lidin, Lloyd L. Wallstrom, James E. Stapleton, Jean V. Tooke, John S. Larson, Nils Jorgensen, Merlin C. Brown, Fin. Sec., Alf M. Sorkness, Lester C. Uphaus, William Schroeder, Albert Stanley, Knute Rio, A. J. Roddick, Bernard E. Rose, Miles Torbergson.

(7) ROLLA, MO.—On December 15, 1967, Local 2298 held ceremonies honoring members having twenty-five or more years of service with the union.

Special guests at the ceremonies were Ollie Langhorst, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the St. Louis District Council of Carpenters; and Carl Reiter, Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council. They addressed the group, recalling some of the incidents relative to the struggle for organization and recognition throughout the area.

William H. Wells, retiring business representative, was honored during the evening for his long and devoted service to the local. Brother Wells presented the service pins to members. Pictured, left to right, standing: Russell Dial, William Hoylmann, Leo Triggs, James Haley, Fred Beasley, Charles Whitson, Marvin Leonard, Charles Bodeker, Gene Dorenkamp, William Benedict, and Leo Fleishman. Seated, left to right: Brother Wells, Otis Cochran, Orville Lewis, Joe Hogan, Brother Langhorst, Joseph Warnol, Floyd Brittain, Leroy McKay, and Brother Reiter.

Recipients of pins who were unable to attend the ceremonies included: Thomas Hargrove, Lester Leibrum, Melvin Porter, Ralph Rickerson, and Charles Wade.

7

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(8) RICHMOND HILL, ONTARIO —William Stefanovitch (left), Executive Board Member for District 9, presented twenty-five-year membership pins to the following members of Local 3233 (left to right): Charles Christian, William Rajala, Edward Brett, and Thomas Allen. These four members are also charter members of the local which received its charter on April 29, 1957.

9

(9) TOMAH, WIS.—Two members of Local 3256 were presented pins for 25 years of membership in the union at the group's annual Christmas party. Alfred Gruen (left), president of the local, is shown presenting the awards to Louis Andres (center), and Harold Rondestandt. Twenty-eight couples attended the dinner party at the Tee-Pee Supper Club. Donald Welch, financial officer of the union, was in charge of party arrangements.

10

(10) LEADVILLE, COLO.—Local 1351 presented 25-year pins to its veteran members at a banquet held in November. Recipients are pictured, left to right, front row: Robert Q. Glass, Matthew J. Weaver, William Brinsky. Back row: Louis J. Bost, James E. High, Warren Lister, and Harold O. Scalf.

(11) HAYWARD, CALIF.—A pin presentation ceremony to honor members of Local 1622 with 25 years or more of continuous service was held in October. Special guests attending the event were Mayor Jack Smith of Hayward; International Representative Clarence Briggs; and Bay District Council Secretary Chester Bartalini. Pin recipients pictured displaying tools of the trade are, left to right: Gus Toensing, Local 1622 president, 25-year pin; Harold Heiser, 30-year pin; Louis Klitzke, 30-year pin; John Hannula, 45-year pin.

11

Other longtime members who were presented with pins included: W. M. Abercrombie, James Ables, Olar Adair, Willie Adams, Wm. M. Adamson, Erick Ahlbom, R. J. Ailes, Richard Alexander, Eli L. Allen, Richard Allen, Jr., John T. Amaral, D. W. Andersen, Peder E. Andersen, Vyrl O. Anderson, Ernest Andrews, James F. Armstrong, Fred Avery, H. S. Ayer, Ray Bahnsen, Angel Baker, Clyde Baker, Frank Bakker, M. H. Baldwin, Ben Bandurraga, Delbert Bardwell, A. J. Barker, Don Barrett, Jess Barrow, Everett Baughman, Dennis Bayless, John Beard, Albert Bechthold, John Bennett, J. F. Bennetti;

Frank Bertsch, Earl Bittle, L. E. Black, O. C. Blackwell, Hugh Blankenship, Sr., E. R. Boddy, Clarence Bolte, Edwin Bostrom, Raymond Bower, T. E. Bright, E. E. Brookshire, Frank M. Brown, John Buck, Art Bulgin, C. Burlington, M. A. Butterfield, Frank Byars, Joseph Cabral, Wilfred Cabral, James Cameron, Jr., John A. Carlson, Everett Carpenter, Charles T. Carter, Henry F. Casper, Guy Caubie, Thurman Caudill, Fred T. Cavanaugh, E. W. Chapman, O. A. Chavers, Charles O. Childers, John Clarke, Byron Clizbe, Alexander Cobden, Everett Cole, Paul Conard, Alfonso Corey, Frank Costa, Robert D. Craft;

Russell Crook, Charles L. Cross, R. M. Curl, W. E. Dabney, Emanuel Dames, Jas. Davidson, Lawrence Davidson, Lee Davidson, Tina Davis, A. B. Dawson, Chas. DeBalto, Benny DeCruz, Walter Dement, Eugene DeShaw, Dwight Dillamon, Geo. Donoho, Paul Dunlap, Clarence Dutra, Alfred Dyer, Bernard Eatherton, Ben Echols, J. C. Edwards, Ben Engstrand, John Enos, Jr., Thorval Ericksen, Frank J. Faria, Hal H. Ferguson, Herman Fiedler, Sr., Antone Figueredo, Thos. A. Findlay, E. C. Forester, Leonard Freitas, Raymond Freitas, Talman Fulton, Joe Fyffe, Tony Gayaldo, W. F. Glassup;

H. J. Godfrey, John Goheen, John E. Gomes, Joe Gonzalez, Albert Grableck, W. L. Gray, Julius Gruening, Leo C. Haake, Eugene Hall, Jas. H. Hamm, Earl Harberg, Harry Hawkins, Percy Hayman, Edwin Heinle, Harold Heiser, Jas. O. Helton, Levi A. Helton, Arthur Henklman, A. H. Henscheid, A. L. Herbert, Talmadge Hicks, Howard C. Hill, Richard C. Hill, Rudolph Hill, Paul Himenez, Clarence Hirt, Robt. Hoffman, W. A. Hollingshead, Andrew Holm, Roy E. Howard, Albin Hoydar, Albert Jackman, S. O. Jackson, Carl Jarnberg, Fred Jensen, John Joaquin, Louis Joaquin;

Glen Johnson, Kinert Johnson, Wm. A. Johnson, Wm. J. Johnson. Jay T. Jones, Wm. Jones, Jr., Antone Jose, Jr., Edgar Keeth, G. L. Kephart, L. W. Kirschner, Everett Kitchell, Louis Klitzke, Robert Knight, Peter Koopman, Fred Kops, Emil Kram, Soloman Kushner, Gus Lafkas, Al LaJoure, Bernard Lawhead, Troy Lienau, C. E. Lipman, C. E. Littlefield, F. F. Livermore, David Lundgren, T. W. Luth, W. A. Lutzenberg, H. K. McBride, J. J. McCoy, H. E. McFarland, John McIntyre, Richard McKeehan, Wm. McMackin, Wm. McTear, John McWilliams, Joseph Maciel, G. C. Macon, Frank Maderios;

Daniel Mahoney, August Makela, Donald Mann, Mervin Marshall, Raymond Martin, Edwin Martinez, Felix Martinez, Antonio Martins, Enoch Matson, C. P. Mayo, W. J. Meek, Joe Merryfield, Jess Miller, Wilbert Minton, Wm. C. Minton, Raymond Mitchell, J. H. Mohar, Sr., Harry Molter, Geo. D. Moore, H. O. Moore, Antonio Morales, John L. Morgan, J. L. Morse, W. D. Moyle, Luverne Myhre, Henning Nerman, Alfred V. Nielsen, John Nielsen, Hugh O'Brien, J. W. O'Brien, Glenn O'Connor, Wm. J. O'Connor, Leonard O'Laughlin, Henry Ohlson, Russell Olney, Knute Olson, Joe Paulson;

A. F. Payne, Clarence Payton, Wm. H. Peach, Joaquin Peixotto, Chas. E. Perry, Edw. H. Perry, Herold Petersen, Palmer Peterson, Spencer Peterson, Wallace Peterson, A. Jessie Phillips, Clarence D. Pine, Victor Potts, Robt. J. Powell, Frank Power, Edw. Principe, Wm. Pudwill, John C. Putnam, Geno Quartaroli, Robt. L. Queen, Perry Quinn, Joe Ray, Jr., Harold Redding, Omer Rees, Wm. C. Retzlaff, Peter Reuss, E. G. Rex, Thos. Reymundo, Lawrence Richardson, D. F. Rider, Manford Robison, Beeler Roe, Charles Roe, Melvin Roggenbuck, Chris Rong; T. M. Root, W. G. Rosa, Manuel Rose, Lawrence Rotarius, W. J. Rung, Herbert Rushing, J. E. Saal, Frank Sale, Carl Salis, Robt. Sandberg, E. G. Sanders, Sr., W. W. Sandford, Clifford Sansen, Clarence Sanstead, Robt. Santee, Mario Saracco, Leo Schiager, Vernon Schiager, Leo Schoenborn, Norman Schuetz, Earl Schultz, R. P. Schuppert, Geo. Sherbourne, Wilfred Sherbourne, C. E. Shoemake, Robt. Siedentopf, Sylvester Silva, Eugene Simmons, Henry Skinner, N. W. Smith, T. O. Smith, Loren Sober, Otto Sorensen, Albert St. Charles, Alex Stewart, Harry Storar, Carroll Stowell;

Wm. Sweeden, Jas. Tadlock, John Tapper, M. Tarr, Manuel Tello, Oscar Tennison, Gustave Toensing, B. Earl Towery, James Threlkeld, L. D. Twist, Phillip Ubrick, Michael Umbson, Ernest Underwood;

N. A. Underwood, Marion Utton, Thurlo Vickers, Cornelius Vis, Jr., Albert J. Wages, Marius Waldal, J. B. Ward, R. A. Wass, Lester Watson, Dudley Weaver, W. O. Weaver;

Chas. Weitz, Joseph D. West, Cecil White, Noble Whitfield, Alex Whyte, James F. Williams, Leslie Williams, Homer Workman, Wilson Worthen, V. W. Yingling, Wm. Ylimaki, Herschel Yoho, Ivan Younkin.

(12) KEARNEY, NEBR. (No picture—Local 1430 held its annual Christmas Party for members and their families in the party room at the Masonic Temple. A short program followed the turkey and ham supper. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of twenty-five-year buttons to these members: Ross Doyle, William Gant, Lester T. Hawley, Fred Kroeger, Clyde Long, Clifford Meyer, Earl School Craft, and Earl Thomas.

HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT I

This unit introduces a series of lessons on the framing square and its uses. The answers are based on information present in Carpentry Unit I—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of a R-100 framing square.

The framing square is an essential tool for the carpentry processes. The spacing of studs and rafters, marking angular cuts for roof rafters and the layout of stair stringers are some of its main uses.

This series will develop: 1. The basic principles and explanation of the tables and scales contained on a typical R-100 framing square, 2. A detailed explanation of the application of tables and scales, 3. Practical problems which the carpenter encounters on the job and acceptable solutions using the framing square.

This unit explains the nomenclature of the square, the use of the twelfth scale, the hundredth scale and the brace table. It explains ways of finding brace length and the marking of angular cuts for braces. Sample problems with solutions for each method are included.

QUESTIONS

1. Carpentry Unit I places tools into 12 groups and gives each group a descriptive name. What group includes the framing square?

2. Suggested tools for an apprentice are divided into two categories. Identify the categories and place the framing square into one of the categories.

3. Name the two parts of the square and give its dimensions when measured from the heel of the square.

4. The framing square has a face and back side. Identify the face and back by positioning in relation to the blade and by the manufacturer's marking.

5. Identify the scales that appear on the face of the square.

6. Identify the scales on the back of the square.

7. Examine all scales on the face and back of the square and explain the names of all scales listed from answers 5 and 6.

8. Why is the location of the various scales significant for the carpenter?

9. The twelfth scale has a characteristic which is useful to the carpenter. Examine the R-100 framing square and explain the use of this characteristic. Use the twelfth scale and determine the hypotenuse by direct measure, by drawing a right angle with your framing square. Mark the blade number and tongue number and then measure the rafter length (hypotenuse). Read scale as feet and inches, i.e., 7′-5″ is read as $7\text{-}\frac{5}{12}'$.

	Blade Number	Tongue Number	Hypotenuse
10.	9′-6″	1′-7″	....
11.	10′-6″	3′-6″	....
12.	14′-4″	3′-7″	....
13.	16′-0″	5′-4″	....
14.	18′-0″	7′-6″	....
15.	12′-0″	10′-6″	....

NOTE: The fractional value of the inch can only be estimated by the use of the twelfth scale.

16. When the hypotenuse length is to be determined by the step-off method, what information must be given in the problem?

17. In reviewing the solutions for problems Nos. 10-16, what is the basic principle which underlies framing square solutions?

18. Which table is located on the tongue section adjacent to the twelfth scale?

19. What is the purpose of the brace table?

20. What is the length of a brace when the legs of the right triangle are 24′ and 18′?

21. Find the brace length for a triangle with equal legs of 60 inches.

22. In using the answer from question 21, how can the decimal be converted to a fraction?

23. The brace table does not include a value for a triangle with equal legs of 19″. How can this brace length be found with the brace table?

24. Find the brace length for a triangle with equal legs of 14″ by using the brace table.

25. Find the brace length for a triangle with equal legs of 12′-6″ using the brace table.

26. Find the brace length for a triangle with equal legs of 75″ using the brace table.

27. Find the angular cuts to be used for placing the brace from problem 26.

28. Find the angular cuts to be used for placing the brace from problem 20.

29. Find the angular cuts to be used in placing the brace from problem 14.

30. Name the ways that a brace length and angular cuts for the brace are determined.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 34

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

ALBERTA WINNER'S TROPHY

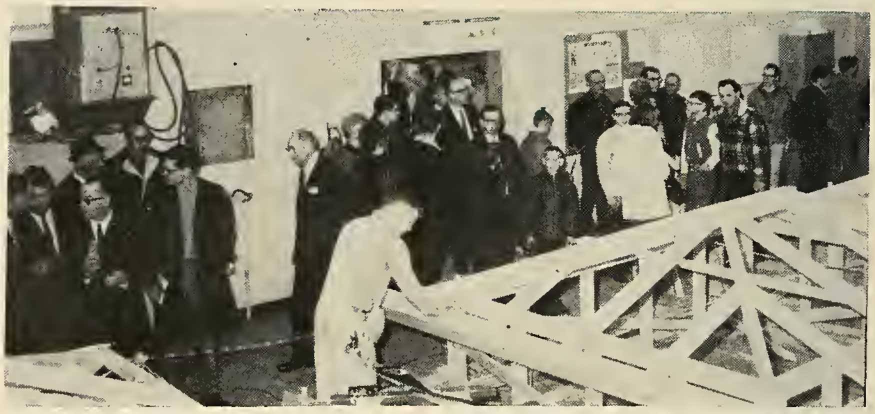
ALBERTA PROVINCIAL CONTEST

The Alberta Provincial Carpenter Apprentice Contest was held in the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, Edmonton, on March 15 and 16, with 11 apprentices participating.

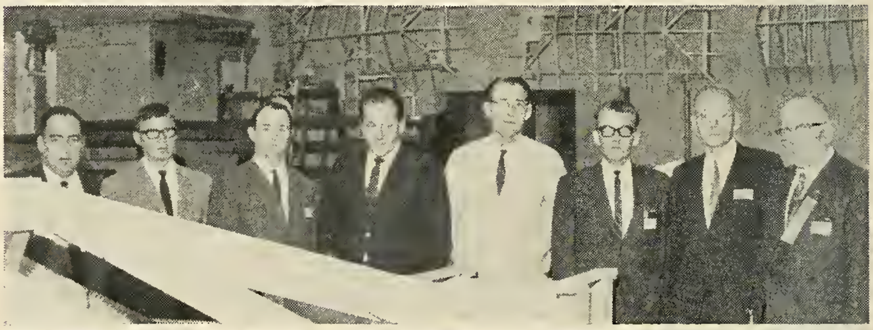
The contest was held in conjunction with the annual "open house" at the Institute to gain greater publicity and it was the most successful to date in that regard. A total of 40,000 people toured the Institute during the two days, and the great majority of the estimated 28,000 who attended on Saturday watched the apprentices doing the manipulative projects.

Rapheal Steinke of L.U. 1325, Edmonton, won first place and Grant Garner of L.U. 1779, Calgary, came second. Each contestant was presented with a plaque mounted with a brass outline of the Province and engraved with his name at an Awards Dinner put on by the Edmonton Construction Association, during the evening of March 16th.

Left to right, above: F. Whittle, contest judge and director of the apprenticeship program for Alberta; P. Christensen, business representative of Local Union 1325, Edmonton, chairman of the contest committee and Rapheal Steinke of Local 1325, Alberta's first place winner.



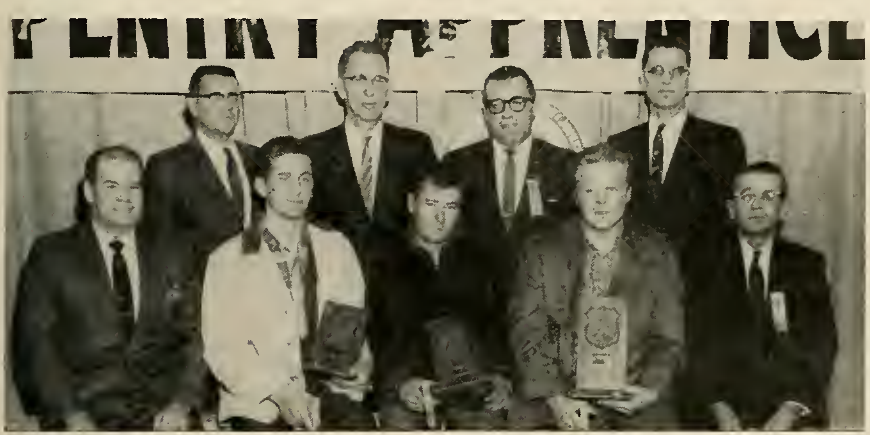
View of a corner of one of two carpentry training shops in the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, where apprentices from northern Alberta receive their school training. The picture was taken during the 1968 Provincial Carpenter Apprentice Contest.



The 1968 Alberta Provincial Carpenter Apprentice Contest Committee, from left to right; P. Christensen, business representative, L.U. 1325, chairman; A. Olson, contractor, Edmonton, secretary; A. Schmidt, L.U. 1779, Calgary; B. Campbell, contractor, Edmonton; O. Fletcher, business representative, Calgary District Council, L.U. 2103; B. Smith, examination technician, apprenticeship board; W. Stanton, general representative; and P. Rudd, general representative.

Contestants in the 1968 Alberta Provincial Carpenter Apprentice Contest. Left to right: G. Garner, L.U. 2103, Calgary, Alberta, 2nd Place Winner; R. Hautzinger, L.U. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, 3rd Place Winner; D. Williard, L.U. 2103, Calgary; B. Zacharuk, L.U. 2326, Drumheller, Alberta; G. Runcie, L.U. 2103, Calgary; W. Schneider, L.U. 1779, Calgary; W. DenHoed, L.U. 846, Lethbridge, Alberta; R. Prentice, L.U. 2410, Red Deer, Alberta; R. Procter, L.U. 1325, Edmonton; B. Balsillie, L.U. 1325, Edmonton.

Detroit Area Locals Holds Third Carpentry Apprentice Contest



Winners and officials of the Detroit Area Carpentry Apprenticeship (left to right) include: front row, John Harrington, Secretary of the Carpenters District Council; Peter Schmidt, third place winner; Paul Belden, second place winner; Robert Lustig, first place winner; and Carl Mews, chairman of the Contest Committee. In the back row are Ernest Landry, secretary of the Detroit Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee; Ray Fair, chairman of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee; Ralph Wood, Contest Committee, Local 982; and Leonard Zimmerman, secretary, State Council.

Winners have been selected in Michigan's third annual Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest staged recently in Cobo Hall, Detroit.

Twenty fourth-year apprentices from the Detroit Apprentice Training School competed for the right to represent the Detroit area in the annual State Carpentry Contest to be held in May.

Finishing at the top of the heap was Robert Lustig. Second was Paul Belden. Both are Local 1433 trainees. Winning third place was Peter Schmidt of Local 982. Fourth, fifth and sixth place winners (which serve as alternates to the first three) are Thomas Zambeck of Local 19; Paul Westergaard of Berkley Local 998, and Leonard Lewandowski of Local 19.

Plaques were awarded to Lustig, Belden, and Schmidt, and trophies were given to the next three runners-up. The contest committee also presented a hard hat and hand saw to each contestant and reimbursed each man for money spent in purchase of new overalls.

Keystone District Councils' Pre-Apprentice Program Active

Thirteen trainees in the Keystone District Councils' Pre-Apprenticeship Program are shown in this "class picture" with their leaders. Pictured in the first row (left to right) are: R. Lepo, W. Meyers, F. Greskey, and S. Marko; second row: Business Representative E. J. Considine, G. Owen, J. Kellmel, R. Johnson, and R. Jones, Instructor Coordinator; back row: S. Breha, T. Sakara, R. Gruenloh, P. Brady and J. Fitzpatrick.

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Local Union 287 Selects Men To Send to State Competition

Carpenter's Local Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa., has held its first Carpenter Apprentice Contest, to select its representative in the Pennsylvania State Carpenter Contest. The winners are shown kneeling before pieces of their workmanship. They are, left to right, George J. Peiffer, second place, and Barry Klinger, first place winner. Standing are: Business Representative Robert H. Getz; contestants John Keefer, Mike Askew; contest judges Joseph Bartush, Lorenzo Anderson, and Leo Cake; contestants J. Warren Heisey and Richard Zimmerman; and Clyde Taylor, instructor for the 3rd and 4th year apprentices.

Contest included both written test and manipulative contest involving the construction of a trestle, a mitre box, fitting of mouldings and complete installation of a door, plus other tasks. Not shown in the photo is 1st and 2nd year apprentice instructor Paul Witmer.

Large Class Advances to Journeyman In Martinez, California, Graduation

A large number of apprentices have been graduated to journeymen recently by Local Union 2046 in Martinez, California. The graduates are: Gene Cantot, Norman De Deaux, Roger Dietsch, Ronald Gilbert, Randall C. Hoover, Robert Kunselman, Gary Lines, Edward Maniford, James Monroe, Kenneth Rutherford, Gilbert Shaffer, James Smalley, Dwight Stoddard, Bruce Walton, Donald Whitaker, and Craig Helrich. Pictured with the graduates are Al Figone, President of the Bay Counties Council (front row, left end), George Machado, Business Agent of Local 2046 (standing to the right of Mr. Figone), and Ed Jordan, President of Local 2046 (right end, front row). Participating in the presentation, but not shown in the photo, were committeemen Jim Harris, Chuck Millar, D. C. Cerri, and Assistant Business Agent Frank Nevis.

NEW PRIME MINISTER

(Continued from page 15)

program soon to come into effect. But he is against any more social legislation without restrictions.

No one seems to have asked him where he stands on taxation or on where he stands on the subject of trade unions.

On both these matters he will have to take a stand soon.

He is now the leader of a party with pronounced upper middle class, corporate and management support.

But he also is the leader of a party with strong anti-union tendencies. Some of its leaders are outspokenly anti-international unions.

His fellow-cabinet minister and leadership aspirant Paul Hellyer used an anti-international union pitch two days before the liberal convention opened, calling on Canadians to break away from the U.S. ties . . . Canadian *unions,* but not companies.

But Trudeau is another case entirely. In 1949 he strongly supported the union in the historic asbestos strike in Quebec. The union was an affiliate of Quebec's CNTU—the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

His strongest supporter in the leadership fight was Jean Marchand, Minister of Manpower in the Pearson cabinet, former CNTU Secretary. Marchand has been fingered as the man who demanded the introduction of an amendment to federal labor legislation which the Canadian Labor Congress and its affiliates are bitterly opposing.

But another of his supporters, Bruce Mackasey, acting Minister of Labor, is supposed to be opposed to the bill.

Where does this leave Trudeau?

Columnist Douglas Fisher, writing in the Toronto Telegram April 4th, asked Trudeau supporters, "What are Trudeau's ideas about labor unions?" and said this question "has invariably produced praise for Paul Hellyer's attack on international unions a few days ago in Toronto."

"But it is not just international unions, it is any labor union which automatically triggers an angry response," according to Doug Fisher. "This is a management party. The Liberal Party is executive suburbia in politics. . . .

"Not only is the Liberal Party in convention anti-union, it is abysmally ignorant of union matters.

This is the party which Pierre Elliott Trudeau heads.

HELP FIGHT CANCER

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

His-and-Hers Fish

FRED

FLORA

We're bound to record two outstanding light-tackle catches, one a 45-lb. catfish on 8-lb. test line by Fred L. Atchley of Rockford, Tennessee, a member of Local 50, Knoxville, the other by Fred's favorite angling partner, his wife Flora, who nailed a 35- lb. spoonbill cat on like-test line, said finny monster netting her first prize in the Sevier County Fish Rodeo. Fred sends in two pics as "proof of claim," and writes:

"These fish were taken below Douglas Dam, situated about 25 miles east of Knoxville, in 50 ft. of water. It took me 45 minutes to land my 45 pounder. With a fish that size you have to let it wear itself out; you just can't horse it. My wife hooked her 35 pounder in the bill and it took a little over 20 minutes to bring it in. We seldom catch a fish that goes over 10 pounds anymore, as the net fishermen take out all the big ones."

One's Not Enough!

Column correspondent Art Sarbacker of Portage, Wisconsin, can justly lay claim to catching one of the greediest fish that ever swam. Art was doing a little piscatorial prospecting for bluegills at a near-home lake when he noted an impressive commotion on the water's surface nearby. He concluded that a large fish caused the disturbance; immediately removed his light tackle; switched to heavier gear and cast near the commotion. Shortly thereafter, his rod's tip section went zooming downward and he subsequently pulled in 28 inches of fish—an 18-inch northern pike, with a 10-inch bass, half protruding from its mouth!

Still Going Strong

"Rounding 73 years of age and still an active hunter and angler is Jim Grimsley, vice president of Carpenters' Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville, Florida." That is the word from John Maxim, Financial Secretary of that Local who sends in a pic to back up his claim. Depicted is Brother Grimsley with deer he downed this past season in the tangled wilds of the Osceola Florida National Forest. It was downed with one, well-placed shot from Grimsley's 12 gauge shotgun. This is but one example of the wonderful hunting and fishing opportunities that prevail in Florida.

JIM GRIMSLEY and FLORIDA DEER

Far From Home

I know the fish grow to Gargantuan size in Texas but if you ever run into Don (Nick) Romero of 802 Fourth Street, Orange, Texas, a member of Local 2007, I'll wager he'll admit that the biggest he's ever taken was nipped far from the Lone Star State. We didn't get the story from Nick, but we heard, via the outdoor grapevine, that the top sea-run finster he's ever taken was a 25-lb King salmon—from the saltchuck out of San Francisco Bay; right, Nick?

Big Moose Rack

If members of Local 606 at Virginia, Minnesota ever wonder how former local member Herbert Ott is making out, I'd say he's doing just fine, especially on the outdoor front. Last we heard, Brother Ott, who is now living in Anchorage, Alaska, and is a member of Local 1281, downed a giant moose with a rack so large and symmetrical that it earned him fifth place in National Boone and Crockett Club standings. (Pic accompanied letter but, unfortunately, was too faint to reproduce.)

New Jersey Cod

Chalk up one monstrous, big-belly cod for Anthony Achenbach of 207 Broad St., Saint Clair, a member of Local 2131 of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He boated a 38-inch specimen that tipped the scales at 41¼ pounds. Scene of the catch was the Atlantic briny off Barnegat Light, New Jersey.

Carp Spearing

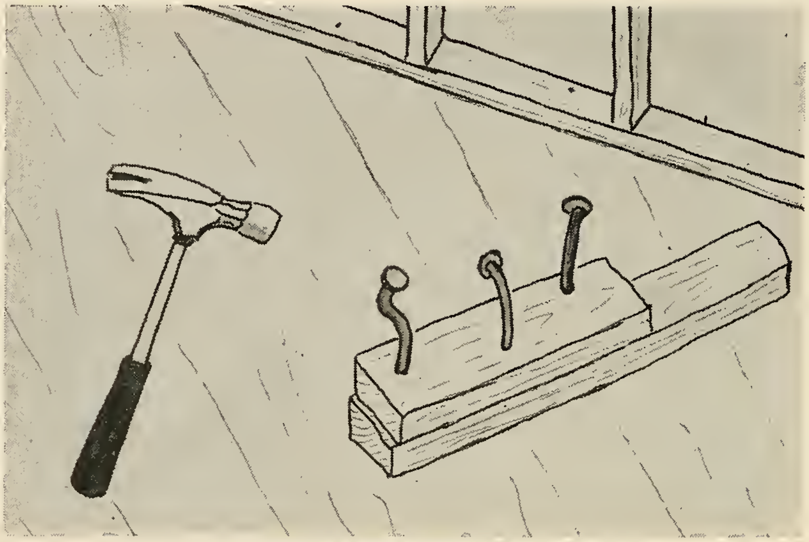
DAVID DIBLE and SON

Early-spring sport for David Dible of Carey, Ohio, a member of Local 822 at Findley, and his sons, is spearing carp in the shallows of the nearby Sandusky River. Here's a pic of Brother Dible and son Dale with a late-March evening's haul.

Scabbard Fish

The mass movement of schools of deep-sea fish are quite unpredictable. Some

TOOL TALK



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time ago trawl fishermen hauled aboard 1½ tons of scabbard fish in a net effort off Newport Beach, California, in 140 fathoms of water. Previous to this, only 30 specimens of this rare fish were reported taken from anywhere.

■ Record Halibut

According to Vancouver, B.C. correspondent Dell Andrews, a new record has been established for halibut in the briny off Vancouver Island, a 241-lb. specimen by Frank Elliott of Port Renfrew. He hooked it on 40-lb. test line and he had to battle it four hours before pumping it boatside for gaffing. It measured six feet, one inch from nose to tail. Top that one.

■ Crayfish Is King

The lowly crayfish rules supreme in Louisiana each spring.

Tons of the tasty crustaceans, also called crawfish, are rounded up from submerged ranches. Families fish the bayous in narrow, flat-bottomed pirogues and boil their catch at impromptu feasts along the highways.

Breaux Bridge, called the Crawfish Capital of the World, celebrates the season with Gallic élan. The colorful town in the heart of southern Louisiana's French-speaking Cajunland annually welcomes thousands of visitors to a three-day Crawfish Festival. In 1968 the miniature Mardi Gras was May 3-5.

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Oh, Excuse Me!

During the Washington rioting, a prim lady passed a liquor store where looters were busy. She saw a little boy standing on the curb, drinking from a half-pint of looted Scotch. She walked up to him and demanded: "Why aren't you in school this time of day?" "Whatssamatter with you, ol' lady?" replied the lad. "I'm only five years old!"

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

No Adulteration!

The man who fancied v-e-r-y dry martinis told the bartender: "Quite dry, old chap; twenty parts gin to one part vermouth." " Yes, sir," replied the bartender, "and shall I twist a bit of lemon peel over it?" "Egad, man!" indignantly replied the customer. "When I want lemonade, I'll ask for it!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Dead Wrong?

The personnel manager of the big furniture factory had died. An elaborate funeral was in progress and the minister had talked at great length about what a fine family man he had been, how sober, how dedicated to his work, what a community worker he had been, how kind to those employes who were beneath his gentle guidance, etc. Finally his widow could stand it no longer. She called to her eight-year-old and said: "Johnny, you just edge up there quietly and see who's in that coffin!"

U R THE "U" IN UNIONISM

Daffynitions

Dandelion—Finest feline in the zoo.

Feline—Sensation, like "How're you feline?"

Stopwatch—Phrase used when arresting people named Watch.

Scabbard—A non-union poet.

Firefly—Baseball ablaze.

Rhubarb—"You'll rhu the day, Barb, that you tell me that one again!"

Toad—A Southern direction, such as: "They walked toad town."

Cheetah—Unfaithful pussycat.

—Mrs. Eugenia Tusler,
Hammond, N.Y.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Faces In The Crowd

She: Gee, it's really crowded in this subway!

He: Stand it for a little while longer and we'll be in the a-go-go den. There it's called "intimacy."

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

No Word for It!

After Sunday Services a wealthy farmer approached the preacher with much enthusiasm. "Reverend, that was a damned good sermon you gave, damned good!"

"I'm glad you liked it, but I wish you wouldn't use those terms in expressing yourself."

"Can't help it, Reverend, I still think it was damned good; in fact, I put a hundred dollar bill in the collection box!"

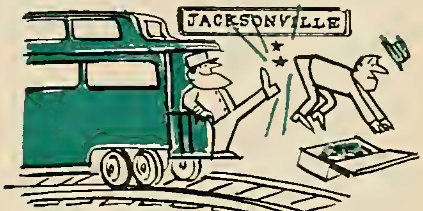
"The hell you did!"

—G. J. Reiter,
Billings, Mont.

UNITED WE STAND

End of The Honeymoon

You can tell the honeymoon is over when he starts to wonder what has happened to the girl he married, and she starts to wonder whatever happened to the man she didn't!



Matter of Relativity

A very tired man boarded the Pullman and tipped the porter heavily. "Be absolutely certain to wake me up for Jacksonville!" When he looked out the window and saw Miami, he raised cain with the porter, who took it all calmly. He finally stopped cussing and left. A bystander said to the porter: "He seemed pretty upset!" "Him?" replied the porter. "He wasn't really upset. You should have heard the fellow I made get off in Jacksonville!"

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

Quite A Bite

During the period of income tax payments we just went through, we were reminded that, after the government takes enough to balance the budget, we are all faced with budgeting the balance.

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady named Sue
Who washed her blonde locks in cold brew.
Her husband's mistrust
Turned into disgust
As he said: "Isn't one head enough on you?'

—Katheryn McGaughey,
Wheatridge, Colo.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Job Corps Training, Kansas City

FUTURE CARPENTERS, now Job Corps enrollees, discuss their future trade with the men who selected them for additional training and Office of Economic Opportunity officials. Nine Corpsmen from three Job Corps Civilian Conservation centers were interviewed and accepted for eight weeks training in Kansas City under the Manpower Development and Training Act and 18 weeks on-the-job training with a contractor. Discussing the selection are from left, seated, Keith Hanna, director of Apprenticeship training, Kansas City Builders Association, Corpsman James L. Harkless, Jr., Kimberly, W. Va., Floyd Price, Carpenter Apprenticeship Training Coordinator; standiog—Charles E. Cates, OEO Regional Labor Liaison Officer, Corpsman Lee R. Spears, Clio, South Carolina; Don Thomason, OEO Regional Director. Price is former business representative of the St. Joseph, Mo., Carpenter's local. Cates is a long-time member of Carpenter's Local No. 61 in Kansas City, Mo.

55th Anniversary

FRED H. BAKER of Local 642, Richmond, California, celebrated his 55th wedding anniversary on March 24, 1968. Brother Baker was born October 11, 1879, joined the United Brotherhood on June 17, 1904 in Local 332, St. Louis, Missouri. He transferred his membership to Local 642 in 1941 and has remained with this local since that date.

As a charter member of Local 338, he joined the Brotherhood for $1.00! Wages were then $4.60 per week, but he was later a foreman and received $5.00 per week.

He retired ten years ago and lives with his wife, Evelyn, in Lafayette, California.

The picture, below, taken in front of his home, shows Fred and Evelyn Baker and Marvin H. Martin, financial secretary-treasurer of Local 642.

60 Years of Service

At a recent meeting of Local 2317, Bremerton, Washington, honoring old and new members, William J. Feinen, 90-year-old retiree from Puget Sound Naval Shipyard was presented with a 60-year membership pin. Brother Feinen joined the United Brotherhood in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1905. He worked in many places throughout the United States, before coming to the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. He had worked for the government on a dam construction job at Fort Peck, and on the Post Office Building in Butte, Montana. He worked at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard for nine years before retiring 18 years ago.

Other honors which have been awarded to Brother Feinen in the past were a citation for 40 years in the Scottish Rite and for 50 years as a member in the Masonic Order's Blue Lodge Chapter in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The murder of Dr. Martin Luther King is an American tragedy. He was killed while aiding striking members of an AFL-CIO union in their struggle for human dignity. That is how Dr. King spent his entire life—at the side of the most oppressed in this nation. He died in that struggle and all who cherish human dignity mourn his passing.

George Meany,
President, AFL-CIO

1918
ANNIVERSARY
1968
LOCAL UNION 1987

Pins representing 850 years of membership were presented to Carpenters Local 1987 veterans at the 50th anniversary dinner of the Local held at the Three Flags Restaurant on Saturday, February 3. Pin recipients in first row, seated, from left are: Joseph Ledig, Walter Kolkmeier, Elmer Kolkmeier, Joe Koester, Victor Klotz, Frank Huning, Martin Horstmeier, John Haake, Jesse East, Robert Droste, Ray Droste, John Brueshaber, Joseph Boerding, Elmer Bekebrede and Albert Banze.

Second row, standing, from left: honorees Wilfred Richardson, Vincent Eilers, Marion Reed, Lawrence Platte, Milton Sylvester, Marvin Sutter, Vernon Kuhlmann, Lawrence Shelton, Ernest Schowengerdt, Otto Schneider and Raphael Salfen.

Third row, standing, from left: Carpenters District Council officers Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus Erwin Meinert, CDC Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, Ass't Executive Secretary-Treasurer Carl Reiter, CDC Business Representatives Michael Heilich, Ed Thien and Leonard Terbrock; Local 1987 officers, President Fred Redell, Vice Chairman Ray Wehmeyer, Financial Secretary Garrett Thornhill, Recording Secretary Joseph Podhorsky, Trustees Wilbert Brune and William Phillips, Conductor Anthony Nacke and CDC Delegate and program Master of Ceremonies Jerry Stark.

Not present for the occasion were honorees William Berthold, John Kuester, Fred Muegge and Local 1987 Treasurer and CDC Delegate John Thornhill.

St. Louis Labor Tribune photo

Missouri Local Celebrates 50th Anniversary

A large turnout of members and guests of Carpenters Local 1987 of St. Charles, Mo., recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of the local's founding.

The local is an affiliate of the St. Louis Carpenters District Council. The birthday party was held at the Three Flags Restaurant on Highway 70, on February 3.

Most of the members of the 700-man local, their wives or girl friends attended. The occasion's importance was stressed by the presence of top officers of the Carpenters District Council, three of their business representatives and their wives and local dignitaries. Among the union officials were Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, Ass't Executive-Secretary Carl Reiter, Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus Erwin C. Meinert, and Business Representatives Ed Thien, Mike Heilich, and Leonard Terbrock, who represents Local 1987 in its day-to-day business.

Jerry Stark, the Local's delegate to the CDC, served as master of ceremonies, pinch hitting for the Local's President,

(Continued on page 37)

Special Recognition at Carpenters Local 1987 birthday celebration was given to Mrs. Mabel Zumwalt, fourth from left, widow of the local's last charter member, Headlee Zumwalt, who died last year. With Mrs. Zumwalt, from left standing (their wives are sitting in front of them) are Local 1987 President Fred Redell and Mrs. Redell, CDC Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus Erwin C. Meinert and Mrs. Meinert, CDC Ass't Executive Secretary-Treasurer Carl Reiter and Mrs. Reiter; (Mrs. Zumwalt), CDC Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst and Mrs. Langhorst, and Local 1987 CDC Delegate Jerry Stark (who was master of ceremonies) and Mrs. Stark.

St. Louis Labor Tribune photo

Home Study Course

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 25

1. The framing square is considered a measuring tool. (Unit I, Page 62 and 73)

2. The apprentice tool kit is divided into primary and secondary tools. The framing square is considered a primary tool. (Unit I, Page 61)

3. The framing square consists of a 2" width and 24" length member called the blade (or body) and a narrower tongue which is 1½" wide and 16" long. Both lengths are measured from the point where the tongue and blade meet (at a 90° angle) called the heel. (Unit I, Page 75 and Fig. 7)

4. The face is the side viewed when the blade of the square is held in the left hand and tongue points to the right. The face of the square has the manufacturer's name and square type stamped near the heel. (Unit I, Page 75 and Fig. 7)

5. The outside scale on the face (tongue and blade) of the square is the sixteenths scale and the inside scale is eights. (Unit I, Figure 7)

6. The outside scale on the back of the square (tongue and blade) is the twelfth scale. The inside scale carries the only scale which is not paired and shows the thirty-second scale on the blade and the tenth scale on the tongue. The hundredths scale appears at the heel of the square. (Unit I, Page 75)

7. The least scale, eighths, means the inch is divided into eight equal parts and each subdivision represents ⅛ inch. The tenth scale = 10 equal parts, the twelfth scale = 12 equal parts, etc. The system of measurement that uses the inch as the basic unit is called the English system. It is further classified into architectural measurement where the inch is subdivided into fractions and engineer's (or surveyor's) measurement where the subdivisions of the foot are given in tenths and hundredths. (Unit I, Pages 73 and 75)

8. A measurement cannot be correctly determined without noting the number of subdivisions in the inch, i.e., 5 units on: the twelfth scale is 5/12, the tenth scale is 5/10, the eighth scale is 5/8, etc. A common error in measurement using the framing square can be avoided by noting the scale. (Framing Square-Back and Unit I, Page 75)

9. The twelfth scale divides the inch into twelve equal parts and allows its use as a 1/12 size scale drawing. (Unit I, Page 75)

10. 9'-7 ⅝". (Framing Square-Back)
11. 11'-0 ⅞". (Framing Square-Back)
12. 14'-9 ¼". (Framing Square-Back)
13. 16'-10 ⅜". (Framing Square-Back)
14. 19'-6". (Framing Square-Back)
15. 15'-11 ⅜". (Framing Square-Back)

16. The unit rise per foot of run must be indicated. A pair of stair gauges will allow the repetition of the hypotenuse the number of times indicated by the run, i.e., if 4 and 12 indicate the unit rise and run with a total run of 14', it would require that the rafter be stepped off 14 times to obtain the desired length. (Framing Square-Back and Unit I, Pages 75, 79 and 82)

17. The framing square applies the rules of right triangles in obtaining solutions. Many of the scales relating to roof framing were derived from right triangle computation. In formal mathematics it is called the rule of Pythagoras or the Pythagorean Theorem—after the Greek Philosopher who is credited with the discovery of this mystical significance of numbers. It is sometimes called the hypotenuse rule. The hypotenuse, also the rafter length, is the length of the line which connects the ends of the two lines which form the right angle. (Unit I, Page 75 and 79)

18. The brace table. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76)

19. The brace table allows the carpenter a method of finding a brace length (hypotenuse) by direct reading. The selected values which appear on the brace are read directly. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76)

20. The brace length is 30 feet. This answer is noted directly beneath the 3¼" mark on the twelfth scale. The unit is not stated and can be chosen by the student as meaning feet, inches, etc. The only requirement is that in any problem the units must be the same for the three numbers in the group. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 75)

21. The brace length is 84.85". Note that the decimal value must be converted to a fraction. (Framing Square-Back)

22. The decimal can be converted to a fraction by computation or by direct measurement using the hundredths scale and a pair of dividers. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76)

23. The brace table can be used to find a brace length which is a multiple of any of the numbers shown on the brace table. To find the brace length choose the number directly below the 5¼" mark on the twelfth scale, i.e., 57×⅓=19". The brace length desired is 80.61×⅓=26.87". Convert the decimal to the fraction 14/16" by direct measure using dividers or by computation. The measured distance for the brace is 26⅞". (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76)

24. 14 is a multiple of 42 which appears directly below the 10¼" mark on the twelfth scale, i.e., 42×⅓=14". Brace length equals 59.40×⅓. The brace length is 19 13/16". The measurement is an approximate value since measurement can be determined to the least subdivision of the scale being used. (Framing Square and Unit I, Pages 73 and 76)

25. 12'-6"=114". This amount is a multiple of 57" which appears under the 5¼" mark on twelfth scale, i.e., 57×2=114" and the brace length equals 80.61×2. Convert 161.22" to feet, inches and fractional parts by computation and/or direct measure. The brace length is 13'-5¼". (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76)

26. 75 is a multiple of 60, i.e., 60×1.25=75. The brace length equals 84.85×1.25. The brace length converted to feet, inches and fractional parts is 8'-10 1/16". The brace table allows the use of a multiplier that is a decimal, fraction, whole number or any acceptable combination. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76)

27. The angular cuts for placing the brace on any triangle with equal legs will be 45°. Hold the square with the number 12 on the tongue and the number 12 on the blade and mark the angle cut. A 45° angle can be marked by pairing numbers on the tongue and blade, i.e., 5 & 5, 10 & 10, 16 & 16, etc. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 81)

28. Use the numbers 12 on the blade and 9 on the tongue. Mark the brace on the blade length on one end and the tongue length on the other. 12 & 9 are multiples of 24 & 18 respectively and must be used since the tongue length does not extend to 18". (Framing Square-Back)

29. Locate 18 on the blade and 7 6/12 on the tongue. Mark the brace on the blade length on the end and on the tongue length on the other end. (Framing Square-Back)

30. The length of a brace can be determined by: 1. Finding the leg length directly from the brace table, 2. Finding a multiple of the leg length from the brace table, 3. Using the twelfth scale as a 1/12 size and measuring the hypotenuse directly, 4. Find a multiple of the leg length and measure the hypotenuse directly; then determine the brace length by computation. The angular cuts on the brace are obtained by marking the angular cuts along the blade and the tongue. Use the leg length directly or as multiples. (Framing Square and Unit I, Pages 73, 75 and 76)

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"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

Mrs. Nicholas Cordil receives the Bent Nail Award in memory of her late husband. Left to right: Marshall Wooten, business representative of LSW Local 2288, Los Angeles (of which Cordil was president); Homer Sullivan, LSW Council newly-elected president; Dean Weddle, recording secretary of Carpenters Local 1507; Mrs. Cordil; Gordon McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters; Judy Cordil Valentine, daughter; Mike Cordil, son; and Joe Hazard, secretary-treasurer of the California State LSW Council.

BENT NAIL AWARD—El Monte Carpenters Union Local 1507's Annual "Bent Nail Award," one of the most cherished labor awards in the State of California, was presented to Mrs. Pauline Cordil at the February convention of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, in San Francisco. It was Local 1507's first posthumous award in the six-year history of the Bent Nail and was given to honor her husband, Nicholas Cordil, a union leader who died last October of a heart attack.

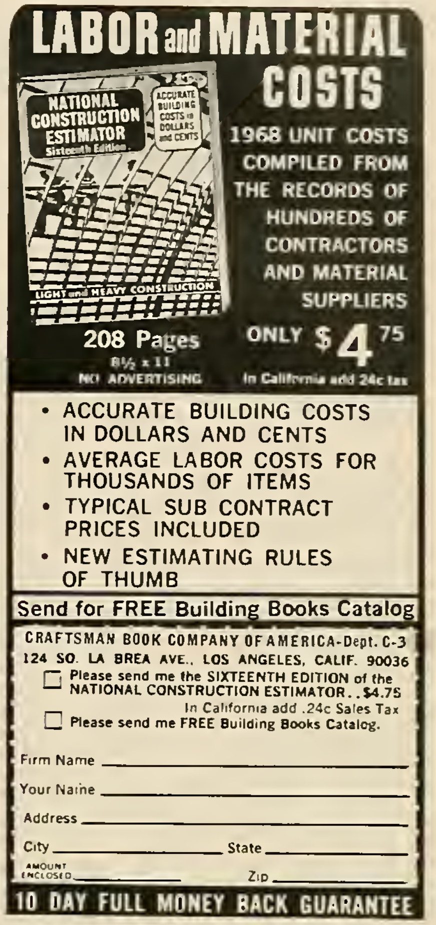
The Bent Nail Award was conceived by Local 1507 in 1963 with the thought in mind of encouraging good fellowship and to give recognition to those in the Carpenters Union who, throughout the years, have made sizeable contributions to organized labor and to their fellow man. It is the first award of its type in the history of the Brotherhood and is Local 1507's way of saying "Thank you!" and honoring the deeds of those receiving the award.

"It is our belief the award stimulates ability and generates leadership," said Dean G. Weddle, recording secretary of Local 1507. The Local's Public Relations and Political Education Committee, comprised of William Bennett, Richard Parker, John Ward and Dean Weddle, unanimously agreed, after receiving numerous nominations from Carpenters locals and District Councils up and down the State, to present its Sixth Annual Bent Nail Award, posthumously, to Brother Nicholas G. Cordil.

Nick was born in Los Banos, California, on October 3, 1912, and grew up in the Los Angeles area. He was a member of the Carpenters Union for 31 years, joining Local 2788, which later became 2288, of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, UBC & J of A.

Nick started in the business working in lumber yards around Los Angeles. As the Mill Representative for over 25 years

(Continued on page 37)



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Vitols, Michael

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Moeller, John E.
Raatz, Walter
Ruck, Peter

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Colston, C. C.
Hitch, Samuel H.

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Schmidt, B. G.
Smith, C. L.

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MISSOURI LOCAL

(Continued from page 33)

Fred Redell who, although recuperating from a major operation, determinedly attended.

A brief speech making program followed the dinner, together with the presentation of 25 to 48 year membership pins to some 30 members of whom 26 attended. Together, they represent more than 850 years of membership in the local.

The program's main speaker was Langhorst. After extending the congratulations of his fellow officers and himself and that of the Council, Langhorst observed that while he learned from experience that the shorter a speech was the better it was received, this once-in-a-lifetime occasion prompted him to linger a bit longer because "without the past, there is no present and certainly no future. I sincerely believe that the future holds great promise for our highly skilled members whose craft dates from the dawn of civilization.

CDC Assistant Executive Secretary Reiter told the audience that there is a greater need now than ever before for active, dedicated union members because of the vast problems and challenges which face organized labor. "We have to meet those challenges at the ballot box," he said. "If we don't elect our friends to Congress, the state legislature which makes our laws, as well as a President and Governor who administer them, you can be sure that our foes will again press for the phony 'right-to-work' scheme at national and state levels. That law outlaws the union shop and makes the open shop mandatory. Today 19 states have that union-restricting law. They only need 26 to seek a constitutional amendment, plus a compliant Congress which will make it a permanent part of our organic law."

Master of Ceremonies Stark read a letter from D. Richard Adams, Business Manager Emeritus who retired last year after 34 distinguished years of service as a Business Representative and Business Manager. Adams extended his fraternal greetings and good wishes and regretted his inability to attend. Recalling that during his years in the Council he had addressed many such occasions, Adams suggested that one minute of silent prayer be observed for the many departed Brothers of Local 1897 who helped to make it the fine Local it is today.

WE CONGRATULATE

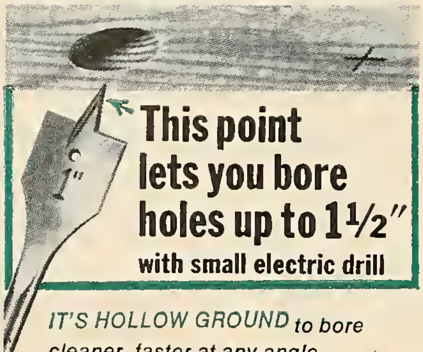
(Continued from page 35)

for the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, he helped to organize and negotiate contracts for all the Mill locals affiliated with the Council. He was often called upon to do what appeared to be the impossible, and, one way or another, he always got the job done.

Mrs. Cordil, her daughter, Judy Cordil Valentine, and son, Mike, were present to receive the posthumous award of the Bent Nail for Brother Nick Cordil who, at the time of his death was, in addition to being Mill Representative for the District Council, president of his own Local, 2288.

Carpenters Local 1507 is proud to have had the honor of paying tribute to Brother Nick, whose memory will long be treasured.

Past recipients of the Bent Nail Award have been: 1963—C. R. Bartalini, Local 36, Oakland; 1964—William Chisnall, Local 2144, Los Angeles; 1965—Mario Sarracco, Local 1622, Hayward; 1966—William Sidell, Local 721, Los Angeles; 1967—Armon Henderson, Local 1296, San Diego.



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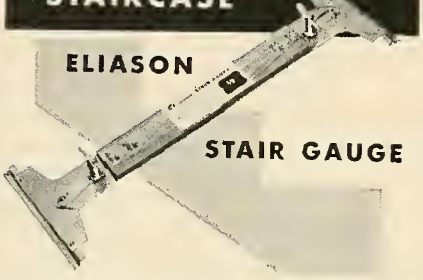

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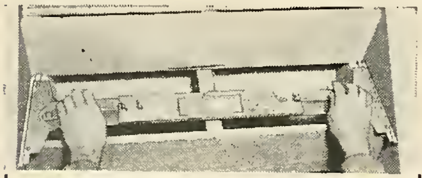

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LAKELAND NEWS

Armenia J. Vallee of Local Union 337, Detroit, Mich., arrived at the Home March 27, 1968.

Miron Eugene Jardine of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., arrived at the Home March 29, 1968.

Andrew Tomshaw of Local Union 119, Newark, N. J., passed away March 1, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John W. Bennett of Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., passed away March 2, 1968, and was buried in Home Cemetery.

Clarence Lester Swope of Local Union 1433, Detroit, Mich., passed away March 4, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Frederick Schoop of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., passed away March 8, 1968, at Lakeland General Hospital. Burial was at Northport, N. Y.

John H. Smith of Local Union 177, Springfield, Mass., passed away March 17, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Thomas L. Packs of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., passed away March 20, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

William H. Roff of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., withdrew from the Home March 20, 1968.

Walter H. Johnson of Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill., withdrew from the Home March 22, 1968.

Members visiting the Home during March 1968

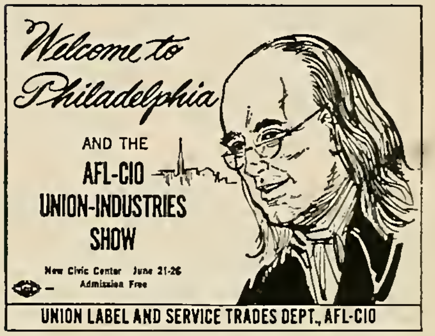
Peter Kuperchihski, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Philip Schlaegel, L.U. 616, Tanesville, Ohio
E. A. Clack, L.U. 94, Saunderstown, R. I.
Sam Bennett, L.U. 2250, Neptune, N. J.
Charles Ernst, L.U. 556, Meachulle, Pa.
Steven Taleck, Sr., L.U. 1391, Racine, Wis.
Gregory Taleck, L.U. 1391, Racine, Wis.
John Nethery, L.U. 1664, Bloomington, Ind.
Herbert Swenson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Carl Carlson, L.U. 1307, Niles, Ill.
Clifford Gulbranson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Norman Kellam, L.U. 2372, Callicoon, N. Y.
Eric Nelson, L.U. 1865, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph Huhey, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Robert Johnson, L.U. 465, Collingdale, Pa.
Joseph Soldono, L.U. 125, Utica, N. Y.
Sam Kronish, L.U. 608, New York City
Emil Basler, L.U. 1535, Highland, Ill.
Leslie Good, L.U. 337, Royal Oak, Mich.
George Erickson, L.U. 298, Jackson Hts., L. I., N. Y.
John Norrgard, L.U. 366, Salem, N.Y.
Charles Wright, L.U. 186, Steubenville, Ohio
Servin Bradland, L.U. 135, Toms River, N. J.
John Ankenbrand, L.U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Harry Snyder, L.U. 297, Fulton, Mich.
Chris Magnuson, L.U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
Clyde Brant, L.U. 268, Sharon, Pa.
Paul Richardson, L.U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
Carl Nelson, L.U. 67, Hanson, Mass.
Richard Miller, L.U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.
Robert Orr, L.U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.
Albert Middlecamp, L.U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
James Dunsworth, L.U. 942, Ft. Scott, Kans.
O. H. Shockley, L.U. 1876, Salisbury, Md.
D. N. Fowler, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Carl Lilbrick, L.U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
E. T. Stadig, L.U. 33, Ellenton, Fla.
Melfin Stadig, L.U. 3073, Eliot, Maine
Carl Gustapen, L.U. 51, Boston, Mass.
Ivar Swanson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Eric Erickson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Gust Hallberg, L.U. 461, Libertyville, Ill.
Linder Nelson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
George Pieschel, L.U. 849, Manitowoc, Wis.
John Galik, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio
William F. Lenbarr, L.U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
Walter Brittle, L.U. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
B. M. Remaley, L.U. 333, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sam Matthews, L.U. 1397, N. Y., now living Delray Beach, Fla.
Duncan Wilkey, L.U. 76, Newport, R. I.
J. E. Sheppard, L.U. 1509, Miami, Fla.
W P. Conary, L.U. 1394, Stuart, Fla.
Walter Koch, LU. 94, Providence, R. I.
Atwill Posey, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Rufus Kryder, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Albert Densmore, L.U. 998, Berkley, Mich.
Emil Olson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Harry Anderson, L.U. 457, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph Sprinkle, L.U. 2875, Charlotte, N. C.
Roy Davis, L.U. 955, Appleton, Wis.
Theodore Vallacchi, L.U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J.
Andy Gump, L.U. 1456, N. Y.
A. D. Hamilton, L.U. 225, Marietta, Ga.
Elmer Horn, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
J. F. Cross, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
Alvey Huffman, L.U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Joseph Lijauskas, L.U. 1005, Washington, Conn.
W. L. Worley, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
James Brown, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
James C. Ballard, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
X. Z. Gray, L.U. 811, Brookville, Pa.
Paul Templeton, L.U. 3184, Monticello, Ind.
Wilbur Putt, L.U. 3154, Monticello, Ind.
Alfred Warnke, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
Carl Anderson, L.U. 105, Lyndhurst, Ohio
Turner Anderson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Francis Johnson, L.U. 746, Norwalk, Conn.
John West, L.U. 404, Mentor, Ohio
T. L. Wales, L.U. 985, Gary, Ind.
E. E. Wales, L.U. 985, Gary, Ind.
Odel Gatlin, L.U. 109, Florence, Ala.
Alfred Poscal, L.U. 1654, Midland, Mich.

LAKELAND NEWS, Cont'd

Edwin Larson, L.U. 820, Nekoosa, Wis.
Joseph Daoust, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
Erick Peterson, L.U. 62, Oak Lawn, Ill.
Augustus Turner, L.U. 683, Burlington, Vt.
Vernon Duvall, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Frank Wood, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
Joseph Neisch, L.U. 1456, Belle Mead, N. J.
John A. Reeker, L.U. 1947, Hollywood, Fla.
Fred T. Bergman, L.U. 781, Princeton, N. J.
Brenford Williams, L.U. 472, Ashland, Ky.
R. R. Darby, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
James E. Hopper, L.U. 412, Sayville, N. Y.
John Fleck, L.U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herman McClellan, L.U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Robert Schultt, L.U. 1307, Glenview, Ill.
Charles Cany, L.U. 1209, Irvington, N. J.
Alfred Harrison, L.U. 1305, Somerset, Mass.
W. H. Rawding, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Brown, L.U. 1128, Plainfield, Ill.
H. Anderson, L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
Robert Borland, L.U. 982, Detroit, Mich.
Edmund Leppo, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Howard Smith, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
James Paratore, L.U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
Wally Gunderson, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Don Shaw, L.U. 374, Buffalo, N. Y.
Earl Landes, L.U. 839, Lombard, Ill.
Hans Hansen, L.U. 26, Bradenton, Fla.
Joseph Boultinghouse, L.U. 1976, Los Angeles, Calif.
M. C. Reid, L.U. 2042, California, now living Springfield, Mo.
Sherman Moore, L.U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Kryselka, L.U. 51, Boston, Mass.
Algot Carlman, L.U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Berger, L.U. 644, Ill.
Earl McLaughlin, L.U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Canada
Frank Niessen, L.U. 729, Liberty, N. Y.
Louis Anderson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
George Nybern, L.U. 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.
Walter Crow, L.U. 2163, Delray Beach, Fla.
Charles Cook, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Herman Grathaus, L.U. 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
August Peterka, L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio
Merritt W. Cook, L.U. 337, Royal Oak, Mich.
Leo K. Shobe, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
William Frederickson, L.U. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.
Claus Asplund, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Berry, L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 27
Chicago Technical College ... 13
Craftsman Book Company ... 35
Eliason Stair Gauge 38
Estwing Manufacturing 28
Foley Manufacturing 39
Hydrolevel 27
Irwin Auger Bit 38
Lee, H. D. 35
Locksmithing Institute 37
Lufkin Rule Co. 17
Riechers 30
Stanley Works ..... Back Cover
True Temper 15
Vibram Sales Co. 34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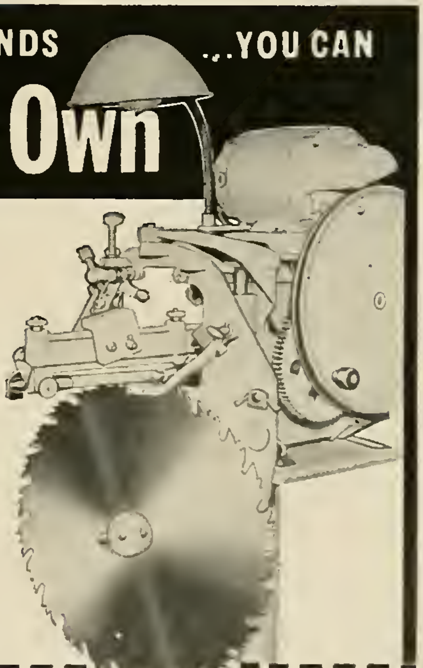

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Freedom is Cheap at Any Tax 'Price'

Anyone who reads the newspapers even casually is aware of the fact that this nation is in the middle of a financial crisis. Outgo is running far ahead of income, and no nation can indefinitely endure under such circumstances.

An increase in income taxes seems inevitable. Most of the talk is about a 10 percent surtax. This means that an additional ten percent will be tacked on to present income taxes. In other words, the man who pays $500 in income tax under the present plan would pay an additional ten percent, or $550 in all.

While no one particularly relishes paying taxes, few will object to an additional tax burden when the future of the nation is at stake.

It is my firm conviction that being an American is worth any sacrifice that must be made (and by American, I mean a citizen of the United States or Canada.)

The freedom of thought, the unlimited opportunities for those who seek to take advantage of them, the concern for the underprivileged, the freedom to speak and travel without hindrance, are all blessings unknown in many parts of the world. If it costs money to maintain these things, they are cheap at any price.

However, before a surtax is placed on all people —particularly those who only have a paycheck to depend on—something should be done to extract some tax revenue from the many wealthy people who now pay little or no income tax because they have their funds invested in tax-exempt securities and other forms of non-taxable assets.

Recently, Congressman Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin revealed some startling statistics in this regard. In a newsletter, he said:

> **"In 1962, three taxpayers with incomes in excess of $5 million annually escaped paying one cent of income tax, as did three taxpayers with incomes between $2 and $5 million; five taxpayers with incomes between $1 and $2 million; and 16 taxpayers with incomes between $500,000 and $1 million. In all, 30 taxpayers with incomes exceeding $500,000 escaped the income tax in 1962. Another 28 paid less than ten percent in tax.**
>
> **"In 1965, 35 taxpayers with incomes exceeding $500,000 escaped tax. And all told, in 1965, 5,381 taxpayers with incomes of over $20,000 paid no tax."**

It seems logical to me that all these people who derive such vast benefits from our society should contribute something in this time of crisis. I see no reason why all income untaxed at the present time should not be subject to a tax of at least 20 percent at this critical juncture of our history.

What is really needed is a reform of the entire income tax structure to make it impossible for those who make hundreds of thousands of dollars per year from non-taxable sources to escape making any contribution at all to the general welfare.

A ten percent surtax on present taxes would not cost them anything, because ten percent of nothing is still nothing.

I cannot see why a man making $7,000 or $8,000 a year should be expected to pay an additional 10 percent, while the man making a half-million from sources other than salary can get by without paying anything.

The crisis is here, and we must meet it one way or another. As far as I am concerned, common sense dictates that those who are reaping great rewards from our society without paying anything in return should be required to make a reasonable contribution first.

I hope the present Congress has enough gumption to follow this procedure.

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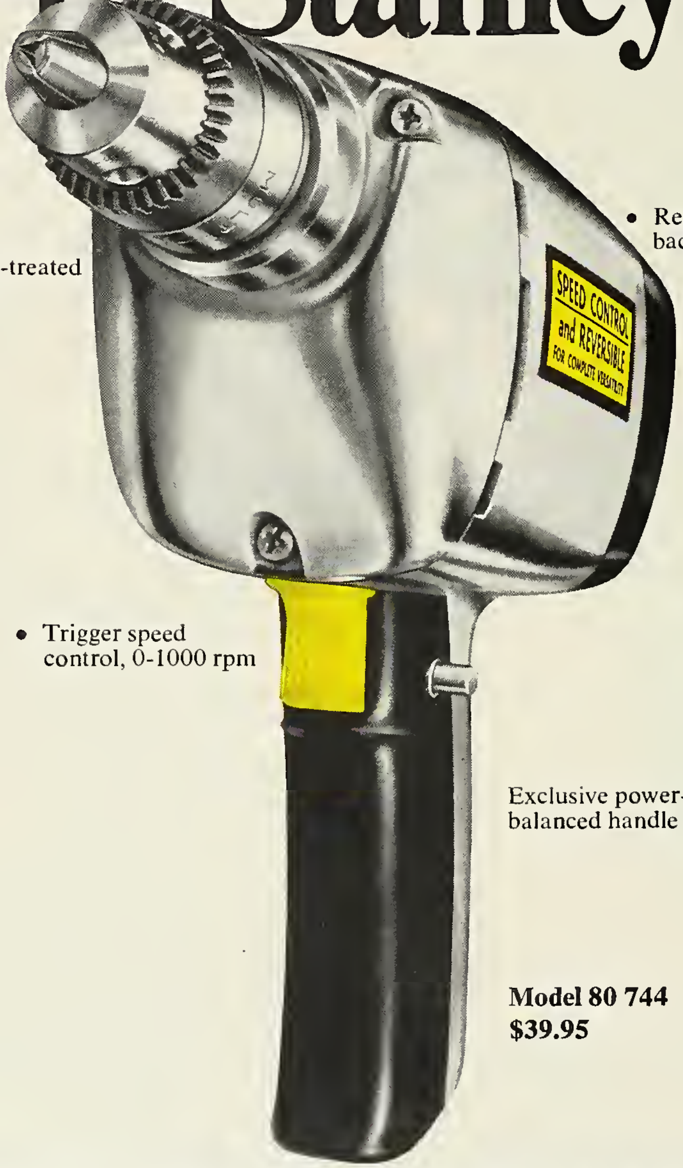

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Brotherhood's Job Corps Training Program Launched 2
Charles Johnson, Jr., Presented First Patriot Award 4
3rd Industrial Conference Held in Philadelphia 9
The Growing Problem of Noise Control 10
Design for a Picnic Shelter 26

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 6
Canadian Report 15
Editorials 17
News of Our Industrial Locals 18
Local Union News 21
Plane Gossip 23
What's New? 24
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit 11 25
What's New in Apprenticeship and Training 27
Outdoor Meanderings . . . . Fred Goetz 32
Service to the Brotherhood 34
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion . M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E. Washington, D. C. 20018 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20c in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Framed by the towering trunks of majestic trees and the timeless rocks of the lakeside, these happy vacationers are basking in one of the great pleasures our nation can afford—clear water, warm sunshine and the quiet and beauty of nature.

The preservation of great works of nature and of sites of historic significance in America's network of national parks is predicated on the belief that a reasonable proportion of the country's native landscape and of sites connected with events that have helped shape the national destiny should be held for the benefit and use of all the people of all generations as part of their national heritage.

There are 258 of these national parks and monuments administered by the Department of Interior.

The first national park, the Yellowstone, was established by Congress in 1872 "as a pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." It had long been a land of mystery, known to only a few Indians, hunters and trappers, and the explorers of the 1870 expedition who first considered claiming the land for private exploitation. They were moved by the plea of one of their number to give up all ideas of private gain and work to the end that it be made a national park. So the idea of a national park system was conceived and with it a new concept of land use that has since spread to all continents.

Brotherhood's Job Corps Training Program Launched in Washington Ceremonies

The Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America has opened its own war on poverty, which could result in more than 800 deprived youngsters becoming apprentices in the carpenters' trade in the next year.

Some 840 unemployed and disadvantaged are being recruited for 14 Job Corps Centers which are being set up with the Carpenters as the prime contractor.

Those youngsters who complete their 52 weeks with the Job Corps have an opportunity to qualify for entrance into the Brotherhood's regular apprenticeship program.

Three of the Job Corps centers are being launched immediately. They are Five-Mile Center in California, Camp Timber Lake in Oregon and Anthony in Virginia.

Fifteen instructors and three coordinators for the three camps attended special ceremonies at the Carpenters' headquarters in Washington, D. C., where top government officials and union President Maurice A. Hutcheson set the tone of what is expected to be a solid program.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman called the program, which includes 10 Forest Service camps and four urban camps, "progressive . . . forward-looking . . . exciting . . ."

"The Department of Agriculture," he said, "is thrilled to join the Carpenters Union in this type of pioneering. Thousands of youngsters, Negro and white, need the opportunity to develop their skills in the fine tradition of this organization."

Hutcheson, too, cited the need for skilled manpower for rebuilding the cities, overhauling our transportation systems, expanding schools and health facilities.

"The programs we are initiating today can and will make a significant contribution to the growing needs of our economy," Hutcheson declared. "They will afford youngsters an opportunity to prepare themselves for entrance into an old and honorable trade. For those with the will and desire, avenues will be open for participation in the exciting growth and development which faces the nation in the years ahead."

Senator Jennings Randolph (D., W.Va.) said the program is "knitting together the forces of progress which

Participants in the Carpenters' Job Corps launching ceremony included, left to right, Job Corps Director W. P. Kelly; Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO's anti-poverty coordinator; Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, and President of the Brotherhood, M. A. Hutcheson.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman

Job Corps Director William F. Kelly

U.S. Senator Jennings Randolph, W.Va.

Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff

Cong. Harold T. Johnson, 2nd Dist., Calif.

A view of the training leaders and guests attending opening ceremonies of the Job Corps Training Program in the General Headquarters auditorium in Washington, D. C.

encompasses organized labor in a very real sense."

William P. Kelly, director of the Job Corps, said that the program ties in the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Job Corps "to prove what we can do in this society."

Brotherhood Technical Director Leo Gable, left, with Job Corps Program Coordinator Jack Harshaw.

"A lot of people have given up on America," he said. "The Carpenters have not given up."

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, who directs Brotherhood apprenticeship and training activities, expressed the hope that the program will be an incentive to other organizations to assist the Job Corps in its work.

The eleven additional centers will get underway soon. Each center will have 60 students. The five instructors and one coordinator for each camp will be journeymen carpenters. Among the instructors in the three initial camps are a number of Negroes.

One-half of the 26-week Job Corps' course will be spent in general class instruction and 26 weeks in practical application of knowledge gains. The Forest Service centers will concentrate on erecting recreation facilities in national forests and parks.

Assisting in the program is Julius Rothman, AFL-CIO coordinator with OEO. He told the audience that this is the second major undertaking by a union and others are in the planning stage. Already in high gear is the Jacobs Creek program of the Operating Engineers at Crystal, Tennessee, which has completed the training of sixty engineers and now are working with the second group of seventy. ■

General President M. A. Hutcheson and First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan with four young men currently undergoing Job Corps training.

Teaching Applicants

In the April issue of the CARPENTER we announced that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had entered into a contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Forest Service to train Job Corpsmen in 14 selected Centers.

Since that time we have had many inquiries from Brotherhood members interested the applying for teaching positions in the program.

We have now staffed the Timberlake, Five-Mile and Anthony Centers and plan to staff and implement the remaining 11 centers during July, August and September.

The remaining centers are as follows: Cispus, Washington; Clearfield, Utah; Mountainair, New Mexico; New Waverly, Texas; Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Golconda, Illinois; Atterbury, Indiana; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Flatwoods, Virginia; Schenck, North Carolina and Kilmer, New Jersey.

If there are any Brotherhood members interested in applying for the teaching positions in the remaining centers, they should make application through Mr. Leo Gable, Technical Director, Apprenticeship and Training Department, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

Those applying should submit a resume of their educational preparation, trade experience as a journeyman and foreman, teaching of apprenticeship classes, working with youth groups, etc., and designate the Center for which they are submitting their application.

When the other Centers are to be staffed and implemented all who have applied for the particular Center will be advised as to when and where interviews will be held.

Charles Johnson, Jr., Board Member for the First District was paid a signal honor on April 26, when the Congressional Medal of Honor Society presented him with the first "Patriots Award" of that organization.

Some 1700 dignitaries and guests jammed the grand ballroom of the Americana Hotel for the occasion. Dinner guests included leaders from labor, industry, the academic world, and veterans organizations.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Society is made up of the winners of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award for valor above and beyond the call of duty. There are only 257 living members. Many of the medals were awarded posthumously, because the recipients died in action while performing their outstanding acts of bravery. Less than 4,000 medals have been awarded in the history of the Medal, which goes back to the Civil War.

Medal of Honor winners from World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam conflict were all on hand for the occasion.

The purpose of the Medal of Honor Society is to maintain contact among the various Medal of Honor recipients.

As the result of the dinner, the Society raised over $30,000, which will be used to render financial assistance to Medal of Honor winners or their survivors who may encounter financial difficulties.

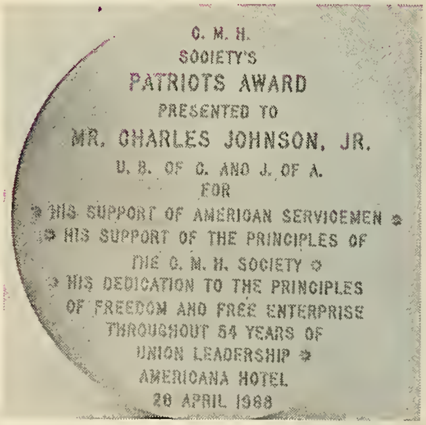
As a means of showing appreciation for citizens who have made outstanding contributions to the servicemen of the nation and to the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, the Society inaugurated the *Patriots Award.*

This is the first year the award has been given, and Board Member Johnson was selected for the honor because of his consistent support of the principles of American Freedom and his assistance to the Congressional Medal of Honor Society.

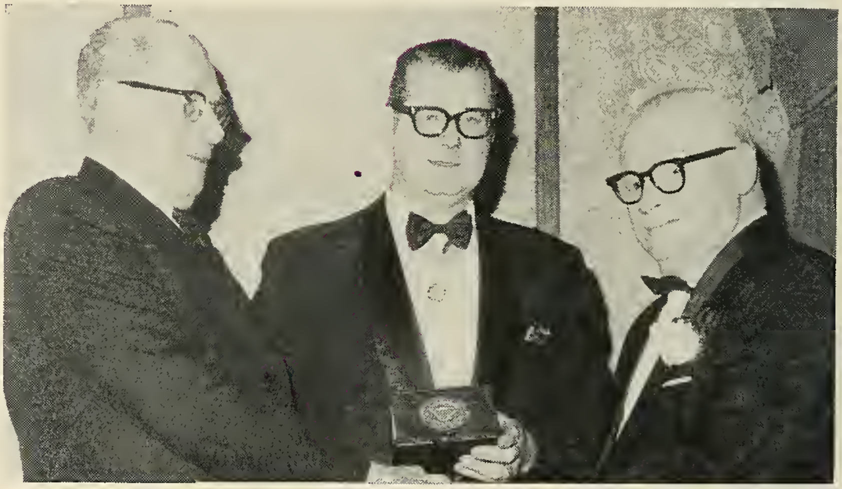
The award is a gold medallion, with the insignia of the Society on one side and the following inscription on the obverse side:

Charles Johnson, Jr. Presented First Patriots Award

..for outstanding contributions to the servicemen of the nation and to the Congressional Medal of Honor Society.



C. M. H.
SOCIETY'S
PATRIOTS AWARD
PRESENTED TO
MR. CHARLES JOHNSON, JR.
U. B. OF C. AND J. OF A.
FOR
HIS SUPPORT OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN
HIS SUPPORT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF
THE C. M. H. SOCIETY
HIS DEDICATION TO THE PRINCIPLES
OF FREEDOM AND FREE ENTERPRISE
THROUGHOUT 54 YEARS OF
UNION LEADERSHIP
AMERICANA HOTEL
26 APRIL 1968



General President M. A. Hutcheson, left, congratulates the honoree, as Thomas J. Kelly, president of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society, presents the award.

"C.M.H. Society's PATRIOTS AWARD, presented to Mr. Charles Johnson, Jr., U. B. of C. and J. of A., for—his support of American Servicemen—his support of the principles of the C.M.H. Society—his dedication to the principles of freedom and free enterprise throughout 54 years of union leadership—Americana Hotel, 26 April 1968."

Over the years, Brother Johnson has rendered much support not only to the Congressional Medal of Honor Society but to all causes dedicated to the preservation of freedom in the United States.

Early last year, when the Beatniks and Draft Card Burners were making a great to-do in New York, Brother Johnson helped to organize a "Support our Boys in Vietnam" Parade.

Some 70,000 trade unionists, at least 5,000 carpenters, paraded down Fifth Avenue with some 10 Congressional Medal of Honor holders in the vanguard. The parade took some seven hours to pass the reviewing stands. It was a resounding answer to the Beatniks, and Brother Johnson was one of the key figures in its promotion and success.

The New York District Council, which Brother Johnson heads, earlier prepared and printed a small roster of Congressional Medal of Honor winners. For the first time in history, the Congressional Medal of Honor Society had a directory containing the names and addresses of its members.

It was for such co-operation and service that the Medal of Honor Society selected Brother Johnson to be the recipient of its first Patriots Award.

At the Award Dinner, color guards from all five services, the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard presented the colors in a thrilling ceremony. Every heart in the vast gathering must have beat faster at the spectacle.

A large contingent of Medal of Honor winners from all parts of the nation was on hand to help pay tribute to the contributions of Brother Johnson. Telegrams and

(Continued on page 36)

Lt. Stephen R. Gregg; Sgt. John W. Meagher; Charles Johnson, Jr.; and Pvt. Hector Cafferatta.

With Brother Johnson below are Army Specialist Lawrence Joel, America's only living negro Medal of Honor recipient; Sgt. Nicholas Oresko and Capt. Bobbie Brown.

From left, below: Richard Nolan, Operating Engineers; Society President Kelly; Johnson; and Thomas Maguire, International Union of Operating Engineers.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

THE HIGH COST OF MONEY— The Federal Board's third boost in its discount rate—the interest rate that the nation's central banks charge commercial banks—in five months, has brought sharp warning from AFL-CIO's chief economist, Nathaniel Goldfinger.

This highest interest rate in the history of this country, notes Goldfinger, will have an immediate effect on homebuilding, "stalling the drive for more and better housing and affecting such related industries as commercial construction, lumber and building materials, and could create a sharp recession."

The federal discount rate was raised from 5 to 5.5 percent, and the rate that banks charge their best, risk-free borrowers is usually 1 percent above the discount rate. Most businesses pay higher rates and individuals pay still higher interest charges.

THE INEXPERIENCE OF YOUTH— Despite prospects for a booming economy, President Johnson is concerned about the gloomy job picture in sight for the nation's minority youth and ghetto residents. The President, appealing to Congress to pass his $2.1 billion manpower program, reported that one out of four non-white teenagers was unemployed in 1967, almost 2.5 times the proportion of white teenagers. He also noted in his Manpower message that the gap was worsening.

The inexperience and lack of job training which thwart most youthful job-hunters is often compounded, according to the President, by discrimination, limited education, language barriers, and poor pay incentives.

LOOPHOLES LIMIT COLLEGE LOANS— Labor has urged Congress to lift the "dollar barrier" that keeps many qualified young men and women out of college. The AFL-CIO has specifically asked the Senate subcommittee on education to remove present restrictions of some state laws which require both the lender and borrower to be in the same state, thus barring the AFL-CIO Federal Credit Union and other union groups to enter in the student loan program.

AFL-CIO has also urged Congress to allow direct government loans, and pointed out the unwillingness of private institutions to make government-guaranteed loans at the allowable rate of interest.

The Federation also welcomed the proposed expansion of student aid programs included in proposed Administration bills, but expressed dismay at pending budget cuts for construction of college buildings.

SUPPORT NEEDED FOR SAFETY BILL— The AFL-CIO has joined a newly-formed "public interest" coalition, the Joint Committee on Occupational Safety and Health, to assist in passage of the Administration's Safety and Health Bill. The legislation, described as "too important to remain part of the unfinished business of America," is strongly opposed by a massive employer campaign heavily backed by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Congressional aides report that only a "handful of letters supporting the bill" have reached Capitol Hill. The proposed law would greatly aid on-the-job health and would help slow the mounting toll of occupational deaths.

LEAVE IT TO COPE— A St. Louis real estate manager, and not a union member, has left half of his estate of less than $4,000 to labor's Committee on Political Education. The award to COPE came recently, more than two years after the death of Herman Goltz. Accepting the $1,650 bequest on behalf of St. Louis COPE were President O. A. Ehrhardt and Secretary-Treasurer J.W. Brown of the St. Louis AFL-CIO.

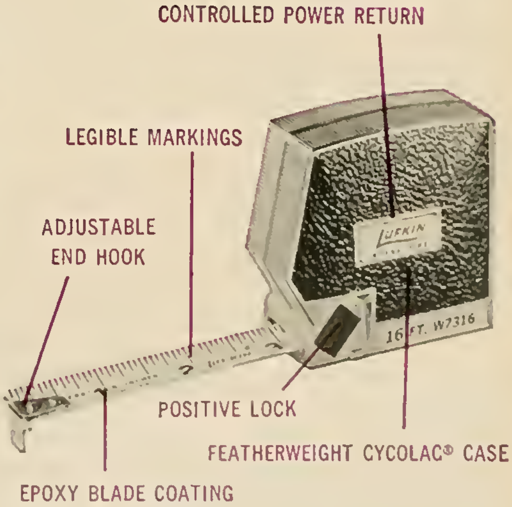
The bequest is a first for COPE, and comes from a man no one knew, but who knew the lasting importance of labor's political action program.

When does a tape rule get too heavy?

ALMOST ALWAYS!

Unless it's a 16-foot Lufkin LOKmatic® power tape. And here's why: It weighs less than most 12-foot tapes because it has a case of Cycolac*, the modern, lightweight material so strong and tough it's used in telephones, gun stocks and other items that take abuse and come back for more. Besides, you get all these features: Positive lock that holds blade secure to transfer or compare measurements. Push-button nameplate that controls speed of blade return to eliminate whiplash and reduce end hook damage. Adjustable end hook for accurate inside or outside measuring. Jet-black markings on snow-white background. Protective blade coating of seamless, transparent epoxy. Check the complete line of Lufkin tapes and rules, at your hardware or building supply dealer today.

*Cycolac is a Registered Trade Mark of Borg-Warner Corporation


CONTROLLED POWER RETURN
LEGIBLE MARKINGS
ADJUSTABLE END HOOK
LUFKIN
16 FT. W7316
POSITIVE LOCK
FEATHERWEIGHT CYCOLAC® CASE
EPOXY BLADE COATING

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A DIVISION OF COOPER INDUSTRIES, INC.

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE
1968

BUTTON! BUTTON!

WHO'S GOT A CLIC BUTTON?

We are now starting our 1968 campaign for contributions to our political action fund, Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC).

It is scarcely necessary to point out this is a crucial election year. The election will decide whether this nation continues to move forward, or draw back.

If the new Congress is controlled by friends of labor, the nation will continue to move forward. If the reactionaries gain control, interest rates will continue to climb and all construction will suffer a serious cut-back.

The prosperity of our members will be greatly affected by the kind of Congress that is elected in November. Therefore, it is essential that we be in a position to help our friends and defeat our enemies.

The response to our 1967 CLIC Campaign was only fair. The members of many Local Unions did not participate at all. Consequently, it is important that this year's campaign do much better in view of the importance of November's election. Your cooperation in promoting CLIC contributions can be of a great help.

If we are to keep the nation moving forward and to prevent new anti-union legislation, we must help to re-elect our friends in Congress. Our enemies have ample financing from anti-union forces. Our friends must depend on the help we can give them.

We urge you to do all you can to get the members of your Local Union to support CLIC.

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

THIRD REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE HELD

■ Pursuant to the instructions of the 30th General Convention, the third Regional Industrial Conference was held on April 16th and 17th at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This Conference known as the Eastern Regional Industrial Conference covered the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia and the District of Columbia and was attended by 131 participants.

The purpose of the Conference was to give the delegates an opportunity to discuss, first hand, the problems faced by the Industrial Membership of the area. This Conference also gave us an opportunity to pin-point and understand our problems and to discuss possible programs to cope with these problems.

The Chairman of the Conference was Second General Vice President William Sidell who was assisted by Director of Research D. D. Danielson, Director of Organization, J. Lew Rhodes and General Representative John S. Rogers.

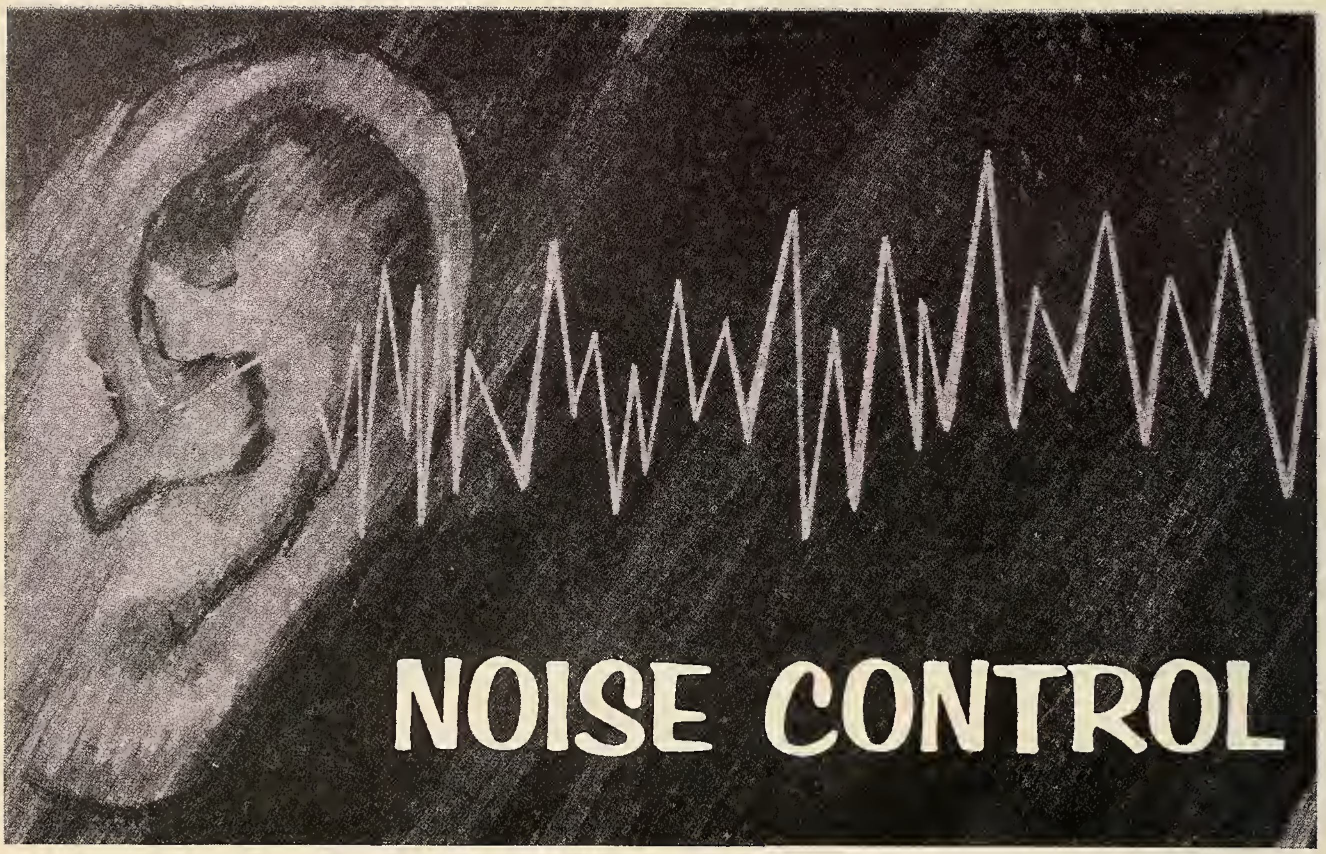
For this Conference the Research Department compiled an analysis of the Industrial Agreements of the Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood in this area.

This compilation was broken down into all the various industries within the Wood Products Industry, and was given to all the participants so that they could make comparisons, as well as know the provisions of the agreements in like industries in other localities within the region. They were also given statistical information showing the status of the Wood Products Industry today and its possible trends. This information clearly showed the strong correlation between a high degree of organization and effective collective bargaining, and good wage rates and working conditions.

To bring about a higher degree of organization and effective collective bargaining, J. Lew Rhodes and J. S. Rogers gave the participants helpful material and discussed with them the need for, the preparation for, and the techniques of effective organizing and effective collective bargaining. Also discussed at the Conference was the use of our Union Label as an effective collective bargaining tool, and some of the procedures being considered to make its use more effective.

This Conference carried out the intention of the mandate of the 30th General Convention and we trust that the participants will begin working among themselves to bring about standardized and uniform agreements in like industries, in like economic areas within their region. ■

On the platform, from left: Director of Organization J. Lew Rhodes, General Representative John S. Rogers, Second General Vice President William Sidell, Director of Research D. D. Danielson, and Claude Meares, Assistant to the Research Director.



NOISE CONTROL

sound experts want to hear pins drop

BY JANE BRUNDRED

A Carpenter installing drywall partition applies acoustical sealant to metal studs for floors and ceilings. Later a sealant bead will be applied between studs and ceilings and floors as well as at the tops and bottoms of drywall partition systems to further reduce noise.

■ The ear and air shattering racket around us is now dubbed "noise pollution" by city planners, and it is being attacked in the streets, on the job and within the home. There is nothing new about noise. What is new is the rising rebellion against it and the widespread concern with its control.

This unpleasant background music to modern life has been classed by the World Health Organization among the worst hazards in city living. Noise pollution, like air pollution, can cause physical damage to the human body, but it goes further in that it can have a detrimental effect on the human mind and consequent behavior. Psychiatrists have found that persistent noise can impair the ability to think and can produce mental symptoms ranging from mild irritation to those of serious psychosis. It is not unlikely that this is a contributing factor to increasing crime, rioting and other urban woes.

Some communities are fighting back with legislation by enacting noise control codes and legally enforcing their performance. By measures such as muffling the diesels, curbing delivery hours, limiting permissible noise levels from manufacturing and industry, relocating airports or their approaches, and requiring performance standards from vast energy systems, these codes have resulted in audible improvement. However, it is obvious that no ordinance can effectively constrain the clangor of traffic, the anvil chorus of construction work, or the thunder of multiplying sonic boom.

Retreating from the noisy hubbub of city and job, modern man opens the door of his house or apartment to a further onslaught of sound—and his wife has been living with it all day. Furnaces, air-conditioners, plumbing, dishwashers, garbage disposals, washing machines, vacuum cleaners and all the other power appliances common to most households give ease to living, but contribute to the din around us. The sounds of the kitchen, the baby, the children, the television may be tolerated if they are our own, but as we live in increasingly closer proximity to other people, their noise has become an unwelcome intrusion. Voices, scraping furniture, and even snoring radiating through common walls bring an avalanche of complaint down on apartment and motel owners.

It is not surprising that mounting objection to all this unwanted sound has developed noise control into a growing environmental science with application in many fields. With the marked trend toward more quiet living, builders are among those with a stake in providing for noise abatement in our surroundings.

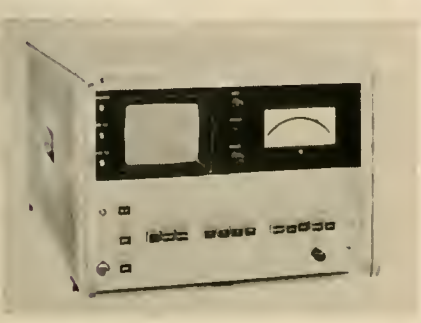
In building, the control of noise is now called "sound conditioning." This term recognizes the fact that some noise is inevitable, and even desirable when opposed to utter silence. Its purpose is the lessening rather than the total elimination of noise that was implied by the no-longer-used word "sound-proofing."

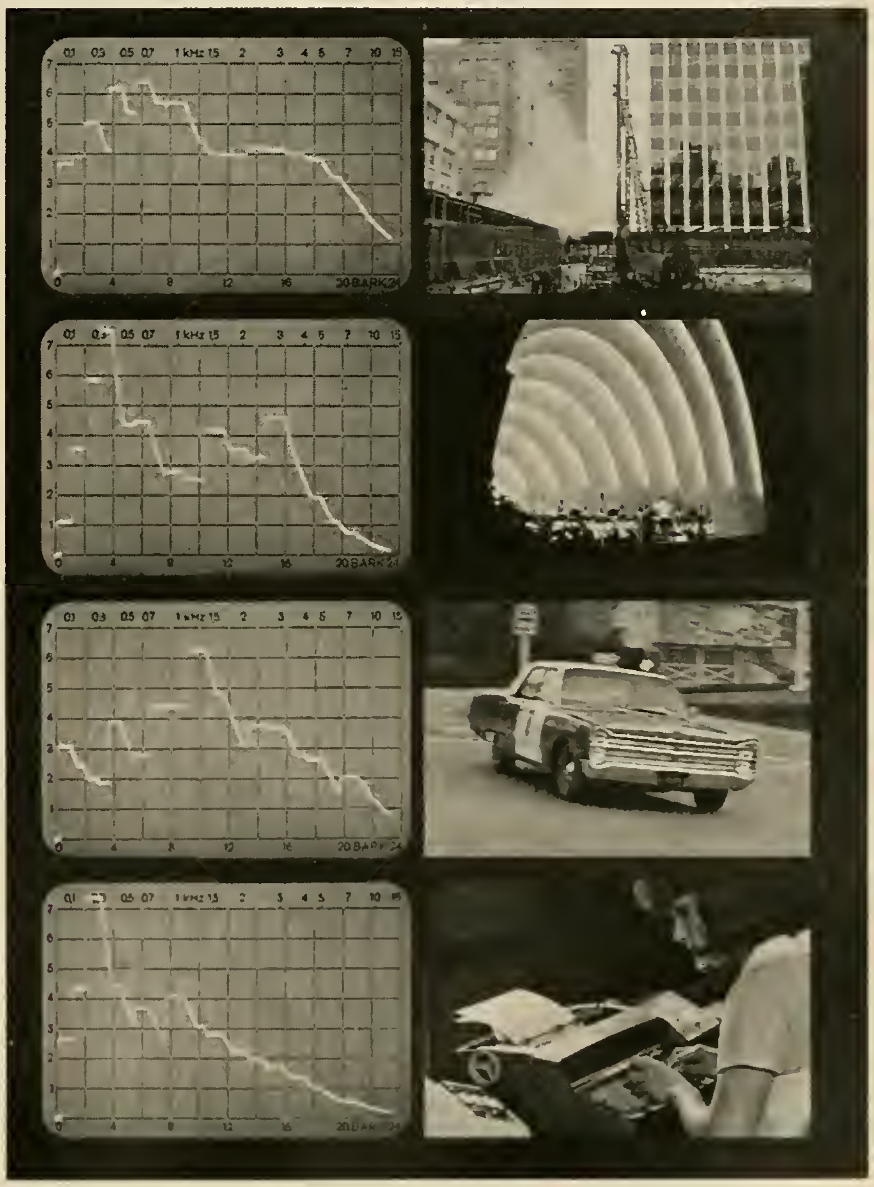
Sound conditioning is designed to reduce the level of noise carried in two ways, through the air and through some materials. A radio or backfiring truck releases sound directly into the air. Such airborne sound can go straight to the ears, or it can be reflected and bounce around annoyingly, or it can hit a surface on which it sets up vibrations which transmit the sound. On the other hand, a hammer striking a wall or a slammed door create noise by impact, which the building itself can telegraph far from its source. Sound conditioning must furnish protection against both airborne and structure-borne noise.

If your ear could draw pictures of sound, this is what they would look like:

The "traces" shown at right are registered on a new instrument called the Loudness Analyzer (pictured below), manufactured by Hewlett-Packard for sound research. In sequence, you see the sounds traced by a construction job, a symphony orchestra in a band shell, a siren on a speeding police car, and an office typewriter. By studying the peaks and the lows shown on the Loudness Analyzer, acoustic research workers can spot the most blatant elements of a sound situation and suggest ways to reduce the offenders.

Since the ear hears sounds at the same or closely adjacent frequencies in an "either/or" fashion—that is, with the louder masking the lesser elements—the loudness analyzer allows for this effect. The instrument can measure, with proper weighting, diffuse sounds from all around a machine or a room, or the frontal noise of a single impact. Four ranges of sensitivity permit the recording of intensity from 1 to 400 sones—the range from a quiet room to noises loud enough to damage the ear.



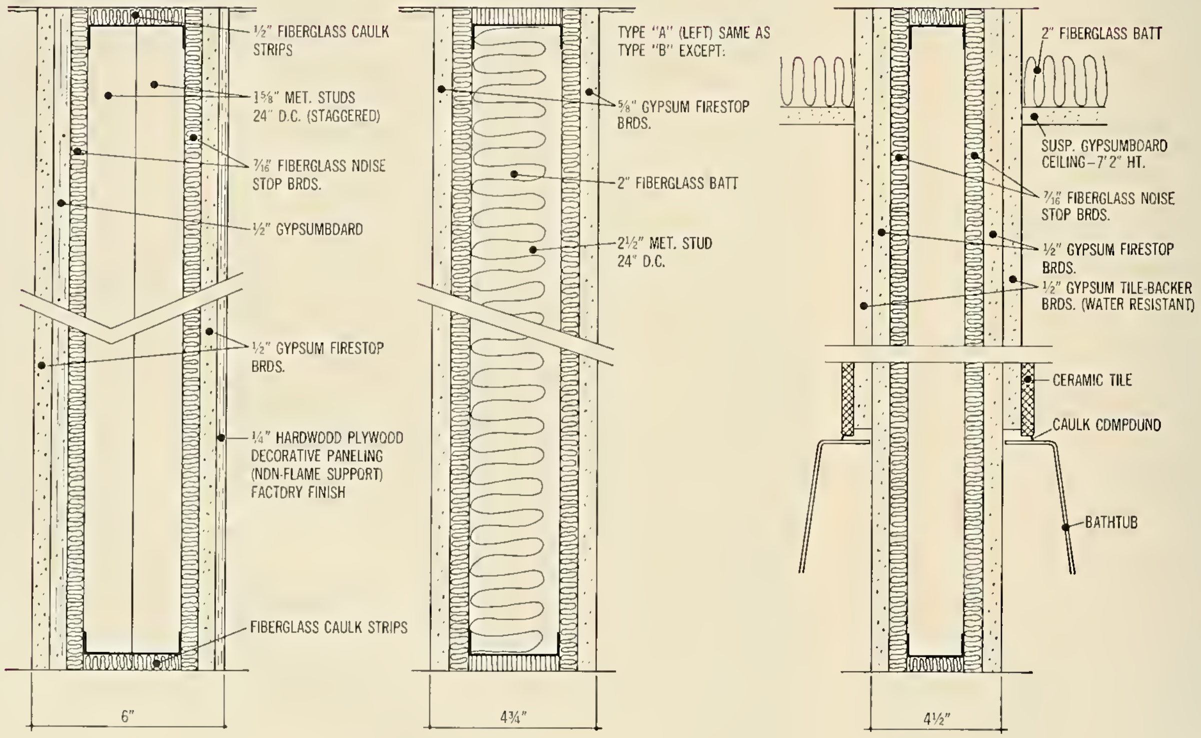


Good sound conditioning should be planned before construction begins. While still on the drawing board, buildings can be zoned into areas in which quiet takes priority, such as bedrooms or studies, and those where there is a normal high expectancy of noise, as in kitchens, laundries and family rooms. Once the varying noise control requirements are noted, architects and builders can select and specify appropriate construction. Advice and acoustical information on building materials as well as on their separate and combined use in different systems is available from sound consultants, manufacturers and the acoustical-construction services offered by researchers in the field.

Even as sound can be metered and its relative loudness analyzed with complicated scientific instruments, the noise-resistant properties of building partitions can be evaluated in the laboratory. The accepted criteria for determining the

LEFT: This unusual hardwood feature wall of cherry plywood inlaid with real walnut attracts both the eye and ear. Behind surface decor are noise-control layers of "Firestop" gypsumboard and fiberglass acoustical material, plus offset and insulated electrical outlets and even insulating "gaskets" at the top and bottom of each wall. Improved ideas in basic materials were developed by Georgia-Pacific Corp. in cooperation with architects Schwarz & Van Hoefen for unusually noise-free Mansion House Center, new high-rise apartment complex just being completed in St. Louis, Mo.

BELOW: Three cross sections of drywall installations for the Mansion House Center, showing sound-conditioning elements.


½" FIBERGLASS CAULK STRIPS
1⅝" MET. STUDS 24" O.C. (STAGGERED)
7/16" FIBERGLASS NOISE STOP BRDS.
½" GYPSUMBOARD
½" GYPSUM FIRESTOP BRDS.
¼" HARDWOOD PLYWOOD DECORATIVE PANELING (NON-FLAME SUPPORT) FACTORY FINISH
FIBERGLASS CAULK STRIPS
6"
TYPE "A" (LEFT) SAME AS TYPE "B" EXCEPT:
⅝" GYPSUM FIRESTOP BRDS.
2" FIBERGLASS BATT
2½" MET. STUD 24" O.C.
4¾"
2" FIBERGLASS BATT
SUSP. GYPSUMBOARD CEILING—7'2" HT.
7/16" FIBERGLASS NOISE STOP BRDS.
½" GYPSUM FIRESTOP BRDS.
½" GYPSUM TILE-BACKER BRDS. (WATER RESISTANT)
CERAMIC TILE
CAULK COMPOUND
BATHTUB
4½"

TYPE "B"
SOUND RATE—STC 59+
FIRE RATE—ONE HOUR
BETWEEN UNLIKE OCCUPANCIES
(APTS. & PUBLIC AREAS, ETC.)

TYPE "A"
SOUND RATE—STC 50-55
FIRE RATE—ONE HOUR
BETWEEN LIKE
OCCUPANCIES

TYPE "G"
SOUND RATE—STC 50
FIRE RATE—ONE HOUR
BATHROOM PARTY WALL

acoustical performance of walls as barriers to sound is their assigned rating by Sound Transmission Class, a laboratory technique derived from European and International Acoustical Standards. The methods of testing for STC is based on the number of decibels of sound and its frequency of cycles per second detected through walls. Ceiling and floor systems can also be measured and rated in their ability to absorb noise and prevent its transmission.

STC ratings for conventional types of wall construction have been issued by the Federal Housing Authority. Most achieve ratings between 30 and 50 on the scale adopted by acoustical engineers. The higher the rating, the quieter the room. Normal speech can be understood easily through walls with an STC rating of 25, whereas loud speech is audible though not intelligible through STC 35 walls. Loud speech cannot be heard at all through partitions which rate STC 50. Thus a good rating stands somewhere around 45, and 55 is considered exceptional.

These are some of the ways to achieve better STC ratings for walls:

- Staggered studs, alternating on opposite sides of wood plate floor and ceiling, "baffling" the sounds.
- Acoustical sealants, which are non-drying and non-hardening. Airborne sound will travel through any small crack or opening, reducing the performance of partition systems. Tests show that the designed STC of partition systems can be approached only when an acoustical sealant is applied at ceiling and floor joints, window mullions and at openings of electrical boxes.
- Insulating battens in wall cavities.
- Staggered electrical outlets, insulation wrapped.
- Insulating gaskets.

Other ways of cutting noise transmission are these:

- Solid core doors
- Acoustical ceilings
- Sound traps on furnaces
- Absorptive finishes
- Mounting heavy equipment on sound isolating pads
- Improved plumbing
- In decorating, carpeting, furniture and absorptive finishes cut down noise reverberations.

How To Control Noise Described In Brochure

A new 24-page brochure on noise control has been released by Insulation Board Institute. It is offered to builders, architects, dealers, drywall contractors and craftsmen concerned with technically-correct sound-conditioning.

The brochure describes a wide range of noise controlling partition assemblies which have been tested by an independent laboratory. Included is a new one-hour, fire-rated assembly offered for the first time by IBI.

The role of acoustical ceilings—both tile and of the suspended type—are fully presented in the new brochure with emphasis on proper installation methods. In addition, the literature gives scores of tips on noise control beyond partitions and acoustical ceilings.

This is the Fourth Edition of the IBI brochure "Noise Control with Insulation Board, for Homes, Apartments, Motels, and Offices." With this edition, IBI has now distributed over 100,000 copies, indicating the keen interest by the building industry in noise control. Write Robert A. LaCosse, Technical Director, Insulation Board Institute, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60602 for a free copy.

Noise can travel through walls improperly joined to floor or ceiling, through poorly fitted windows, through unfinished construction behind plumbing fixtures, through gaps around doors and thresholds that are not snug-up, via back-to-back electrical outlets and plumbing, through holes cut into insulated walls, and via countless other routes which are often the result of careless workmanship. Carefully designed sound conditioning can be sabotaged by poor execution of construction detail. The most effective control of noise is, quite literally, built-in.

The entire spectrum of problems associated with noise abatement, including those surrounding sound-conditioning of the structures in which we live and work, is the subject of a major conference scheduled this month by the U. S. Public Health Service.

Two groups within the Health Service's Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control have contracted with the American Speech and Hearing Association to conduct the first National Conference on Noise as a Public Health Hazard in Washington, D. C., meeting June 13-14. The groups involved, in addition to the American Speech and Hearing Association, are the National Center for Chronic Disease Control and the National Center for Urban and Industrial Health, both agencies of PHS.

Purpose of the conference is to review all aspects of noise as a health peril, identify needs in research to better meet the problems created by noise in our society, and prepare recommendations to which the Public Health Service can respond in accordance with its mission.

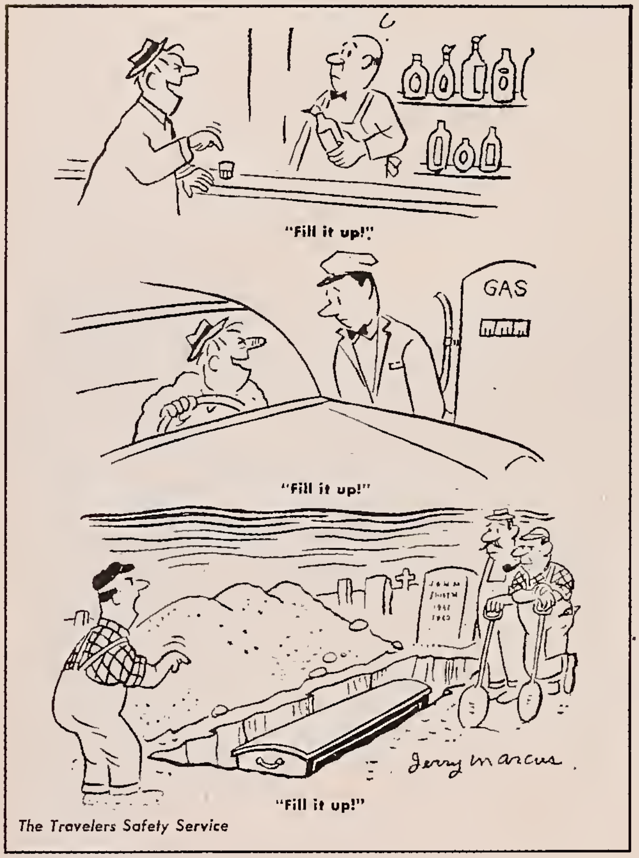
According to Dr. George Urban, Jr., at the National Center for Chronic Disease Control, "Most people are not aware that noise is a health hazard. The organic and psychological effects of noise have not been clearly defined in many areas. This is why we're calling this conference."

Dr. Urban, who will play an important role in the Noise Conference, acknowledges that the "Controversy over developing supersonic air transportation has focused a lot of public attention on sonic booms, but these booms are only one type of noise hazard."

Studies have been made, says Dr. Urban, which have shown a relationship between hearing loss among the elderly and the noise-level of the environment. "People who live in relatively noise-free areas have less hearing loss in their later years than people who live in noise," he said.

The conference will, no doubt, lend an open ear to all such claims, but can be expected to lay solid groundwork for exploring the full range of noise problems and chart a course of research to separate hard facts from the many high-sounding claims.

52,200 TRAFFIC DEATHS IN 1967 WEREN'T FUNNY

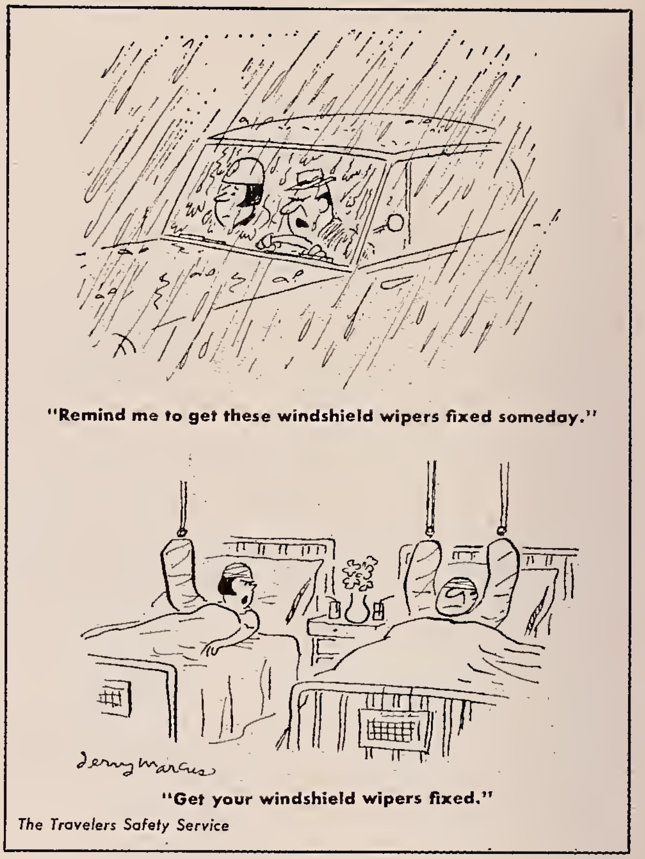

GAS
Jerry Marcus

"Fill it up!"

"Fill it up!"

"Fill it up!"

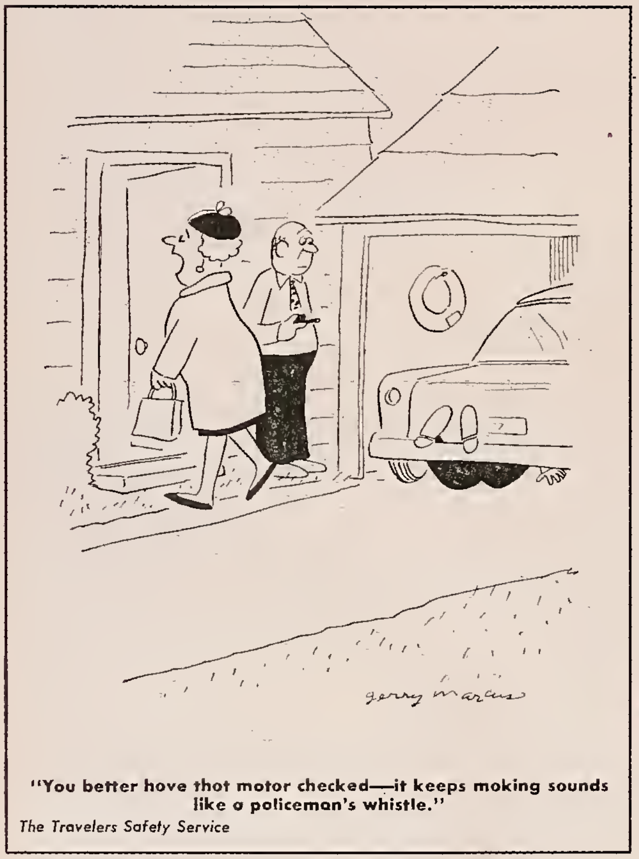
The Travelers Safety Service


Jerry Marcus

"Remind me to get these windshield wipers fixed someday."

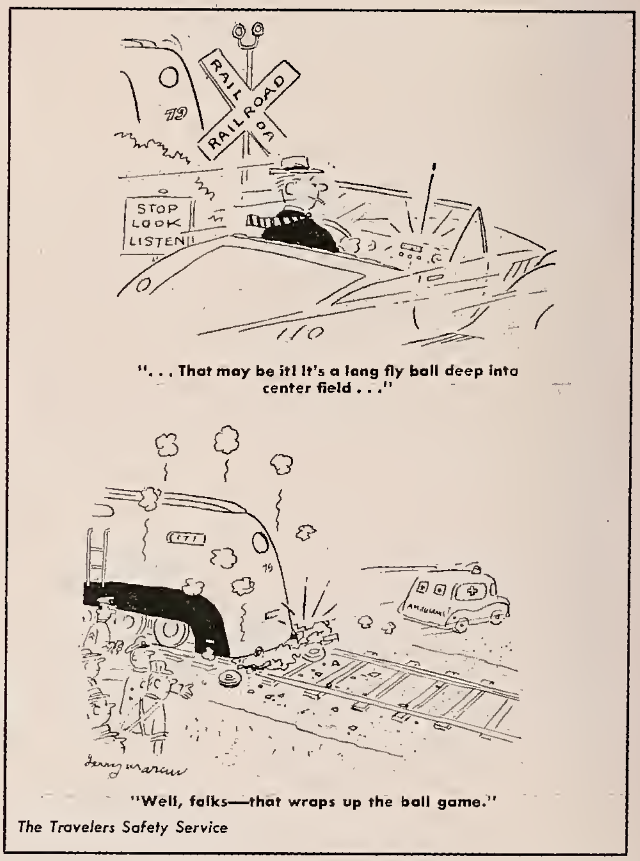
"Get your windshield wipers fixed."

The Travelers Safety Service


Jerry Marcus

"You better have that motor checked—it keeps making sounds like a policeman's whistle."

The Travelers Safety Service


RAILROAD
79
STOP
LOOK
LISTEN
AMBULANCE
Jerry Marcus

". . . That may be it! It's a long fly ball deep into center field . . ."

"Well, folks—that wraps up the ball game."

The Travelers Safety Service

Canadian Report

Report On The 7th Constitutional Convention, CLC

Forward-Looking CLC Searches for 'New Look'

The seventh constitutional convention of the Canadian Labor Congress spent a full day of its five-day sessions in Toronto, May 5-10, talking about a "new look" for the labor movement in Canada but arrived at the conclusion that there is nothing substantially wrong with the way it looks today.

Organized labor in Canada is about two million strong, with over one and a half million affiliated with the CLC.

But the convention recognized that anything that stands still will find it hard to survive in these tempestuous times. It welcomed changes that made for improvement.

The CLC convention two years ago authorized the setting up of a committee on structure. This committee's report as amended by the Executive Council of the Congress, appeared before the convention in the report of the convention committee on constitution and laws.

It was a long document with 35 recommendations. One of the first accepted was that the number of general vice-presidents be increased from four to six, and the vice-presidents, formerly elected on a regional basis, be increased from 13 to 20.

The 20 are now elected as follows: 10 from the federations of labor across Canada, and the other ten "at large."

An area of particular concern was the large number of unions in Canada, but CLC executive vice-president Joe Morris, reporting for the committee, said there were definite limits to what the CLC itself can do about it.

The committee's report did however point out that, since the CLC was founded in 1956, 10 mergers have taken place.

It is true that some of them only involved unions active in Canada like the Public Employees, but some of the big ones were mergers of internationals like the Lithographers and the Photoengravers, and the Steelworkers and Mine-Mill.

The merger issue is more important in Canada than in the United States. A big union in the U.S. could have but a small union in Canada, say of fewer than 10,000 members. This number spread across 3,000 miles of country can be rather thin, and difficult and expensive to service.

In any case, the job of searching for ways and means to continually improve the trade union movement as a functioning organization did not end with the May convention. The committee suggested, and the convention agreed, that the process of examination continue.

As a result the 1970 convention will also have before it further recommendations of a committee on structure, or some similar body.

Four Carpenters' Leaders On Convention Committees

Four leaders of the Carpenters' Union in Canada were on convention committees. William Stefanovitch was on the committee on social security. E. T. Staley was secretary of the general resolutions committee. Ed Larose was secretary of the committee on organization, while R. Dancer was on the officers' report committee.

President-Elect Names Major Policy Issues

President-elect MacDonald spelled out most of the policy issues before the convention in his keynote address.

He said that the labor movement today must be concerned with rising unemployment, the threat of wage controls, the possible restriction of the medicare legislation supposed to go into effect July 1st, the serious neglect of housing at prices working people can afford, and the continuing trend toward anti-labor legislation.

Two Carpenters Among Newly-Elected Officers

Election of officers at the CLC biennial convention saw some important changes.

Claude Jodoin retired on pension due to serious illness and Donald MacDonald was elected to replace him.

William Dodge, formerly executive vice-president, was elected secretary treasurer.

Joseph Morris was re-elected one of two executive vice-presidents. Gerard Rancourt, formerly secretary of the Quebec Federation of Labor, was elected the other executive vice-president.

Two members of the Carpenters' Union were elected as vice-presidents, William Stefanovitch, general vice-president, ninth district, and E. P. Staley, president British Columbia Federation of Labor. Bro. Staley was elected by virtue of his office as Federation president.

Congress Gives Four Housing Campaign Awards

The Congress made four awards for the best contribution by any of its affiliates to the 1968 Housing Campaign launched in February.

First award of $500 went to the Hamilton and District Labor Council. Second award was $250 to the Montreal and District Labor Council. Third and fourth awards of $125 each were given to the Oakville Labor Council and the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor.

Honorable mention went to the Niagara Falls, Calgary and Prince George labor councils.

CLC Delegates Show Concern in Housing

It is hard to realize that a relatively young country like Canada with hundreds of thousands of square miles of wide open spaces should be faced with such a worrisome housing situation with land in major urban areas selling for prices as high as those in Manhattan.

This convention hit hard at failures of government in the housing field.

It urged a federal ministry of housing on a fulltime basis. It urged the federal government to pour more money into the homebuilding field and to subsidize interest rates, if necessary, to make mortgage money available to the lower income groups at rates they can afford.

Previous conventions urged low cost housing. There is no such thing today. Then they talked about housing for low income groups. Now it is not enough to provide housing for "low income" groups. When homes are priced over the $20,000 mark, any wage-earner making less than $8,000 a year (the big majority) is making an income too low to afford to pay for his own home.

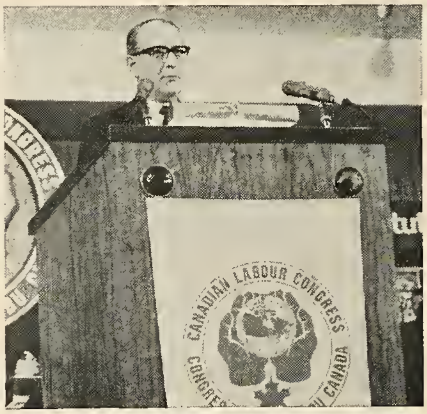
The delegates called for an end to land speculation. Massive land assembly by all three levels of government plus heavy taxation of speculative profits provides the means to get land out of the hands of the big speculators and into the homebuilding field.

The convention also called on the trade union movement itself to get involved in co-operative and limited dividend homebuilding. Some labor councils have already moved in this direction.

Seafarers' International Re-admitted to CLC Ranks

The convention approved the action of the CLC executive council in re-admitting the Seafarers' International Union which was expelled in 1960.

The convention was informed by its chairman MacDonald that the SIU ranks in Canada have been satisfactorily changed and that the organization has been conducting itself in an "exemplary manner."



Donald MacDonald, new president of the Canadian Labour Congress, addresses the convention in Toronto.

White Collar Workers Increase Union Numbers

One factor that has counted in the increased trade union membership is the affiliation of more and more white collar organizations. This is one of the encouraging developments.

For example, the affiliation of the 100,000-member Pacific Service Employees Association to the Canadian Labor Congress was undoubtedly a major breakthrough.

The barriers to white collar affiliation may be breaking down—somewhat if not entirely.

Many thousands of employees like school teachers, engineers, and other professional and semi-professional people are organized into associations which now use, or are starting to make use of, collective bargaining techniques.

They have accepted the game, but not the name.

MacDonald Was Local Union President at 21

Donald MacDonald, acting president since the serious illness of former president Claude Jodoin last year, was elected to the presidency without opposition. He had been secretary-treasurer of the Congress since 1956.

He has been on staff since 1942, first as organizer for the old Canadian Congress of Labor, later regional director of organization for the maritime provinces.

Mr. MacDonald had his roots in the Maritimes. He was born in Halifax in 1909 but spent most of his early life in the coal industry in Cape Breton.

At age 21, he was president of his Mine Workers' local. Eleven years later, in 1942, he was elected to the Nova Scotia legislature and became leader of the then CCF party.

Apart from unions and politics, he was active and is still interested in the co-operative movement.

Now a member of the IWA, he is on the executive board of the ICFTU, and is a member of the Canada Labor Relations Board, the Central Council of the Red Cross, the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and is chairman of the National Labor-Co-operative Committee.

'Houses So Costly that Builders Can't Buy Them'

One of the Carpenters' delegates at the CLC convention, Lorne Robson of Local 452, told the delegates that housing costs have gone so high that the men who build them cannot afford to buy them. He endorsed the proposals in the convention resolution wholeheartedly.

Resolution Seeks Answer To Seasonal Employment

Year-round employment has always been a problem for construction workers in Canada. The convention adopted a resolution urging the federal government to consider commencement dates for new buildings and other projects to ensure maximum employment during winter months.

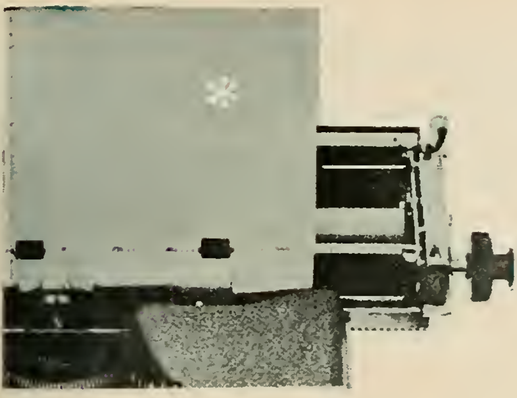
Official Delegates To CLC, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Local 27, Toronto, Ont.—K. HOGG, F. R. RIMES, P. ROBICHAUD, J. MacNeill—Alt.; Local 83, Halifax, N.S.—G. SMITH, W. J. Horne—Alt.; Local 93, Ottawa, Ont.—H. BIRMINGHAM; Local 134, Montreal, Que.—E. LAROSE, R. Dusseault—Alt.; Local 343, Winnipeg, Man.—A. ROSE; Local 397, Oshawa, Ont.—D. URQUHART; Local 452, Vancouver, B.C.—L. ANDERSON, L. ROBSON, J. GORDON; Local 494, Windsor, Ont.—F. J. HUTNIK; Local 666, Toronto, Ont.—W. PARKER, C. H. McClelland—Alt.; Local 681, Oakville, Ont.—W. MORRIS; Local 761, Sorel, Que.—G. CHALIFOUX, R. Boisselle—Alt.

Local 1127, Montreal, Que.—G. DUMOULIN; Local 1386, Saint John, N.B.—H. P. QUINN; Local 1541, Vancouver, B.C.—A. J. SMITH; Local 1669, Port Arthur, Ont.—S. BRODACK, W. Kent—Alt.; Local 1719, Cranbrook, B.C.—B. COMERFORD, W. Stone—Alt.; Local 1736, Montreal, Que.—J. P. CLOUTIER; Local 1747, Toronto, Ont.—F. LEGER, N. LeBlanc—Alt.; Local 1779, Calgary, Alta.—R. J. DANCER; Local 1805, Saskatoon, Sask.—L. FRITZ; Local 1928, Vancouver, B.C.—P. GREENAWAY; Local 1940, Kitchener, Ont.—J. G. WARD, J. Heer—Alt.

Local 2090, St. Jerome, Que.—M. THERIEN; Local 2103, Calgary, Alta.—J. McNEIL, A. T. Potter—Alt.; Local 2149, Sackville, N.B.—E. G. MALLORY; Local 2309, Toronto, Ont.—H. CARRUTHERS, E. Ryan—Alt.; Local 2401, Moncton, N.B.—W. MITCHELL; Local 2452, Longueuil, Que.—R. MARCEL; Local 2480, Barrie, Ont.—D. MANSON; Local 2486, Sudbury, Ont.—P. E. GUERTIN, R. Breault—Alt.; Local 2537, Sudbury, Ont.—D. W. LABELLE; Local 2564, Grand Falls, Nfld.—H. EARLE, D. EASTMAN, L. HUMPHRIES, P. JEFFERIES, R. House—Alt., D. Paul—Alt., W. Warren—Alt., T. White—Alt.; Local 2693, Port Arthur, Ont.—H. U. ALLEN, C. S. EKHOLM, A. R. McDOWELL, G. WASSILJEW, L. Dulacka—Alt., F. Miron—Alt., J. Murphy—Alt.; Local 2817, Quebec, Que.—M. CHASSE, R. GARNEAU, A. LEVESQUE, A. MORNEAU, R. PAQUET, L. PELLETIER, R. Bechard—Alt., P. Gauthier—Alt., L. Leclair—Alt., F. Lowe—Alt., C. Marquis—Alt., J. M. Richard—Alt.; Local 2921, Shippigan, N.B.—P. BOUDREAU, L. Hachey—Alt.; Local 2965, Toronto, Ont.—R. REID; Local 2995, Kapuskasing, Ont.—R. BRIXHE, J. GRENIER, G. LEGER, S. Flesher—Alt., J. Leblanc—Alt., J. Tanguy—Alt.

Local 3012, Dalhousie, N.B.—L. DRAPEAU; Local 3189, Preston, Ont.—N. C. HILBORN; Local 3219, Richmond Hill, Ont.—G. DEVLIN, W. C. Tuplin—Alt.; Local 3233, Newmarket, Ont.—F. J. LEACH, L. Brandridge—Alt.



EDITORIALS

Truth-in-Lending at Last

The Truth-in-Lending Bill is now law; but it took eight years of concerted labor movement effort to obtain its passage. This major piece of consumer legislation was cleared by voice vote of both houses of Congress late in May.

Congress had been prodded by two administrations, but it took the "mass support (of organized labor) to finally put it over," says former Senator Paul Douglas. It was Douglas who initiated the Truth-in-Lending concept and sponsored the first bill in 1960.

Douglas led a lonely fight for many years, and the law has been declared a "monument" to his efforts.

The benefactor will be the American public. And far from being a meaningless, dog-eared piece of legislative patchwork as might be expected of a bill that had been kicked around for nearly a decade, the final version was strong and greatly improved.

Simply, the new law will require stores and money-lenders to tell consumers in simple, easy-to-compare terms just what they are paying in credit charges and interest.

Passage of the law was managed by Senator William Proxmire and Congresswoman Leonore K. Sullivan, both Democrats.

According to provisions of the Proxmire-Sullivan guided law, stores and lending institutions must state the full charge for credit and interest both in total dollars and cents, and in terms of true annual interest.

Most provisions of the law will become effective July 1, 1969.

We return the salute given labor by former Senator Douglas. It is not often that the American consumer is given such a break as can be found in Truth-in-Lending. It is even more seldom that American organized labor receives any credit due it for fighting so many of the consumers' battles.

The War Against The Auto

The impact of the automobile on our society, and the numerous subtle ways in which it has influenced our way of life and institutions, will be the subject of assessments by historians for countless hundreds of years to come.

America moved west by covered wagon, opening up verdant vistas which seemed limitless. There was no improvement on this mode of transport until the first "horseless carriages" began to sputter smokingly down rutted wagon lanes, scaring ladies and spooking horses.

The assembly line progressively made the auto a luxury, a novelty, a convenience and, finally, a necessity to Americans. But now it is getting to be a nuisance. By sheer weight of numbers, the auto is developing into a Frankenstein monster, killing those who would use it, poisoning the air they breathe, and taking up the space where they would otherwise like to live. This is while The Monsters live. When they die, their rusting, rotting carcasses blight the otherwise pleasant hillsides.

In order to alleviate the pressure of autos on access roads to the central portions of cities and to ease the parking problems the crush of autos causes, Transportation Secretary Alan Boyd has taken the idea of incorporating the construction of "fringe parking" areas outside the major cities to Congress. He would add that feature to a federal highway construction program valued at $8 billion, lasting into 1974.

The idea is to encourage commuters and inter-city auto-users to leave their vehicles outside the center city and travel downtown by public transport. This would relieve city traffic congestion, lessen air pollution and reduce the parking problem.

It is not a new idea. It has been tried previously without much public acceptance in Baltimore, Los Angeles and Miami. However, failure in those areas, Boyd said, has been ascribed to negative factors such as causing commuters to wait excessive lengths of time for transportation, making long walks to busses necessary, or "putting them on an old junker of a bus that stinks to high heaven." He said the fringe parking idea has succeeded in Cleveland, Milwaukee and in other places.

We applaud this opening of a new front in the "War Against the Auto" and wish the program well. However, we predict it will fail as other, similar, projects have failed if truly **rapid** transit, without traffic congestion and intermediate stops, in comfortable conveyances, is provided. We wish it well because the alternative is the death of "central cities" as we have built them, and an extension of "the urban sprawl." We may see rural skyscrapers poking lonely fingers at the clouds, looking for all the world like missiles poised on broad parking lot "launch pads" as the "War Against the Auto" enters yet another phase.

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

What Happens When Other Tactics Fail

THE PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH, PART FOUR

■ In the first three articles of this series we have seen many of the problems facing union organizers in the South. We have looked into the tactics used by the "Establishment" to maintain the "Status Quo."

We have looked at the low income and educational attainment levels in this area and how these factors play into the hands of anti-union employers. We have seen how third parties, anti-union lawyers and management consultant firms are used against the workers. Also, we have seen the reign of terror used by many employers to intimidate and coerce their employees.

In this, the last article of this series, we will look at what happens when the workers in the face of these unbelievable handicaps and pressures, successfully vote to form a union.

First, we must keep in mind the fact that the overall strategy of the anti-union employers is always the same—to destroy the union or weaken it to such an extent it cannot function as a representative of the employer's employees. While the overall strategy is the same for all firms, the tactics they use to implement this strategy vary from firm to firm. However, the tactics used generally follow the pattern set forth below.

In his continuing effort to fight the union and deny his employees the right of organization and opportunity to have a voice in their wage rates and working conditions, the anti-union employer has his highly paid legal staff or consultants appeal or protest the certification election to the National Labor Relations Board.

If his appeal or protest is turned down by the National Labor Relations Board, the anti-union employer takes his appeal or protest to the courts. Needless-to-say, the employer knows that he has a losing case, but he also knows that these tactics put off the day when he has to bargain with the union and the longer he can keep from bargaining with the union, the less chance the union has of being effective. The delay also gives the employer additional time to terrorize union-thinking men with his well-oiled anti-union machinery and propaganda.

When the anti-union firm runs out of places to appeal the election, it would seem that the workers have succeeded in reaching their goal. Right? Wrong, this just sets the stage for the employer's next act.

The next tactic he uses is not bargaining in good faith with the workers' chosen representatives. He may refuse to bargain on wage increases or insist in cutting existing "fringe benefits" or anything else he knows the union cannot accept. Also, he will probably try to set traps along the way so that any improvements the union seemingly gains will be voided by the terms of the agreement.

At this point, the union finds itself in the position of having to bring charges against the employer under Section 8 (a-5) of the National Labor Relations Act, which makes it illegal for an employer to refuse to bargain in good faith regarding wages, hours and conditions appropriate for collective bargaining. However, this step gives the employer more time for his anti-union campaign.

If, at this point, the union has not been destroyed and is still effective, the workers find the only way to get a fair agreement is to strike. And, as it has been pointed out, the workers of the South do not have the economic where-with-all to stay off the job more than a few weeks. For this reason a long strike in this area is disastrous to a union and many times results in its destruction. Knowing this, the employer will deliberately try to lure the union into striking, if his other delaying tactics have failed.

If the union does strike, the employer once again musters his anti-union forces. The third-parties begin to harass the strikers, banks start to call their notes, the employer procures an anti-picketing injunction and imports scab strikebreakers. The net effect of these actions is to weaken, if not destroy, the union.

After all this, if the union is still functioning, the employer will more than likely insist that the agreement contain a "no strike clause," and at the same time he will demand grievance procedure language which does not provide for an effective means of final adjudication of grievances. The net effect of such procedures is to make it impossible for the union to effectively enforce the agreement or to effectively cope with the day to day harassment of the employer against his employees. The employer knows the workers can take this treatment only for so long and will very likely fall for his trick and pull a wildcat strike which would open the door for a suit against their union.

It seems the "Establishment" has left no stone unturned to maintain their "Status Quo," but because of the labor union's dedication to help these people help themselves, we say difficult, yes. Impossible, no.

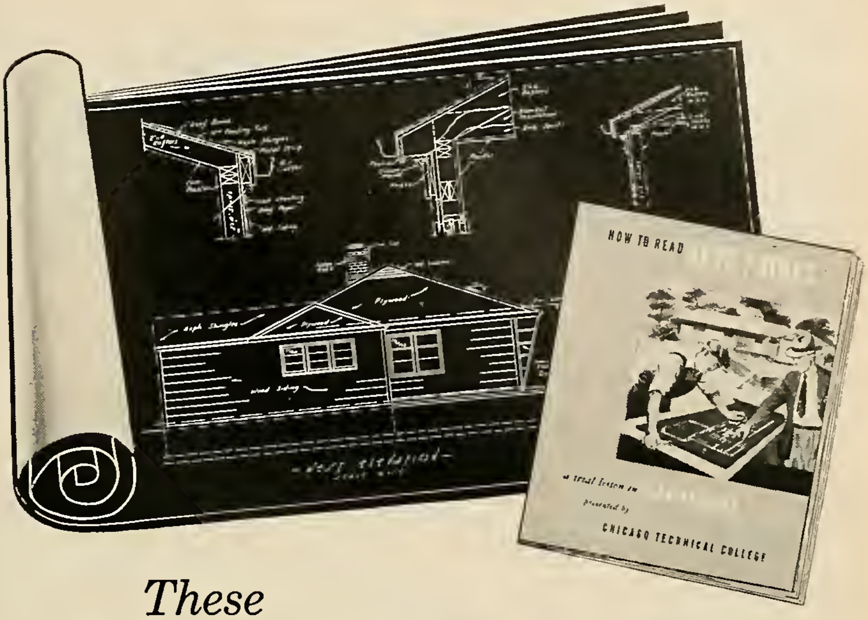
To help and protect workers, who wish to form and be represented by a union of their own choice, it would seem that Congress ought to pass certain legislation to help them in their plight. First, Congress should pass a law with stiff penalties for employers who continually violate the National Labor Relations Act. These penalties are needed, as many firms find it profitable to violate the law of the land, knowing that any penalty they might have to eventually pay will be small when compared to what they save by flaunting the law. Also, there are may cases in which anti-union employers have impeded the operation of the National Labor Relations Board, or have made the employee protective provisions of the act totally ineffective by discharging or threatening to discharge employees for filing charges with or even giving testimony to the National Labor Relations Board. In order to rectify this, there should be extremely strong penalties for employers who commit this most heinous act.

Second, the Federal Government refuses to give contracts to firms who discriminate against their employees because of their race, national origin or religion. Does it not seem to follow that that same government has an equal obligation to protect in the same manner, a worker whose civil rights are violated by being fired because he chose to exercise his right to join a union of his choice? We also believe that union organizers should be placed under the protection of the recent Civil Rights Act, which makes it illegal to interfere with a man exercising his civil rights.

Third, we also believe that the third-parties should be held accountable, under penalty, for their conduct. At present, third-parties are able to commit almost any unfair labor practice they want for the employer without any restraint, or accounting for their misdeeds.

It is hoped that Congress will see fit to make these much needed legal changes. These legal changes along with the realization of the South's people that there is really no difference between being a poor agricultural society and being a poor industrial society, should mean a positive change for the South.

We hope this series of articles has brought to light some of the problems involved in organizing in the South, as well as the viciousness of the anti-union employer. We hope that this series brings about a fuller understanding of these problems and the need of help from all segments of our society to muster the support needed to correct them. ■



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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Public Views Detroit Apprenticeship Contest

ANNUAL CARP
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NTICE

Competition was keen in the Detroit Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest to win the right to represent the area in the state meet held in late May. Site of the two-day event was the large Cobo Hall.

The large Cobo Hall was the site of the Detroit Area Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in February, held in conjunction with the Detroit Builders' Show.

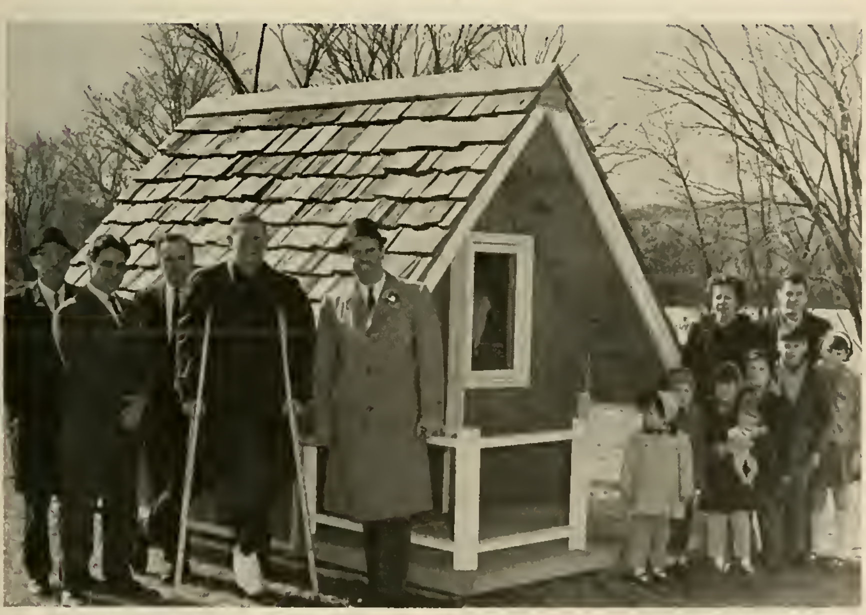
Twenty fourth-year apprentices competed in the contest for the right to represent the Detroit area in the annual State Carpentry Contest held in late May.

Winners were, in top order, Robert Lustig, from Local 1433; Paul Belden, Local 1433; Peter Schmidt, Local 982; Thomas Zambeck, Local 19; Paul Westergaard, Berkley Local 998; Leonard Lewandowski, Local 19.

Also competing were: Thomas Powell, Jay Jerore, Anthony Farenger, Thomas Pisa, Richard Diggs, Thomas Denek, Thomas Durkee, Jas. Broome, Kellen Count, Edward Bedore, Donald Bullock, Ralph Walker, Frank Detzler, and Dominic Orlando.

Ernest Landry, secretary of the Detroit Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee which sponsored the contest, told the contestants, "You're all winners."

St. Paul Local Stresses Union Labor In Playhouse Giveaway

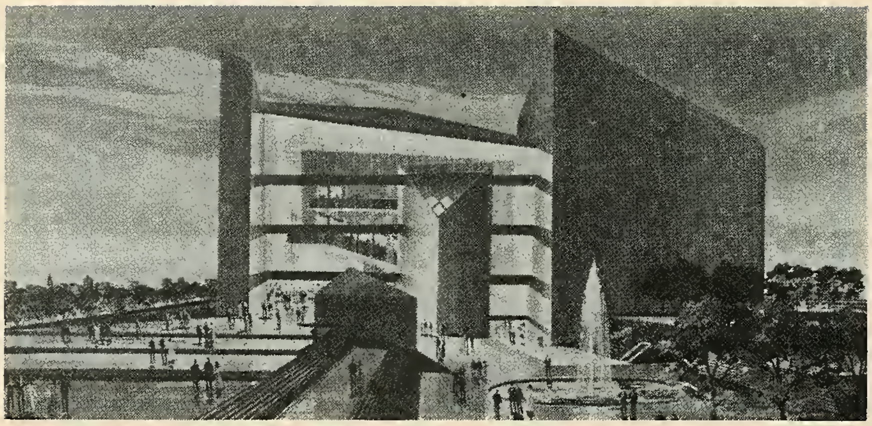


Sponsors and winners in St. Paul giveaway: From left to right, William Driver, chairman of the Local 87 promotion committee; Financial Secretary Rod Danielson; Local Delegate Jim King; Local 87 President Howard Christiensen; Recording Secretary Richard Prior; and members of the Conrad Germain Family of Lake Elmo, Minn., which won the playhouse.

An attractive union-constructed playhouse was a much-sought prize at a recent builders' show in St. Paul, Minnesota. The playhouse was produced and offered in a free drawing during the show by Local 87 of St. Paul. Lumber was donated by the Weyerhaeuser Company, the rugs by the St. Paul Linoleum and Carpet Company, and children's rocking chairs by Butwinich Bros. Furniture Company.

The playhouse had an 8-foot-square base and a 4′ x 8′ front stoop with railing. There were hand-split cedar shakes on the roof and cedar veneer siding. The playhouse was placed beside the entrance to the Home-a-Rama Show.

Contractors contributed men and assistance in the show promotion effort. The Krause Anderson Construction Company donated the services of a carpenter for 3½ days, plus the use of its shop. Kopp Construction donated the services of another carpenter for 1½ days; Joseph E. Johnson and Sons, a carpenter for two days. Transportation of the house to the show and later to the winner's home was donated by J. R. Walker and Son, excavating contractor.



Akron's new home for the performing arts—a $7.5 million auditorium to be maintained by the University of Akron is to be used by the community and the University. It will feature a 12-story stage loft, a 90 ft. high "great wall," and two towers for elevators and stairways.

Akron Arts Center Will Have Movable Ceiling, Flying Balcony

The University of Akron (Ohio) is planning one of the most unusual theatres ever built, and it's due for completion in 1970.

The physical size of the auditorium can be changed to fit the demands of the performance or audience size. For a symphony performance, the hall can seat 3000. By lowering the ceiling to the front edge of a unique "flying" balcony, the hall has a seating capacity of 2400. A further reduction is brought about by eliminating the grand tier seating; this results in an intimate theatre of 788 seats. The theatre is in the shape of a huge fan.

The ceiling is of metal panels hung in scalloped folds from a network of counterweighted cables.

Shafer, Flynn & van Dijk, Cleveland architects, are working with the Houston architectural firm of Caudill, Rowlett & Scott on final plans and models before construction begins on the $7.5 million structure.

The hall is outstanding and unusual in other respects, too. Inside walls of the structure can be controlled to produce optimum acoustical characteristics for different types of performances.

A "flying" balcony is set 12 ft. from the rear wall of the house to permit sound to travel "free" beneath and behind it, to further eliminate acoustical deadspots.

Also, a motorized orchestral shell for symphony can be folded against a back wall of the stage house to expose the complete loft. The orchestra pit floor is built in two sections on hydraulic lifts. These sections can be lowered so that chairs for orchestra can be slid into storage compartments beneath the audience. The floor sections can then be raised to orchestra-pit level, or to the floor level of the first row of audience seats, or to stage level.

Entrance and exit to all seating is from the sides so that aisles are eliminated. Passageway between rows of seats is described as "spacious." Lobbies are also along the sides of the theatre, and a series of terraced balcony levels descend to the street-entrance level.

FLAG PRESENTATION

At the recent Building Trades Legislative Conference in Washington the California delegation had breakfast with Senator Thomas Kuchel. He was asked at the time for a flag which flew over the Capitol. Later, at a dinner given by the San Mateo County Development Association at San Bruno, Calif., Senator Kuchel presented such a flag to some of the same group which had visited him in Washington earlier. He is shown above making the presentation to Brian Young, son of Charles Young, business representative of Local 848, San Bruno. Brian, in turn, presented the flag to Belle Air Elementary School.

Apprentices Visit Minnesota Council

When the Minnesota Council of Carpenters met recently at Brainerd, Minn., guests included nine apprentices, shown here on the steps of the Labor Temple, with Leroy Shosten, coordinator of the Council's apprentice program (far left) and Robert Madeson, Local 930, St. Cloud, chairman of the state committee on apprenticeship. The lads, from left: Kenneth Weiss, Local 1644, Minneapolis; Dennis Hansel, Local 766, Albert Lea; James White and Michael Young, Local 87, St. Paul; John Sneve, Local 1382, Rochester; John W. Steele and Al Weiss, Local 7, Minneapolis; Ronald Botzek, Local 930, St. Cloud and Craig Carlson, Local 851, Anoka.

PLANE GOSSIP

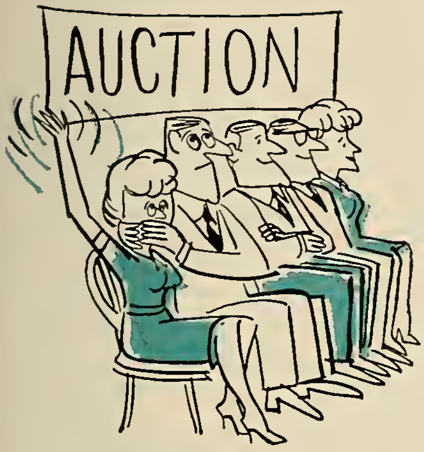
Send in your favorites: Plane Gossip, 101 Const. Ave., NW., Wash., D.C. 20001. Sorry, no payment.

Getting Batter & Batter

The four-year-old had just started to kindergarten and Grandpa was quizzing his knowledge. "How much is one and one?" he asked. Shot back the tyke: "A ball and a strike!"

—C. Clark, Elmwood Park, Ill.

MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC



Giving Her a Hand

Heard at the auction gallery: "Sold! To the little lady with the gentleman's hand over her mouth!"

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

Pure Frozen Corn

No one laughed when the fat girl fell while skating, but the ice made some awful cracks!

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Pure Rural Corn

Once upon a time a doctor was making a call at a farmhouse when he tripped and fell into the well. The moral of the story is: doctors should tend the sick and leave the well alone.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

Pure Domestic Corn

"My wife treats me like an idol," said the newly-wed husband. "Every day she sets burnt offerings before me!"

Pure French Corn

A little French boy named Stine was given three francs by his father. He accidentally swallowed one. His older brother ran to his father and said: "Come quick, Papa! There's a franc in Stine!"

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Pure Hollywood Corn

A screen actress holds the record for marriages She's had ten of them. Actually, she hates men. But she's got this hang-up on wedding cakes!

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Pure Italian Corn

During the Revolutionary War, an Italian immigrant taught a chicken to search out British Loyalists. Ever since then a favorite Italian dish in the U.S. has been chicken cacciatore.

B SURE 2 VOTE

Corny Corns

"Why are you limping?"

"I've got corns!"

"Why don't you do something for them?"

"They haven't done anything for me. Let them suffer!"

FOR BETTER LAWS GIVE TO CLIC

Corn for the Birds

Why do birds fly south? Because it's too far to walk.

—Mark Vincent, Hamden, Conn.

This Month's Limerick

She was peeved and called him "Mr."
Not because he up and kr.,
But because, just before,
As she opened the door,
This same Mr. kr. sr.

The Ultimate Channel

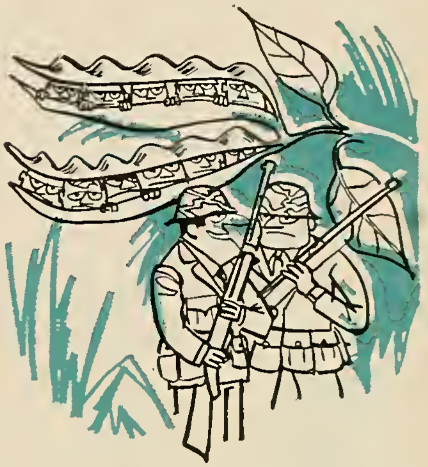
The twins were saying their prayers. Clara finished by saying: ". . . Amen, Lord. And now, stay tuned for Clarence!"

—Craig Hagman, Long Beach, Calif.

REGISTER AND VOTE

Real Planned Society

Rumor has it that the hospital situation in Britain is critical. In maternity hospitals, for example, beds are so scarce that reservations are required ten months in advance.



Boom in Peas

The Private said to the Captain: "Sir, the enemy are in front of us as thick as peas!" "Good!" replied the Captain, "we'll shell 'em!"

INJURIES R NO JOKE—BE SAFE

Memorial Day

At the wedding, one guest seemed lonely and the best man thought to make him welcome. "Have you—er—kissed the bride?" he asked. A faint smile lit the face of the guest as he replied, with a faraway look in his eye: "Not lately."

UNION-MADE IS WELL MADE

Use Your Head!

A woodpecker pecks out a great many specks of sawdust while building his hut. He works like a jigger to make the hole bigger and he's sore if his cutter won't cut. He don't bother with plans nor cheap artisans but all this can rightly be said: The whole excavation has this explanation . . . he builds it by using his head!

—Don Dangremond, L.U. 710, Long Beach, Calif.

CAULKING LOADER

A new screw-style caulking loader unit is now being introduced by Force-Flo, Inc. The Loader transfers materials such as caulking, putty, glazing, sealants, adhesives, mastics, etc., from 5-gal. bulk pails into caulking guns and cartridges.

The Loader consists of a screw drive mechanism, piston, connecting tie rods, and base. A 5-gal. pail of material (Approx. 50 lbs.), of standard 11¼" diameter, is placed on the base. The top structure with the piston assembly is placed on top of the material in the pail and secured by the tie rods to the base. An empty caulking gun or cartridge is placed on the outlet of the piston.

Turning the handle drives the screw rod mechanism, and forces the piston downward into the pail, forcing the material out of the pail into the caulking gun or cartridge. Approximately 4-6 revolutions will fill a one pound caulking gun.

The new Loader is sturdy, safe, economical, and easy to operate. Its use results in cleaner, more efficient work with savings in time, material and effort on all jobs, with all types of materials, and under all weather conditions.

The powerful screw drive mechanism automatically stops the piston disc at the level of the material in the pail. Because of this feature the material is sealed at all times which prevents air pockets and drying of the material.

Savings of 30% and more in material can be realized from the action of the flexible piston seal wiping the sides of the pail clean as it travels to the bottom of the container. No contamination or waste is possible, and formation of air pockets is prevented assuring a full load of material into the caulking gun.

For full information, prices and literature write to FORCE-FLO, INC., P. O. Box 2442, Cleveland, Ohio 44112.

PILING BOOKLET

The advantages of using pressure-treated timber piling in construction of buildings, bridges, wharves, and retaining walls are reported in a 12-page, illustrated booklet recently released by J. H. Baxter & Co., seventy year old wood preserving firm. The booklet also includes a helpful guide to specifying pressure-treated timber piling for friction pile, end-bearing pile, and combination tip bearing-friction pile uses.

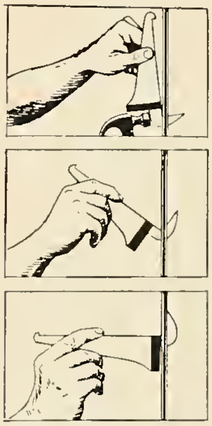
An interesting account of the use of wood piling throughout history plus the story of the development of wood preservation techniques are added features of this informative booklet.

Free copies of "Pressure-Treated Timber Piling" may be requested from J. H. Baxter's head office, 1700 South El Camino Real, San Mateo, California, or from the Company's District Sales Offices in Los Angeles; Portland, Oregon; Renton, Washington; and Palatine, Illinois.

SHELF SUPPORT

A new type of shelf support eliminating any need for wall strips or conventional standards is now available. Called "Tap-N-Hold," the product is designed for use with drywall or plywood paneling in ¼", ⅜", ½" and ⅝" thicknesses.

According to the manufacturer, chief advantages offered by the new "Tap-N-Hold" shelf supports are in installation ease and improved appearance. The product is quickly installed with no special tools or accessories required. Nor are screws or toggle bolts needed. Utilizing a unique hook design, the support makes its own conforming slot as it is driven through the wall and then is rotated to the proper position. Installation is completed in less than a minute. Only a hammer is required. Special shims supplied with the support are used to adjust to wall thickness. Since no standards or strips are involved, there is a clean, uncluttered appearance with shelves in effect becoming a part of the wall rather than something that has been tacked on as an "afterthought."



Manufacturered from anodized aluminum. "Tap-N-Hold" shelf supports are available in 6", 8" and 10" lengths in gold, aluminum and black. They are packaged two to a blister pack card including shims to accommodate wall thicknesses. Complete installation instructions, together with recommended load values, appear on the back of each card.

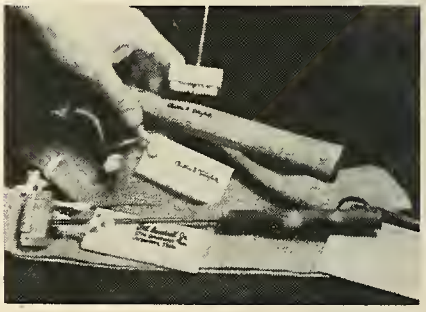
For more information on "Tap-N-Hold" shelf supports, write Timber Engineering Company, 1619 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, D. C. 20036.

TILE-SIZE LIGHT

Tilemate, the first lighting fixture of its kind designed especially for installation with a tile ceiling, has been introduced by Armstrong Cork Company. It measures 12" x 12" in size—the same as a standard ceiling tile—and is simply inserted in place of a tile during ceiling installation. The secret of Tilemate's effortless installation is its exclusive adaptor plate, which integrates with the tongue-and-groove tiles that surround it.

Semi-recessed when installed, Tilemate features a simulated wood grain lens frame which is compatible with virtually any decor. Besides lending a decorator touch to a room, Tilemate will meet the most stringent building codes with its junction box of 14 gauge steel and high temperature pre-wiring. The lens frame fits onto the body of the fixture with a torsion spring and can be easily snapped out for replacement of bulbs. The suggested retail price of Tilemate is $10.50. The new lighting fixture from Armstrong can be found at local lumber dealers and building supply stores.

BRANDING IRONS



If you have trouble with tools that stray, then you may be interested in a new product designed to identify wooden handles, leather goods, and other products. It's called the Banty Brands, a miniature branding iron made of high tensile steel and designed with your own initials, signature, trademark, or "brand." It can even be used to mark your steaks for barbecuing, or can be used for decoration purposes. A symbol of four-initial iron will be made to your design for $.95, and $15.95 buys one that bears name and address, signature, or larger inscription. For more information, write Wulff's, Box 327, Douglas, Wyoming 82633.

HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT II

This unit continues the study of the framing square and its uses. The answers are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit 1—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

The tables placed on the framing square are derived from the original use of the framing square. Originally made of wood, it provides a handy place for notes, rules and helpful information. The use of metal framing squares made possible the placing of tables and scales in an orderly logical fashion.

This unit explains the use of the Essex Board measure table. It explains the basis of the table construction and the two basic methods of computing board measure. Sample problems with solutions are included which deal with single or multiple stock.

The Essex Board measure table allows the carpenter to compute board measure with a minimum of computation. Proficiency in the use of the tables and scales of the framing square is invaluable to the carpenter and enhances his status as a craftsman.

QUESTIONS

1. Which table is located on the back of the blade section of the square?

2. Describe the construction of the Essex Board measure table.

3. List the group of numbers which appear under the 3″ mark.

4. List the group of numbers which appear under the 6″ mark.

5. Compare the number groups under the 3″ and 6″ mark along the same horizontal line and note the relationship between these values.

6. Explain the value of the fractional portion of the number groups from question 5.

7. Using the information from question 6, verify the correctness of the principle by checking the first number of the Essex Board measure table under the 2″, 4″, 8″ and 16″ marks.

8. Does the fact noted in answer 7 hold true for any other values?

9. What is the measurement of a board foot of lumber?

10. How many methods of using the Essex Board measure table are in use today?

11. Lumber is normally sized by thickness x width x length. Which one of these values remains the same in all computations involving the Essex Board measure table?

12. Determine the board measure of 1″ x 8″ x 20′ stock by using the Essex Board measure table.

13. Use the Essex Board measure table and computation to compute the board measure of 4″ x 8″ x 16′ stock.

14. Determine the board measure of 2″ x 4″ x 14′ plate stock by using the Essex Board measure table. Use the method described by the 2nd example from Unit 1, Page 77.

15. Find the board measure of 2″ x 6″ x 24′ stock.

16. Use an alternate method for finding the board measure of 2″ x 6″ x 24′ stock.

17. Find the board measure of a built-up beam 6″ x 14″ x 22′.

18. Verify answer 17 by using an alternate method.

19. Find the board measure of 15 pcs. 3″ x 8″ x 14′ floor joists.

20. Find the board measure of: 10 pcs. 2″ x 4″ x 16′; 12 pcs. 2″ x 8″ x 14′; and 3 pcs. 4″ x 8″ x 16′.

Answers to Questions are on Page 38

STICK WITH CLIC; HELP ELECT YOUR FRIENDS

Now is the time to do your part in seeing that the friends of organized labor are sent to the state legislatures, to Congress and to the White House at the coming election. The prosperity of our members will depend on the men we elect in November.

You can play an important role in helping America move forward. The way is simple; the cost is small.

1968

Joint our Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC). Just $1.00 will give you regular membership in CLIC. For $10.00 you can become a sustaining member. Every cent that you give will go directly to fight to protect and promote the goals of working Americans.

Estwing TOOLS ARE MADE BETTER TO LAST LONGER

Forged One-Piece Solid Steel—

Strongest Construction Known

Unsurpassed Estwing Temper Balance & Finish

Plus

Exclusive Nylon Vinyl Deep Cushion Safe-T-Grip Molded on Permanently

Can't Loosen Come Off Or Wear Out.

Supreme Nail Hammer

E3-16C
16 oz.

22 oz. Rafter & Framing Hammer

E3-22SM
Milled Face
16 oz. Handle

Drywall Hammer

E3-11

Shingling Hatchet

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Weather gage
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These and Other Quality Estwing Tools Are Available At Leading Hardware, Lumber And Building Supply Dealers.

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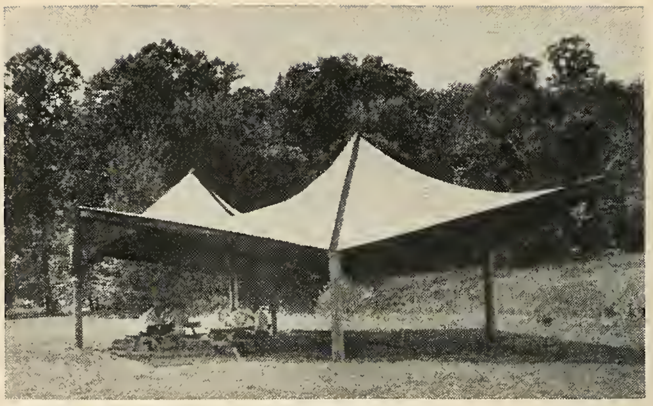
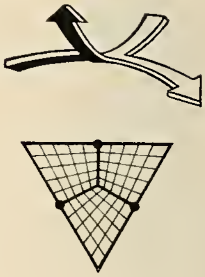


The shelter utilizes the opposing curve principle—one arching up, one down—in each of the three sections that form the triangular roof.



Unique Design for a Picnic Shelter

■ A uniquely designed picnic shelter has been developed by U.S. Department of Agriculture engineers at Beltsville, Md.

The shelter utilizes hyperbolicparaboloid roof sections. These roofs are stronger and probably cheaper than most conventional beam-and-rafter roofs. The structure needs fewer supports and more headroom is available because rafters are eliminated.

The roofs derive their strength from mutually supporting arches that cross at right angles. One arch curves up, the other down, a principle borrowed from nature. The tent caterpillar's nest, for example, gains strength by being curved in two directions.

The picnic shelter is designed as a triangular roof consisting of three sections. The roof covers 693 square feet. The three wooden posts supporting the roof are placed 20 feet apart and stabilized by concrete in the ground.

To construct each roof section, two layers of ¼- x 12-inch hardboard strips are crossed and their ends nailed to 2- x 8-inch boards forming the frame. Fastening temporary 2- x 4-inch rafters at equal distances to the frame allows a builder to curve the strips and prevent sagging.

Fiberglass fabric is sandwiched between the two layers of strips to bridge any gaps between the strips. Once the fabric is in place, the two layers of strips are bolted together. Then the strips are trimmed, the ridges are covered with a roll material, and the overhang is bound with sheet metal.

The surface is then waterproofed with two coats of stabilized asphalt. This coating will protect the shelter from the weather for about 2 years. The roof should then be waterproofed again to prevent pinholes from occurring between intersections of the hardboard strips.

As many as six triangular roofs can be joined to form a hexagonal (six-sided) building. The technique involves using pipes instead of wooden posts for interior support. The pipes then become storm drains through which roof water flows to a disposal line installed under the building.

The shelter was designed by USDA engineers Robert C. Liu and N. C. Teter.

Working drawings of the shelter (Plan 5995 "Picnic Shelter") can be obtained from extension agricultural engineers at state universities. If you do not know the location of your state university, send your request to Agricultural Engineer, Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. There usually is a small charge. ■

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Carpentry Apprentice School Graduates 180 in Detroit

One hundred and eighty new carpentry graduates of the Detroit Apprentice School were pointed to the "open door of opportunity in the construction industry" by a select group of graduation day speakers.

The Jan. 11 event marked the 22nd annual Apprentice Graduation Banquet staged by the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Heading the list of speakers was Finlay C. Allan, first vice president of the parent United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Other speakers were John Harrington, Secretary-Treasurer of the Detroit Carpenters District Council; Raymon Fair, Chairman of the JAC and president of the CDC; Ernest Landry, carpentry contractor and JAC Secretary, and Gary E. Warwick, a spokesman for the graduating class.

The 180 honorees were feted at a banquet, dance and entertainment in the spacious Raleigh House in Southfield, Michigan.

The graduates and their sponsoring locals were:

LOCAL UNION 19: Bruce Charles Andrews, Ronnie Lee Bechtol, Douglas Leo Bell, Daniel Roy Biggerstaff, Frank Richard Bilsky, Thomas Michael Budimerovich, Dayton Lyman Calahan, Harold Ray Charogoff, Joseph Donald Cyers, Douglas Damron, Robert John DeBenedet, Raymond Joseph DeWitte, Charles Richard Endreszl, Ronald Julian Kaczynski, Raymond Francis Kowalski, John Joseph Kuzia, Dennis Stephen Lisiscki, Bobby Allen Lovett, Michael R. Morgan, Eugene Paciotti, Thaddeus Alex Rozek, Gerald Paul Sieg, Michael Skoczylas, Jerry Lynn Southerland, Garsia Lee Spaw, Jerome Spearman, Warren Edwin Tank, Rogantino Lino Azzopardi;

LOCAL UNION 26: John Welsh Adams, Joseph Carl Amez, Ted Arthur Beaudette, Thomas Alan Bogdanski, Stephen C. Cavagnaro, Vernon Alfred Dave, Ernest R. Eaves, Robert Frank Fici, Raymond Allen Fleming, Frank Ralph Fleury, Philip Leo Fleury, Frank Dario Glovak, Michael Leonard Haggerty, Alexander Howell, Charles William Ireland, Norman Robert Jarnol, Raymond Kurmas, Robert Kurmas, Raymond Charles Mayhew, Roy James Miller, Edmond Joseph Nemeth, Jerome Lawrence Pijanowski, Albert Oneil Provencher, Harold Joseph Quenneville, Robert John Ralph, James Thomas Sobek, Charles Conrad Stoll, Aloysius G. Szczerowski, Frank Tricomo, Howard Leslie Triplett, Jr., Denny Williams;

LOCAL UNION 337: Richard Lee Cherry, Charles Joseph Dunnewind, Ronald Glover, James John Gordon, Harvey

1968 Graduating class of the Detroit Apprentice School, shown at their Jan. 6 graduation banquet, with speakers and officers participating in the program.

Ray Gosse, Wallace Chamberlain Johnson, Anthony McGuane, Lee Arthur Parker, John Richard Pata, William Dale Paul, Milton H. Spence, Willie James Wiley, Charles Love, Paul Maracle;

LOCAL UNION 674: Michael Roy Arnott, John Frances Backers, Rivard Michael Billiet, Ronnie Ray Durst, Douglas Harold Ebert, William James Esdale, Ross Edward Focht, Gary Louis Haarz, Dennis Floyd McDaniel, Louis N. Mayfield, David J. Proefke, Charles Thomas Robertson, Norman Lee Romatz, Ronald James Verellen, Royal Howard Winn, Larry Gene Black;

LOCAL UNION 982: William Lewis Albers, David Edward Bates, Glen L. Bonk, Bernard J. Brock, Dennis Elten Byrtus, James Lee Costigan, Norman Lewis Creson, William Warren Demarest, Michael Frederick Graham, Phillip Carl Hammond, Donald Lee Harvey, Michael Palmer Hillier, William Ruhle Hoover, Howard Jennings Huntsman, Julius Harry Kovary, James Stuart Kujansuu, John Edward Ledingham, Larry D. Lucas, Patrick M. McGowan, Terrence William McManus, Edward Dennis Melville, Robert George Miller, Richard Paul Olson, Lawrence Rackov, Edward Charles Reno, Jack Michael Rife, Norman Morris Schreiber, Edgar V. Sherlitz, John James Sikkila, Herman Edward Smith, Jack Thomas Stewart, Frank C. Kapelczak, John Waldron, John Leonard Wright, Robert Gene Yeager, Andrew Paul Byrtus;

LOCAL UNION 915: Thomas Leonard Dillon;

LOCAL UNION 998: William Hale Adams, Brian Patrick Corr, Howard Earl Diem, John Robert Ferrier, Raymond Fonville, Duane Richard Fox, Richard Villaire Frahm, Enoch Marshall Graves, Richard Alvin Heacock, Alan Lee Jenkins, Edward Keller, Michael James Kelly, Harold John Klusendorf, Frank W. Korth, John Arthur Lampela, Willard William Lantz, William August Luke, William Thomas McClellan, Joel Harold Overbaugh, Robert Nelson Parker, Gary Lee Pyles, William Lee Roberts, Donald Christian Schaefer, Charles Robert Seppanen, Donald R. Smolarz, Wesley William Spaust, Bertrum Frank Sprague, Louis Michael Stieb, Jr., David Ralph Summerhill, Thomas Sewart Sutton, Jr., John Dayton Tarr, James Franklin Tinker, Jan Cornelis Van Duyn, George Alexander Warnock, John Henry Webb, Bobby Joe Winton, Donald Holmes Work;

LOCAL UNION 1067: Ray Collin Campbell, and Gary Edward Warwick;

LOCAL UNION 1433: Bradley James Foster, Robert Thomas Gawenda, Allen Everett Lorenz, Francesco Paul Noto, Jr., Bedford C. Rhodes, Thomas Joseph Roe, James Harry Schultz, John Smiley, Ralph John Tauriainen, Jim Edward Woodruff;

LOCAL UNION 1513: George Edward Curtis, Richard Earl Flanagan, and Walter Lewis Robins.

Harrisburg Local 287 Awards 7 Journeyman's Certificates

Carpenters' Local 287 of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, presented journeyman's certificates to seven of its members on March 25. The new journeymen are: (back row, left to right), Robert T. Sholly, Richard L. Kichman, Fred E. Anderson, Gene I. Erdman, Harvey E. Witmer, and (front row, left), Lawrence M. Kuhn. Not shown is John A. Lindsay. Next to new journeyman Kuhn is Pat Juliano, Deputy Secretary of Labor and Industry and also secretary of the Pennsylvania Apprentice and Training Council who presented the certificates, and Robert H. Getz, Business Representative of Local 287.

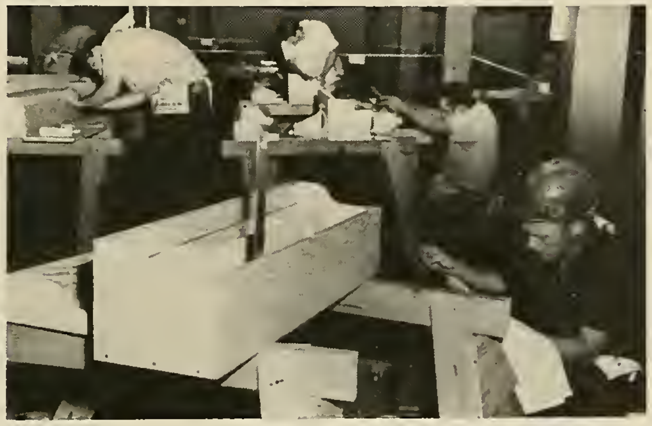
Tennessee Contest Chooses State Winner For National Competition

Contestants from Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville were entered in the Tennessee State Carpenters Contest held recently in the Nashville Carpenters Hall. Chosen to represent the State of Tennessee in the upcoming international competition was Paul Williams of Local 50, Knoxville. Shown in the picture above is winner Williams (center) with Wm. V. Hood (left), coordinator of the Memphis Carpentry Apprentice Training program and chairman of the state contest committee, and George Prince, assistant to the director of Apprenticeship & Training Division of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Four contestants participating in the Tennessee state carpenters contest competition were (left to right): Tommy Hall of Local 345, Memphis; Billy Guinn of Local 74, Chattanooga; A. L. Osbourne of Local 507, Nashville; and Paul Williams, Local 50, Knoxville.

Top New Orleans Apprentices

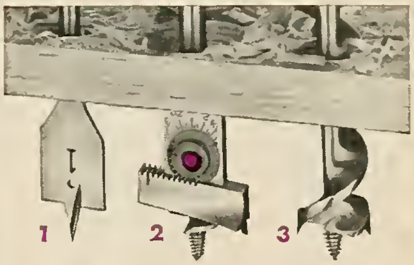
The New Orleans, Louisiana, local Carpenter and Millwright contest was held in April to select that city's entry in the June state competition. Shown here (on the front row, left to right) are the winners of both carpenter and millwright contests: Carpentry—Jack Crossland, 2nd place; Charles Legaux, 3rd place; John Wright, first place; millwright—Larry Lambert, first place; Ellis Spiers, 2nd place; Gus Dequeant, 3rd place. On the back row (left to right) are contest officers and judges: D. P. Laborde, Sr., Bus. Rep., Local 1846; Andrew Heisser, Asst. Bus. Rep., Local 1846; Robert T. Gilbert, judge and member of Local 1846; J. W. Waters, Waters Construction Co.; C. W. Romano, judge and member of Local 1846; H. Andry, Millwrights Local 1931; D. A. Spiers, judge and member of Millwrights Local 1931; Ivy Boudreaux, Local 1939; R. M. Mosher, judge and member of Local 1931; Frank Girard, judge and member of Local 1931.



Thirteen fourth-year apprentices were entered in the New Orleans Carpentry Contest. Here they are building a set of sawhorses and a toolbox to specifications.

California Advisory Committee Reviews Carpentry Manuals

The California State Department of Education, Bureau of Industrial Education Advisory Committee for Carpentry met in Sacramento recently to review the new material being developed in the revision of California State Carpentry Manuals, and to plan development of additional units. Attending were (left to right): Front Row—Leo Gable, Technical Director of Apprenticeship and Training, United Brotherhood; Fred Gough, San Diego District Council Director of Apprenticeship; Gordon Littman, 4 Bay Counties Director; Jimps Wilcox, 4 Bay Counties Coordinator. Back Row—Wally Theilman, Supervisor, Instructional Materials, State of California Dept. of Education; Len Gurevitch, 42 Counties Coordinator; E. A. Brown, 42 Counties Director; Charles M. Sanford, 11 Southern Counties Director; and Allan Kosher, 11 Southern Counties Coordinator.



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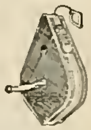

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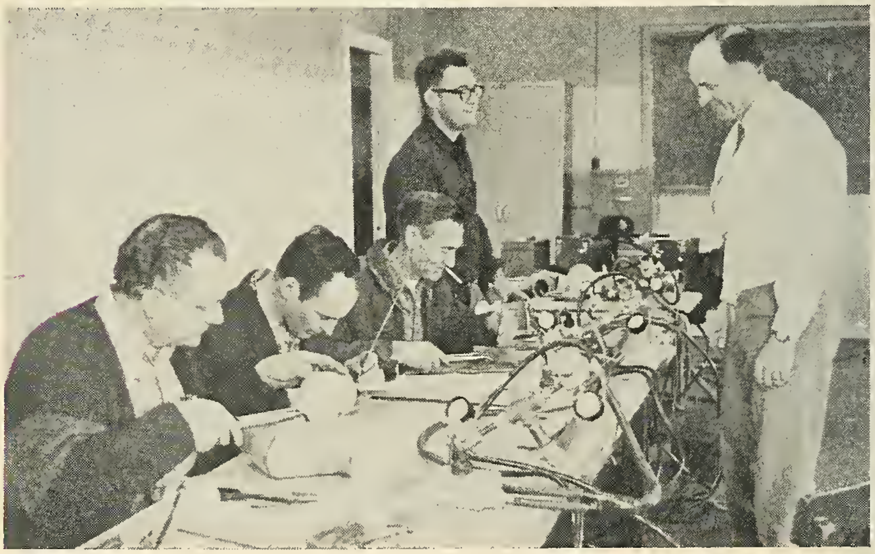
Plastic Welding In Chattanooga

Howard F. Gray, business representative, Tri-State, Chattanooga, District Council and chairman of the Carpenters Training Fund, advises that the Chattanooga Carpenters have just completed an advance journeyman training class in plastic welding.

The journeymen were very appreciative of this opportunity to acquire a new skill that has prepared them to handle the new plastic materials that have become a part of our industry.

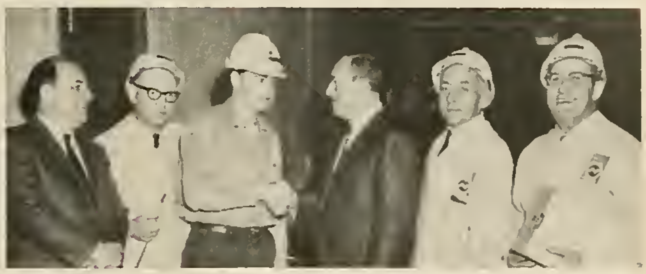
This was another of the programs sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to help members keep abreast of the trade.

Assisting in plastic welding class in Chattanooga were (standing, left to right) Howard Gray, chairman of the Carpenters Training Fund; W. D. Orr, instructor; and Gerald Haven, JAC committeeman. Seated are journeymen Ronald Henry, F. L. Jones, William Burgess, Gilbert Hicks, and at far right, Clayton Wyatt, JAC committeeman. Shown below are other scenes of journeymen taking part in the training class.



Pennsylvania State Contest Selects Contestants

Officers taking part include (left to right): John Rahm, vice president, 3rd Dist., Pa. State Council of Carpenters; Charles Fleming, co-chairman, Carpenters Philadelphia Joint Apprentice Committee; George M. Walish, president, Pa. State Council; Dale K. Gemmill, secy-treas., Pa. State Council; and Howard Pfeifer, co-chairman, Apprentice Contest Committee.



Millwright first place winner David Smith (third from left) received congratulations from contest officials (left to right): Howard Pfeifer; Judge Bernard E. Schilling, supervisor, U.S. Dept. of Labor; George Walsh; Judge Harry Morgan, Jesse Aycock Company; and Judge Michael Trani, Westinghouse Electric Company.

Officials and winners (left to right): Robert Krehling, Hain Wolf Associates, Inc.; Charles Fisher, first place winner of the cabinetmaker contest; John Kirgen, winner of the carpenter contest and representing Local Union 359, Philadelphia; George M. Schmeltzer, Keystone Building Contractors Association executive director; William Oviedo; and David Smith, first place winner, millwright.

The Pennsylvania State Contest for carpenter, mill-cabinet and millwright contestants was held in conjunction with the annual Educational Forum. Approximately 50 delegates from throughout the state of Pennsylvania viewed the first statewide contest to be held in the state of Pennsylvania on Friday, April 26th. The contestants completed the four-hour written examination as the first phase of their contest.

This is the first state contest which involved a contestant in each of the three subdivisions. Representing the Philadelphia and Vicinity District Council were: John Kirgen, carpenter; Charles Fisher, cabinet maker, and David Smith, millwright, from the greater Philadelphia area.

The Western Pennsylvania District Council was represented by Charles Koffler, Jr., carpenter; John Henderson, Jr., cabinet maker; and Henry Krasny, millwright, with Barry Klinger, carpenter, representing Harrisburg; Richard Fry, carpenter, representing Reading, and Michael Meckley, carpenter, representing York.

The manipulative portion of the contest was held at the Hershey Vocational School.

The state of Pennsylvania can be exceedingly proud of the "firsts" that were achieved at this contest. This is the first such contest in which all three subdivisions of carpentry participated; the first contest where all winners represented the same district council and the first contest, which was in the mill cabinet subdivision, where the mill cabinet contestant scored 100% on his written exam. Charles Fisher, cabinetmaker, was the individual who received the distinction of having a perfect written exam. Previously in 1966 a contestant in the carpentry subdivision had performed in this fashion, achieving a 100% grade.

The winning contestant in each category was awarded a $500.00 savings bond; the second place contestants received a 100.00 savings bond. Each contestant received a certificate of participation, a nice hardwood plaque with a bronze engraved plate, briefcase and notebook from AGC and recognition for their efforts.

Pennsylvania State Contest principals included (left to right): First row—John Kirgen, Carpentry winner; Bus. Rep. Al Emig, Local 359; Charles Fisher, Mill and Cabinet winner; Martin Durkin, apprentice coordinator, Philadelphia Joint Apprentice Committee; David Smith, Millwright winner; George Walish, president, Pa. State Council of Carpenters; Joseph Washkill, General Building Contractors Assn. of Philadelphia. Top row—James Hayes, chief instructor, Philadelphia Joint Apprentice Committee; Charles Fleming, co-chairman, Philadelphia Joint Apprentice Committee (management); and Robert Gray, secy.-treas., Metropolitan Dist. Council of Philadelphia.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ New York Boars

Two Carpenters, both avid hunters, Dominic Vitto of Mahopac, New York, a trustee for Local 1115 at Pleasantville, and Nick Paglia, a member of Local 163 in Peekskill, hit the nimrod's jackpot on a recent junket in the high Alleghenies, about 20 miles north of Bloomsburg.

Brothers Vitto and Paglia, both members of the Running Brook Outdoor Club, scored handily on wild boar and the accompanying photo is graphic evidence of their stalking ability. Weight of the boars ranged from 125 to 175 pounds apiece.

■ Back To The Indians

The Siwash Indians were the first Americans to use a spinning reel. It was a crude affair; naturally. Just an oblong frame about three inches wide and six inches long, with the line wrapped around the frame. The lure and weight were attached to this line and the line, carried foward from the force of the cast, peeled off the frame.

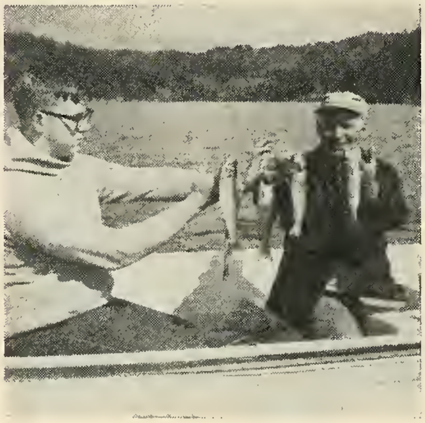
There were no gears to this contrivance, and the line was retrieved, hand over hand. Couldn't have gone over very big with the Siwash for they gave it up in the 17th century and started using an advanced method—the net.

■ Treble-Hook Troubles

If you want to be a real conservationist, take off those treble hooks from lures and replace them with single hooks. I've personally found they are just as effective in hooking fish, and a lot less likely to become snagged It's a lot easier to remove one barb from the mouth of a small fish than to try and dislodge a deeply-imbedded treble hook. If the fish is hooked very deep, cut the line. A fish may survive with a single hook imbedded in its mouth but has little chance if hooked deep with a treble. I also feel that lures, equipped with single hooks, have much better action than those having the bulky, water-resistant treble hooks.

■ Happy Day At Eel Lake

When the opening day of the trout season broke cold and rainy on the Oregon coast this year, Carpenter Dave Kent of North Bend, Oregon, a member of Local 1223, in company with friend and neighbor, Merle Christensen lowered their form-rigged hooks into the cold crisp waters of Eel Lake on Oregon's central coast. Six hours later they came ashore with a dual catch of chunky rainbow trout. Your writing man was on tap to snap the following photo of the happy pair.



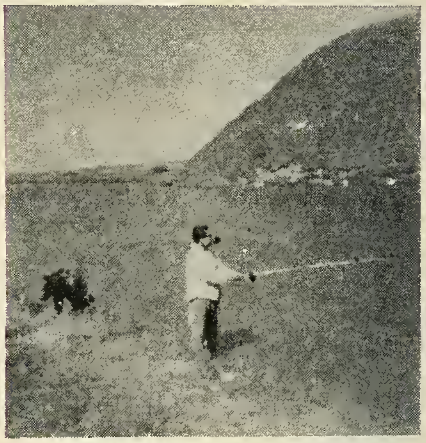
■ Mess Of River Cats

Burdette Cochran, financial secretary of Local 106, says Carpenter Philip Gilbert, since retiring from the workaday world, has taken up a lot of the slack time in fishing. Here's a look-see at past angling achievement: Brother Gilbert with a nice catch of "river cats."

■ Buck With One Shot

A rocker-racked buck that dressed out close to 175 pounds can be credited to Wilbur Loudermilk of 2786 15th St., San Pablo, California, a member of the Pile Drivers' Local 34 in San Francisco. He downed it in Plumas County with one shot at 150 yards.

■ Uninvited Guest



Alaska correspondent, Harry Olson of Seward, says he and buddies ofttimes have uninvited guests for fishing partners. Like, for instance, on a recent junket to Cold Bay when his sidekick was joined by a salmon-fishing brown bear. He recorded the incident on film and sends in graphic proof of same.

Harry says they spotted seven brownies that day from a respectable distance, all intent on getting their share of a run of salmon that prevailed in the lower stretches of the river thereabouts. That bear in the picture was just 10 feet away from his angling companion when he snapped the pic but several hundred feet a moment later when he discovered he had company.

■ Home-Made Caller

John Linam of 717 Woodlawn, Canon City, Colorado, a member of Local 362, Pueblo, had his turkey dinner late this past year. He nailed a gobbler after enticing it with a cedar call he fashioned at home and has used for over 35 years. Old Tom, in spite of tipping the scales at 25 pounds, was, according to Brother Linam, "tender, and top table fare."

■ Upland Game Dogs

Carl C. Phillips of 9310 32nd Ave., Seattle, Washington, a member of Local 131, says the most important requisite in hunting upland game birds is to have a good bird dog. He credits his faithful canine companion for a limit bag of pheasants downed in the Columbia Basin area of eastern Washington last hunt-opener. Here's a pic of Carl and "Fritz" with a clothesline limit. Carl shoots a 20 ga. Browning, over-and-under shotgun.

■ Eight-Point Buck

Beno Kurch, a member of Carpenters Local No. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y., found his 13th big-game season to be his lucky one. The 35-year-old carpenter put down his hammer for a shotgun to bag an 8-point buck weighing about 200 pounds. It was shot near Ischua, N. Y. Helping him drag the deer back to civilization were John Watts, a South Buffalo electrician, who snapped this picture, and Jerry Brzozowski of Carpenters Local No. 1757, who lives in Cheektowaga, N. Y.

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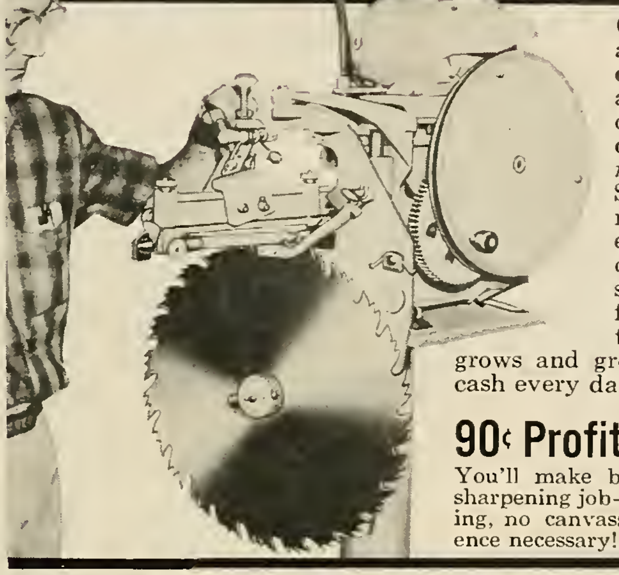

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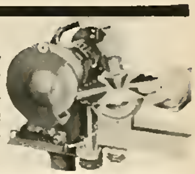

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Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

(1) LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—Local 298 presented Edward H. Kuehn with a plaque to commemorate his 30 consecutive years as business representative. Brother Kuehn was initiated into Local 298 on February 9, 1920. During his 48 years of membership he has served the local as Sick Committeeman, trustee, recording secretary, and financial secretary. At present he is president and business representative. Pictured, left to right: Robert W. Waller, vice president; Charles Tejral, financial secretary; Brother Kuehn; and James Collins, delegate to the New York City District Council of Carpenters.

2

(2) BUFFALO, N. Y.—Buffalo District Council President Herman F. Bodewes recently presented 25-year pins to those members of Local 1401 who have become eligible since the last pin presentation ceremony was held four years ago.

"Buddy" Bodewes was selected unanimously by Local 1401 to present the pins in recognition of his unbelievable performance in bringing the local from a serious depression in the early sixties to a period of remarkable prosperity in 1966 and 1967. The local is currently enjoying full employment in every category. Cabinet makers, millmen, yardmen, and shippers are working overtime throughout the Buffalo District Council.

"For a trade that was pronounced dead by many people in the industry such a short time ago, we are really delighted to be living proof that faith, cooperation, unity, and leadership can overcome impossible odds," reports John De Gain, Local 1401 recording secretary.

Pictured, left to right: Robert F. Welch, Local 1401 president; "Buddy" Bodewes, President of the Buffalo District Council; and the recipients of service pins—Jacob Brownschidle, Edward Kolasny, Edward Koszuta, Frank Machinski, Edward Neubecker, Alvin Schmidt, and Henry Sittniewski.

(3) AUBURN, WASH. — Local 1708 held a dinner-dance to celebrate its 50th Anniversary. Approximately 300 members, wives, and guests attended the gala affair. Pins were presented to 23 members with 25 years or more of service to

3

the Brotherhood. Pictured, left to right, front row: Robert Perry, Carl Nylund, Wilfred Curtis, Ray Plueger, Fred Soulier, Arthur Sundstrum, Walter Nelson, Charles Shaffer, August Rothleutner, and Jack Newcomb.

Back row: Alfred Howard, Clifford Bouton, Orval Fly, Olaf Pernela, Lawrence Pickar, John Dailedenas, Francis Pugh, Ike Warner, Mathew Taylor, Walter Beck, Donald Henning, Dwight Payne and Roscoe Collins.

(4) NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Local 351 recently honored longtime members with an awards dinner. The three members shown here receiving pins have total service of 137 years. Pictured, left to right: Fred Wall, 40 years; William Pervault, 48 years; William Murphy, past president and business agent, 49 years; and Bob McGrath, business agent, who presented the pins. Brother Murphy received a 45-year pin plus a past president's pin and was told to come back next year for his 50-year service pin.

Others receiving pins included: M. Bickford, 27 years; L. Gagne, 33 years; J. Garvey, 33 years; E. Lafond, 26 years; H. Lomica, 31 years; M. Ondras, 31 years; T. Parzik, 27 years; E. Powers, 33 years; O. St. Lawrence, 47 years; P. Swonda, 48 years; and T. Word, 28 years.

4

(5) MONTICELLO, INDIANA—Furniture Workers Local 3154 recently honored 25-year members for the following years:

1962—Austin Richardson, Martin Snider, Paul Reynolds, Paul Bruner, James Garringer, John Hacker, Edith Sterrett, Jesse Bush, Claude Allen, Burnell Lotten, Bill Marquess, Mark Smith, Hamilton Pickett, Wayne Brown, Allen Clark, Emmett Alspough, Leland Johnson, Fred Moore, Virgil Brumbach, Woodrow Cauble, Thomas Donnelly, Paul Akers, Alden (Clark) Boatright, Ray Hess, Harry Davis, John Rogers, Hershell Holsapple, Ollie Tochett, Elbert Haworth, Paul Templeton, Wilbur Putt.

1963—Denzil Busick, Malcolm Pickett, John Pickett, William G. Franklin, Betty Urban, Fay Criswell, John Buchanan, Homer Baker, Ray Zimmerman, Charles Fulford, Bryan Herbin, Cecil Shuey.

1964—Elmer Seidel, John Bretzinger.

1965—Lonnie Criswell, Stanley Gordon, William Bryan Koons, Marie Zimmerman, Hellis Dockerty.

1966—Thelma Alspough, Irma Criswell, Inez Hacker, Minnie McMullan, Eugene Norton, Laura Reynolds, Everett Sheidler, Jessie Van Gorden, Edith Wright.

1967—Irene Base, Ruth Price, Arthur Haskins.

Pin recipients pictured, left to right, front row: C. Allen, H. Baker, H. Pickett, L. Johnson, William B. Koons, A. Haskins, V. Brumbach, B. Marquess, B. Lotten, A. Richardson, E. Norton. Second row: I. Base, M. McMullan, I. Hacker, E. Sterrett, R. Price, E. Wright, L. Reynolds, M. Zimmerman, Betty Urban, T. Alspough, E. Sheidler, H. Davis, P. Reynolds. Back row: D. Busick, J. Hacker, P. Bruner, W. Brown, F. E. Smith, C. A. Shuey, J. Buchanan, R. Zimmerman, W. Putt, H. Dockerty, R. Hess, W. Cauble, E. Alspough.

(6) PORTLAND, OREGON—At a special ceremony at the convention of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters, veteran members of Pile Drivers, Bridge,

5

6

Dock and Wharf Carpenters Local 2416 were presented with lapel pins in honor of their long service.

Business Representative Roy Coles read off the names of the members and Lyle Hiller, an international representative and a member of the brotherhood's general executive board, presented the pins. Hiller is a member of Local 2416.

Three members, Otto R. Anderson, Ed Stone and H. J. Trindall, were honored for 48 years' membership. Five other 48-year members, John Hallberg, T. F. McCarthy, Sidney Nuttall, Emil Nylander and Lloyd Soward, were not present to receive their pins.

Pin recipients, in addition to the above-named, and their years of continuous membership, included:

William H. Acker, 27 years; B. J. Allphin, 43; Gerald Baty, 29; William Bensel, 27; Ernie Bergstrom, 34; Julius Bergstrom, 27; Isaac Bjornsen, 27; Iver Bodin, 26; Joe Bushaw, 32; L. J. Caldwell, 32; Virgil Davenport, 33; Frank Davis, 26; Clyde Dorris, 32; William Dorris, 27; Louie Durst, 27; Arnold Eilertson, 27; Charles Fazio, 26; Otto Flohaug, 27.

George Griffith, 28; Arthur Jalo, 26; Floyd Jaspers, 26; L. T. Kinnee, 26; Roy Knapp, 26; Paul Lewis, 26; Peter Lomnes, 31; F. H. Maiken, 27; W. F. Martin, 33; Harold Mattson, 29; Eilo Moilanen, 28; Peter J. Peterson, 30; Herbert Pollock, 28; Harry Reither, 26; William Rutledge, 26; Al Skoubo, 27; Harold Smith, 28; Ed Stanton, 30; Harley Stanton, 27; Lloyd Stearns, 25; John Thompson, 26; Bruce Watt, 34; Jens Wold, 45.

The union's office secretary, Mrs. Pat Halsted, also was presented with a pin in recognition of the 26 years she has worked for Local 2416.

The following were not present to receive their pins:

Joe Bowen, 28 years; George Bradley, 27; Axel Brown, 28; John Cunningham, 34; Morris Divine, 31; Roy Duffield, 26; W. J. Finucane, 31; Frank Fowells, 34; Harold E. Hansen, 33; W. J. Harrison, 27; H. Haroldson, 40; George Johansen, 31; John Johnson, 26; L. O. Johnson, 33; Joe Kerr, 27; Max Kramer, 32; Gerald Leonard, 26; Russell Meeks, 27; Ward Milner, 26; E. F. Philpott, 26; Harvey Pierson, 27; Jack Prater, 45; Frank Rambo, 27; Manuel Sept, 27; K. J. Shaffer, 29; Lynn Sherman, 25.

Supermarket Parking Lots Opened To Picketing by Supreme Court

Thousands of supermarket parking lots throughout the United States have been opened to union picketing in a highly important 6 to 3 decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

A long battle over the right of unions to carry on informational and organizational picketing on parking lots has resulted in a resounding union victory based on the Court's reasoning that while the parking lots may be "privately" owned, they are open to the public and take on the status of public streets or highways.

Most state laws permit picketing on public streets, roads and sidewalks, but bar such picketing on private property, including shopping center parking lots. The Court has now held that state trespass laws cannot be used to stop legitimate picketing on such parking lots which, in effect, have become public thoroughfares.

The case was brought by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in behalf of Local 590, based in Pittsburgh, Penna. The local picketed a market at the Logan Valley Mall, declaring that the market was nonunion and paid below standard wages.

Both the market and the managers of the Mall obtained a Pennsylvania State Court injunction against the picketing, requiring the pickets to limit themselves to roads outside the shopping center. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the injunction.

The United States Supreme Court disagreed. In an opinion written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, the Court said that the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of speech has long protected peaceful picketing on public highways and that streets and sidewalks within a shopping center "are functionally equivalent" to other thoroughfares.

Marshall pointed out that there are thousands of shopping centers in the United States and that these figures illustrated "the substantial consequences to workers if shopping center lots were to be denied to them on the grounds that they are "private" property.

Dissenters in the case were Justices Hugo Black, Byron R. White and John M. Harlan. Black, who wrote the dissent, justified it on the grounds that shopping center parking lots are private property and should be protected as such.

In two other cases, the Court ruled divergently; one in support of a union position, the other opposed to it.

The Court held that the American Federation of Musicians and its locals are entitled to set wage scales for which their members may perform at dances and other functions without breaking the anti-trust laws. The decision held that Congress has given unions broad anti-trust immunity in protecting their members and that setting union price lists is a protected activity.

In the final labor case, the High Court rejected union contentions that in the case of a bankrupt company, sums due welfare funds should have the same priority of payment that wage payments now have. The case grew out of a suit brought by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers seeking to protect a bankrupt company's welfare fund. The union, as did the AFL-CIO in a supporting brief, contended that the welfare payments were, in effect, wages and should have claim priority.

The Supreme Court, by a 6 to 3 vote, said that the welfare payments did not have the same status as wages under present law and that Congress, rather than the Courts, should determine whether such payments should have the same priority as wages do.

Justices Abe Fortas, Chief Justice Earl Warren and William Brennan dissented. Their view was that welfare-fund payments are wages within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act.

Charles Johnson

(Continued from page 5)

letters from President Lyndon B. Johnson and former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S Truman, and a host of great Americans added luster to the evening.

The selection of Board Member Johnson for the first Patriots Award only emphasized something that most Brotherhood members long have known—namely, that Brother Johnson is a loyal, dedicated and intensely patriotic American.

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Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on Page 25

1. The Essex Board measure table. (Framing Square and Unit 1, Page 77.)

2. The Essex Board measure table is a group of seven horizontal rows of numbers spaced along the blade length and aligned with the inch divisions from two through twenty-four on the twelfth scale. These groups allow the carpenter to compute board feet measure with a minimum of computation. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 77.)

3. The group of numbers which appear under the 3" mark as read from top to bottom are: 2, 2|3, 2|6, 2|9, 3|3, 3|6 and 3|9. (Framing Square and Unit I, Figure 10, Page 77.)

4. The group of numbers which appear under the 6" mark as read from top to bottom are: 4, 4|6, 5, 5|6, 6|6, 7 and 7|6. (Framing Square and Unit I, Figure 10, Page 77.)

5. The numbers under the 6" mark are double the value under the 3" mark as noted by comparing 4 to 2, 4|6 to 2|3, 5 to 2|6 etc. (Framing Square and Unit I, Figure 10, Page 77.)

6. The R-100 Framing Square uses two methods of designating the fractional values of numbers on the Essex Board measure table. Note the first number under the 4" mark is read as 2|8 or 2 8. The value represents 2 8/12 or 2⅔ B.F. (Board Feet). A comparison of numbers under the 3" mark and 6" mark will make this fact readily apparent to the reader, i.e. 5 is double 2|6, 5|6 is double 2|9, 6|6 is double 3|3, etc. (Framing Square and Unit 1, Page 77.)

7. The first number in the Essex Board measure table under the 2", 4", 8" and 16" mark is: 1|4, 2|8, 5|4, 10|8. Each succeeding number is double the number that precedes it. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 77.)

8. Yes. A comparison can be made with any pair of numbers, one of which is double the other, i.e., 3, 6, 12 and 24 or 7 and 14 or 5, 10 and 20. Note that the comparison can be made along any row as long as they are on the same horizontal line. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 77.)

9. A Board Foot is a piece of lumber 1" thick by 12" wide by 12" (1 ft) long. Lumber is sold in "nominal" dimensions, i.e. a 2" x 4" will normally measure 1⅝" x 3⅝" after it has been dressed. (Unit I, Page 77 and Page 124.)

10. There are two basic methods of computing board measure. The key to the use of both methods lies in the value placed under the 12" mark. One method uses the stock width under the 12" mark while the other method uses the stock length under the 12" mark. (Unit 1, page 77.)

11. The stock thickness remains the same. All values of the Essex Board measure table are based on 1" thickness stock. The table requires the answer to be multiplied by the thickness of the stock whose board measure is being computed. (Unit I, Page 77.)

12. Under the 12" mark locate the number 8; the stock width. Move horizontally to the right and locate 13|4 under the 20" mark; the stock length 13|4 is read as 13 4/12 or 13⅓ Board Feet. The stock thickness is 1" so the answer is read directly from the scale. (Framing Square and Unit I (example), Page 77.)

13. Under the 12" mark locate the number 8"; the stock width. Move horizontally to the right and locate 10|8 under the 16" mark; the stock length. The board measure of a 1" x 8" x 16' is 10 8/12 or 10⅔. The board measure of a 4" x 8" x 16' is 4 x 10⅔. The answer is 42⅔ Board Feet. (Framing Square and Unit I (example), Page 77.)

14. Under the 12" mark locate the number 14; the stock length. Move horizontally to the left and locate 4|8 under the 4" mark; the stock width. The board measure of a 1" x 4" x 14' is 4 8/12 or 4⅔. The board measure of a 2" x 4" x 14' is 4⅔ x 2. The answer is 9⅓ Board Feet. (Framing Square and Unit 1 (example), Page 77.)

15. The solution to this problem must be obtained by using multiples of the thickness and a multiple of the stock length since 24 does not appear under the 12" mark. The number 8 is a multiple of 24 and will be used as a basis for the solutions. Locate the number 8 under the 12" mark; use this as the stock length. Move horizontally to the left to 4 under the 6" mark; the stock width. A 1" x 6" x 8' contains 4 board feet; thus a 2" x 6" x 8' contains 8 board feet. Since 8 was the stock length from the 12" mark the desired answer is 24 board feet; three times the stated amount. Note that the final solution required doubling the answer to allow for the stock thickness and then tripled this answer to allow for using the 8 ft. length. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 78.)

16. The alternate method uses a multiple of the thickness and then numbers under the 12" mark whose sum is 24 ft., i.e. 9 and 15, 10 and 14 or 11 and 13. Use 11 and 13 as stock lengths and move horizontally to the left on both lines to 5|6 and 6|6 under the 6" mark; the stock width. The board measure of 1" x 6" x 24' piece of stock is 12|0; the sum of 5|6 and 6|6. Double this amount for board measure of a 2" x 6" x 24' piece of stock; the answer is 24 board feet. Note that the same answer results when using 9 and 15 or 10 and 14. (Framing Square and Unit 1, Page 78.)

17. Locate the number 14 (stock width) under the 12" mark. Move horizontally to the right to 25|8 under the 22" mark, stock length. The board measure of 1" x 14" x 22' is 25 8/12 or 25⅔. The board measure of 6" x 14" x 22' stock is 25⅔ x 6. The answer is 154 Board Feet.

18. Locate the number 11 under the 12" mark; 11 is one-half of stock length. Move horizontally to the right to 12|10 under the 14" mark. The board measure of 1" x 14" x 11' stock is 12 10/12 or 12⅚. Multiply by 6 to adjust for stock thickness and double this amount to adjust for the desired length; 12⅚" x 6" x 2'. The answer is 154 Board Feet. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 77.)

19. The answer can be obtained by using either the stock width or stock length since both appear under the 12" mark. Locate the 8 (stock width) under the 12" mark. Move horizontally to the right to 9|4 under the 14" mark; the stock length. Triple this amount to adjust for stock thickness and multiply by 15 for total board footage—9 4/12=9⅓; 9⅓ x 3 x 15=420 Board Feet. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 78.)

20. Locate 8 (half of stock length) under the 12" mark. Move horizontally to the left to 2|8 under 4" mark; stock width. Double 2|8 to adjust for thickness and multiply by 10 to find total board footage of 2x4s—2 8/12=2⅔; 2⅔ x 2 x 10=106⅔ Board Feet.

Locate the 8 (stock width) under the 12" mark. Move horizontally to the right to 9|4 under the 14" mark; stock length. Double 9|4 to adjust for thickness and multiply by 12 to find total board footage of 2 x 8s—9 4/12=9⅓; 9⅓ x 2 x 12=224 Board Feet.

Locate 8 (stock width) under the 12" mark. Move horizontally to the right to 10|8 under the 16" mark; stock length. Multiply 10|8 by 4 to adjust for thickness and multiply by 3 for total board footage—10 8/12=10⅔; 10⅔ x 4 x 3=128, 106⅔ + 224 + 128=458⅔ Board Feet. (Framing Square.)

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LAKELAND NEWS

Anton Koch of Local Union 359, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home April 11, 1968.

John Nurmi of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home April 9, 1968.

George Page of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., passed away April 19, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

William Van Hebb of Local Union 340, Hagerstown, Md., passed away April 23, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Samuel H. Fleming of Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va., withdrew from the Home April 11, 1968.

Henry C. Carlson of Local Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., withdrew from the Home April 11, 1968.

Arthur O. Dambaugh of Local Union 500, Butler, Pa., withdrew from the Home April 23, 1968.

Members who visited the home during April 1968.

Henry Dix, L.U. 1807, Dayton, Ohio.
Anthony J. Wetzel, L.U. 393, Gloucester, N. J.
George Maas, L.U. 231, New York.
Al Lorenz, L.U. 242, Chicago, Ill.
Denzil Steele, L.U. 1207, Belle, W. Va.
Cecil A. Lewis, L.U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.
Charles Hofreiter, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Wesley Filipkowski, L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
A. H. Swenson, L.U. 58, Des Plaines, Ill.
Barton Wade, L.U. 413, Niles, Mich.
Peter Kmszenski, Sr., L.U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
John Schilling, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn., now living at Sarasota, Fla.
Don Eveland, L.U. 1358, La Jolla, Calif.
T. E. Flodin, L.U. 199, Chicago, Ill.
Melvin Williams, L.U. 1741, West Allis, Wisc.
Ellis Dahlstrom, L.U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Nels Larson, L.U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Andrew N. Maruschak, L.U. 1815, Santa Ana, Calif.
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Bruno Wehling, L.U. 231, Rochester, N. Y.
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John Olson, L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Richard Jordon, L.U. 80, Park Ridge, Ill.
Arthur Hinkelman, L.U. 1138, Mich.
Frank Bergold, L.U. 272, Harvey, Ill.
Millard Musgrove, L.U. 132, Silver Spring, Md.
Mercier Lowe, Sr., L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
J. Kopcak, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oscar Peterson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
James Alexander, L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
L. G. Zimmerman, L.U. 1048, McKeesport, Pa.
Stanley Gosstola, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
Albert Richard, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merle Reno, L.U. 2274, New Castle, Pa.
Edward Niemi, L.U. 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Barny Probin, L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Edward McCool, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Walter Breen, L.U. 1397, Kissimmee, Fla.
Jens Moslad, L.U. 642, Chicago, Ill.
Anthony Groff, L.U. 1323, Seaside, Calif.
John Paterson, L.U. 257, Corona, N. Y.
W. C. Garden, L.U. 337, Miami, Fla.

Summer Jobs Pledged By Businessmen

Summer jobs pledges for disadvantaged youth reached or exceeded the 100 percent marked in three cities—Fort Worth, Dallas and Dayton—Henry Ford II, Chairman of the National Alliance of Businessmen announced.

"Even with several large cities just commencing their campaigns, and therefore not yet reporting a large number of pledges, we are about 30 percent of the way to 200,000 jobs, with over 60,000 summer youth jobs pledged throughout the country," Ford said.

Previously, the alliance reported that 83,000 jobs in the hardcore area have been pledged in the 50 cities. This is about 83 percent of the goal of 100,000 to be met by June 1, 1969.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 39
Chicago Technical College 19
Craftsman Book Company ... 30
Eliason Stair Gauge 29
Estwing Manufacturing 26
Foley Manufacturing 33
Hydrolevel 30
Irwin Auger Bit 29
Locksmithing Institute 31
Lufkin Rule Co. 7
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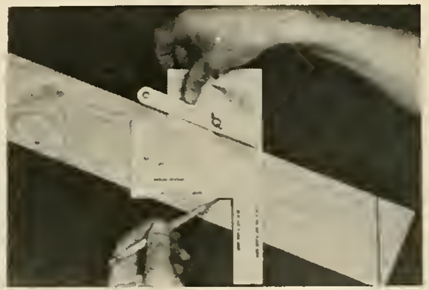

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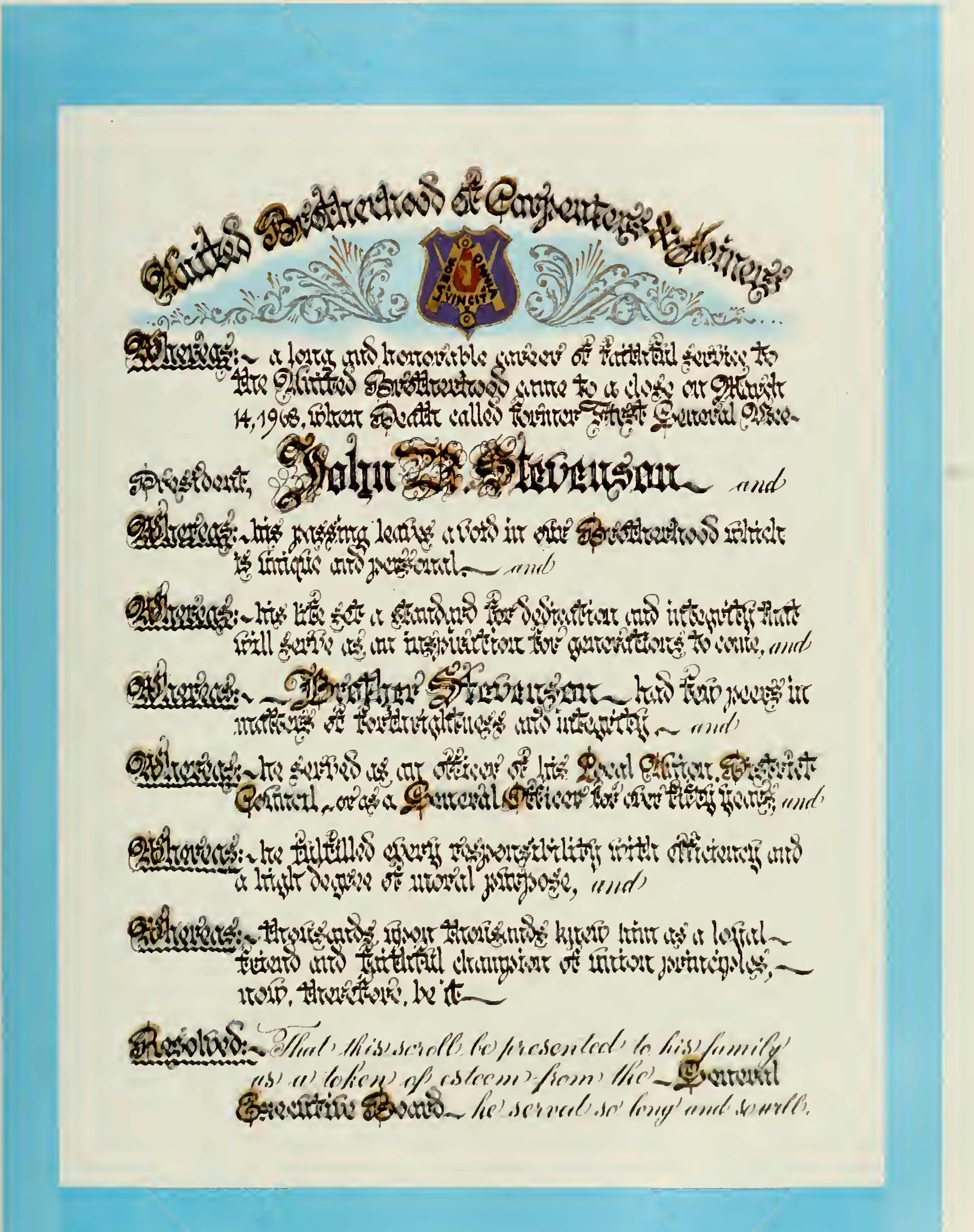
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Statistics indicate that highway deaths mount rapidly during the vacation season. Cars are heavily loaded during vacation driving. This makes stopping a little more difficult. Vacation drivers also drive longer distances than usual, and this adds to the hazards. Just make sure your vacation is a pleasant one. Drive carefully. Make sure your car's equipment is in good working order. Keep plenty of distance between you and the car ahead of you.

Make frequent rest stops along the highway.

In brief, obey the rules of the road and come back safe and sound.


LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners

Whereas:- a long and honorable career of faithful service to the United Brotherhood came to a close on March 14, 1968, when Death called former First General Vice-President, **John R. Stevenson** and

Whereas:- his passing leaves a void in our Brotherhood which is unique and personal, *and*

Whereas:- his life set a standard for dedication and integrity that will serve as an inspiration for generations to come, *and*

Whereas:- Brother Stevenson had few peers in matters of forthrightness and integrity, *and*

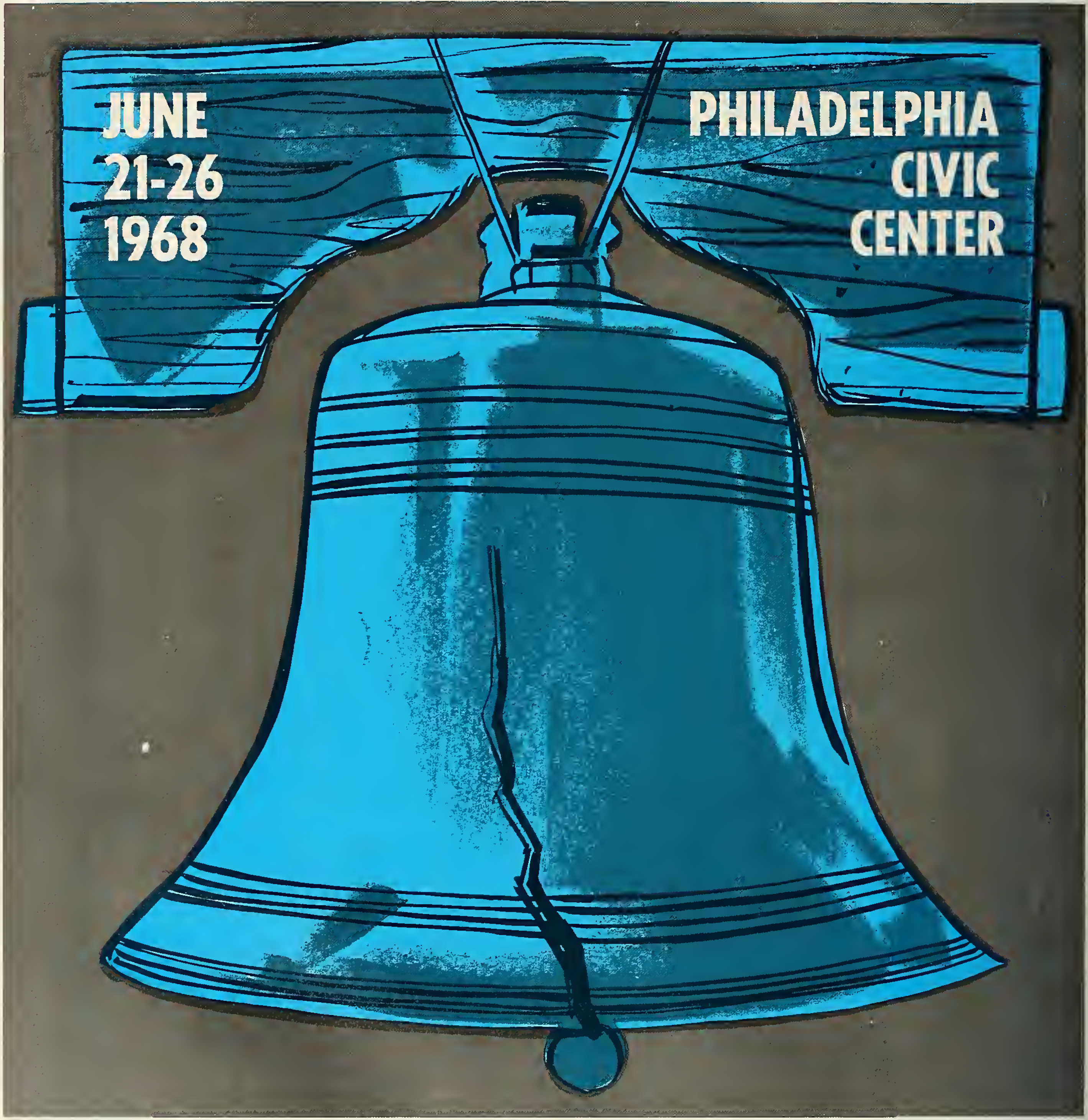
Whereas:- he served as an officer of his Local Union, District Council, or as a General Officer for over fifty years, *and*

Whereas:- he fulfilled every responsibility with efficiency and a high degree of moral purpose, *and*

Whereas:- thousands upon thousands knew him as a loyal friend and faithful champion of union principles,- now, therefore, be it-

Resolved:- *That this scroll be presented to his family as a token of esteem from the* General Executive Board *he served so long and so well.*

AFL-CIO
UNION-INDUSTRIES SHOW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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JULY, 1968

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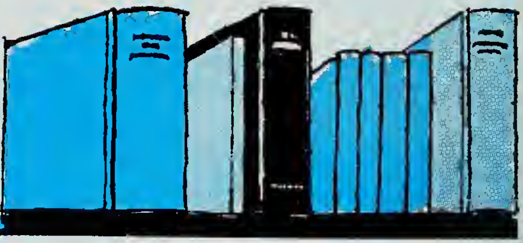

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

This coupon should be mailed to *THE CARPENTER*, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

NAME ______________________ Local # ________

Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

NEW ADDRESS ______________________________

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City State ZIP Code

THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME LXXXVI No. 7 JULY, 1968
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

A Matter of Life and Death: The Safety Bill 2
Congress Passes Truth in Lending 4
Truth In Lending, Amen! 5
Good News For Motorists: The Interstate Highway System 13
Cleveland Carpenters' Home Show Exhibit Is A Winner 16
Carpenters Shape D. C. Rapid Transit Test Station 17

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 6
Of Interest to Our Industrial Locals 7
Editorials 8
Canadian Report 10
We Congratulate 12
Local Union News 15
What's New in Apprenticeship and Training? 21
Home Study Course: The Framing Square—Unit III 28
Outdoor Meanderings ..... Fred Goetz 36
In Memoriam 37
What's New 38
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion ..... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

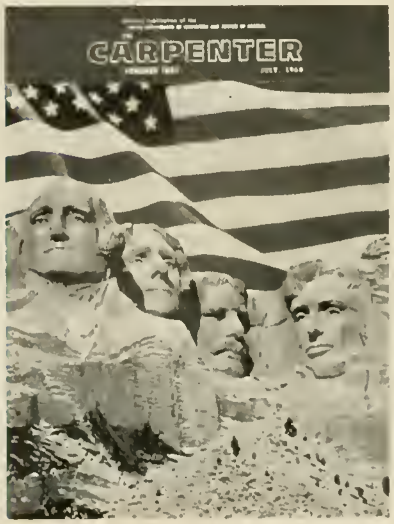
Is it a major work of art or a desecration? This is the question that has clung to the titanic work of sculpture executed on the sides of Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

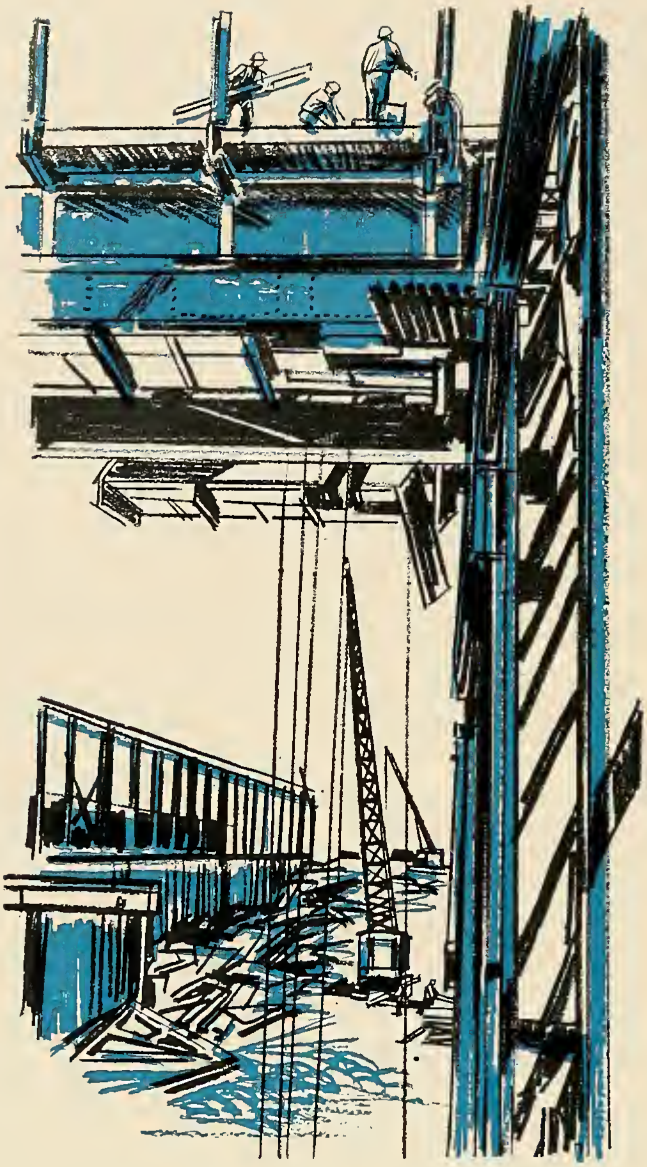
Carved from the mountain's solid granite at an altitude of 6,200 feet, these colossal profiles of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln are scaled in proportion to men standing 465 feet tall.

Over 1,500,000 persons visit this national monument yearly.

The carvings at Mount Rushmore were executed by Gutzon Borglum, an American sculptor of Danish parentage and a native of Idaho, on a commission from the U.S. government. Working devotedly, often in great physical danger and always in situations requiring considerable strength and endurance, Borglum applied his artistic and engineering genius to invent new techniques. He brought to realization the most colossal sculptures ever attempted by man, leaving only the final details to be completed by his son, Lincoln, after his death.

But that interesting question still remains. Is the execution of a first rate work of art its own justification, whatever the location and materials employed? Or can the hand of man, however skillful, really improve upon a noble example of nature's power and majesty? What do you think?





A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

The 1968 Occupational Health and Safety Bill

On June 6, two floors collapsed during the construction of an office building in Crystal City, Virginia. The failure of temporary "jackprop" supports caused an avalanche of wet concrete and steel rods that buried dozens of workmen. Three men were killed and 29 were injured.

The story, partially because of its proximity to Washington, D.C., and the size of the structure involved, made headlines in many newspapers across the country.

The fact is that an American workman will die and another 148 will be disabled *in the next eight minutes*, while on the job. This amounts to nearly 15,000 occupational deaths and 2,200,000 disabling injuries in the U.S. annually. Most of these accidents will get little public mention.

Many of these fatalities are unnecessary. A large percent of the on-the-job accidents could be avoided.

American labor unions have thrown their support behind legislative proposals made early this year by President Johnson. These measures are now before Congress, having been introduced before the Senate by Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, and before the House of Representatives by Congressman James O'Hara of Michigan. These are generally referred to as the Occupational Health and Safety Bills of 1968.

The laws would require every employer who is in interstate commerce or who is doing work involving any Federal money to furnish his employees with safe and healthful conditions. The Secretary of Labor, working with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, would carry out regulations governing these conditions. Violations of these regulations could involve penalties of up to $1000 per day. It would give the Labor Secretary power to decline jurisdiction in matters governed by State laws where he feels those laws adequate. It would provide for Federal grants to states that strengthen and adjust their own programs.

Time is running out in this session of Congress, and the Occupational Safety bills have not yet been passed. Opposition to the proposed legislation, so obvious as the need appears, is running very high. It could be expected that the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Congress would voice their opposition. It was unexpected, however, that mail to congressmen about the bills would run so heavy, and so heavy to defeat the Safety measure. Some say letters are running 10 to one against passage. Amendments to the bills have been made to lessen the strength of the bill, based on pressure from the NAM and Chamber of Commerce.

Actually, the surprising thing is *not* that the Government would like to establish and enforce national standards for on-the-job safety, but that so few people realize that such laws can actually reduce deaths and disabling accidents.

Statistics of the National Safety Council clearly illustrate that "Safety does not just happen."

There is a striking contrast between the injury frequency rate of businesses and industrial firms that belong to the National Safety Council and those who do not. On the whole, NSC member companies have a 5.1 accident rate while non-members have a 17.5 accident frequency rate. To be more specific, the injury rate in the lumber industry is 15.9 for NSC members against the overall lumber industry average of 41.

The members of the National Safety Council are those businesses and plants that have voluntarily banded together to foster safe work habits and safe work conditions. The sad part about NSC is that so few companies belong—only one-tenth of one percent of U.S. businesses are members.

Let's face it, not many companies will voluntarily provide safe work conditions and safety training. It must become law before many will act.

According to a recent statement by Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Wage and Labor Standards, "It is important to remember that the real need (for a federal safety measure) is in the small plants, those not employing large numbers of people. Most of the accidents occur in plants where there is fewer than 500 people . . . and 90 percent of the establishments employ less than 500. I think that is about two-thirds of the work force."

The occupational accidents hits all types of businesses in all industries. Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz declared that the lack of uniform, nationwide safety regulations and the resulting on-the-job slaughter is a "national shame."

One syndicated columnist, Joseph Slevin, has calculated that the occupational accident cost is $7 billion annually . . . and millions of heartaches."

AFL-CIO President George Meany made a rare personal appearance before the Congressional Subcommittee studying the proposed occupational safety laws. There he said, "This is the moment organized labor has awaited in the discouraging and often tragic quest of generations of Americans for a safe and healthy place of employment."

The nation's workers need the protection of an Occupational Health and Safety law now. The Congress must be urged to act on the measure in this session. It is a matter of life and death.

(Right) Inspecting the scene of the Crystal City construction accident are Rep. James O'Hara of Michigan, sponsor of the Occupational Health & Safety Bill in the House, and Asst. Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson. There were no state safety standards covering this type of construction.

Scene of the Crystal City, Virginia, building construction accidents (below) that caused the death of three and injury to 29. Every eight minutes some American worker dies in an accident on-the-job. Could this accident have been averted? Can this nationwide occupational slaughter be stopped? Statistics prove that it can, but not on a national basis without national occupational safety legislation.

Congress Passes Truth-in-Lending

A moment of victory is shared by three persons instrumental in passage of "Truth" bill: Former Sen. Paul Douglas (D.-Ill.), Rep. Leonar Sullivan (D-Mo.), and Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wisc.).

A vicious financial cycle—one which has led to personal disaster for many Americans — has been smashed by Congress with the passage of the landmark Truth-in-Lending Bill.

For too long, stores and money-lenders have been operating under an underhanded variation of the old rule of "caveat emptor"—"Let the buyer beware." With the inception of a new law, passed in late May, a blow has been struck against high, hidden interest charges on everything from time-bought consumer products to borrowed money and home mortgages. In addition, the Truth-in-Lending Bill eventually will protect three-fourths of a worker's paycheck from garnishment.

Now, hopefully the cycle, which begins with the buying of an expensive television set on credit and ends with garnishment of wages and possible firing of a worker, will be ended.

Instrumental in passage of the bill were former Senator Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), who originally introduced the bill back in 1960; and Senator William Proxmire (D-Wisc.) and Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D-Mo.), floor managers of the legislation.

It was a long battle. For 20 years labor unions, co-ops, and credit unions have fought for a strong bill, and for the last eight years the legislation was debated in Congress. Senator Douglas hailed the bill as "a great victory for the people," and he praised the trade union movement for its mass support which played a key role in obtaining final passage.

Here's how the new law will take effect:

- Beginning on July 1, 1969, stores and money lending institutions will be required to state the full charge for credit and interest, both in total dollars and cents costs and in terms of true annual interest. Advertisements of foods or loans must contain the same information.

How does this affect you? Say you want to buy a television. By being able to know the exact amount of interest you will have to pay, you can "shop around" for the best deal. You might want to use your own savings at a cost of, perhaps, 4½ per cent; you may wish to borrow from a bank or credit union at 12 per cent or so; you might want to use a "revolving credit" plan at a department store at perhaps 18 per cent. Under this section of the bill, you will be able to see whether you're going to have to pay 5 per cent interest or 50 per cent interest.

- Starting next July, "loan sharks" also will be required to disclose full interest charges. Again, if you have to borrow money for some reason—home repairs, consolidation of bills, an unexpected illness—you must be told the true rate of interest in percentage form and in dollars and cents.

For example, if you borrow $1,000 to be repaid over one year at an "add-on" rate of 10 per cent, you must be told that the true interest rate is 18.5 per cent and that the dollar cost of the credit is $100. If it is a 10 per cent "discount" rate, you must be told that the true interest rate is 20.5 per cent and the actual cost is $111.10. Or, if the rate is two per cent per month on the unpaid balance, you must be told the true rate is 24 per cent and the dollar cost is $130. Again, you can "shop around" for the lowest interest charge on borrowed money.

- Finally, beginning July 1, 1970, three-fourths of a worker's pay will be protected from garnishment by companies to whom the worker owes money. At least $48 of a worker's check is protected. This is based on the bill's provision that an amount 30 times the Federal minimum wage ($1.60/hour) may not be subject to garnishment. Therefore, either three fourths of a person's pay or $48—whichever is higher—is protected. In addition, the bill makes it illegal for an employer to fire a worker after only one garnishment.

Exempt from the credit charge disclosure law are all purchases under $25, items under $75 in which the total credit charge is $5 or less, and any sales over $75 in which the credit charge is not more than $7.50.

Some states already have laws giving greater protection to the consumer and employee. In those cases, the stronger state law would apply.

The new bill will give more protection and security to the lower-income family and will make it much easier to know just how much you'll have to pay to borrow money or to pay for goods on time. Almost certainly, some—maybe many—stores and money-lenders will try to get around the law. But, the consumer —that forgotten individual around whom our economy revolves—will now have the backing of the Federal Government to protect him against financial disaster when buying on time or when borrowing money.

Truth in Lending, *Amen!*

BY SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

■ It took 20 years of constant effort by labor unions, co-ops and credit unions, and then eight years of battling in Congress. But the public is getting a truth-in-lending law that finally will end some of the most widespread fooling of customers.

The pending new law, planned to go into effect July 1, 1969, will be a whole truth-in-lending law, thanks to the determination of U. S. Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan of Missouri. She refused to accept the part-truth bill passed by the Senate last summer. For six weeks this spring, with the backing of her fellow Congressmen at every confrontation, Mrs. Sullivan argued and out-maneuvered the Senators on a House-Senate conference committee who wanted a weaker law—all except U. S. Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin. He preferred the whole truth.

The victory represented a heroic effort involving hundreds of hours of arguing with the Senators. What was won was a requirement that not only banks, loan companies and installment sellers, but department stores and mail-order houses must tell the true annual rates on their revolving charge accounts.

When the law becomes effective, for the first time you will know what interest rate you are actually paying, and will be able to compare rates. You will know, for example, that when a bank says it charges a "discount" of $6 per $100 on a personal loan, this is a true annual rate of about 12 per cent; that a finance charge of $12 per $100 on a used car or household equipment is approximately 24 per cent; that a loan company charge of 3 per cent a month on the declining balance is 36 per cent a year.

REVOLVING CREDIT COVERED— You will know also, despite the bitter lobbying by some chain and department stores against this provision, that 1½ per cent a month on a "revolving charge" or "junior budget" account is the equivalent of 18 per cent a year.

Now lenders and sellers will have to state their rates in a uniform way, instead of minimizing the amount you pay for credit and stating the rate in several confusing ways.

You will be able to decide whether you really want to pay a loan company 30 to 42 per cent to consolidate your other bills or for Christmas cash.

When you buy a used car or open a department-store account, you will have a chance to see that 18 per cent is a lot more than 12 per cent or less a credit union or bank would charge for a loan to make the same purchase.

Very important, you will be able to see that you are paying 12, 18 and even higher percentages when your own savings earn only 4-5 per cent in savings accounts and bonds. Then you can decide whether it would not save money to use your cash and pay yourself back each month.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS — Another important feature in the pending law can help you protect yourself against unknowingly signing a mortgage if you contract for a home improvement job. If you do not realize that a paper you sign is really a second mortgage, you will have three days to cancel the agreement. Many homeowners have been tricked this way, and still are.

Too, those finance companies and banks that regularly deal with high-pressure home-improvement sellers while closing their eyes to deceptive sales tactics, are going to find that under the new law they won't be considered so innocent any more.

Under the present "holder in due course" provision of state laws, a lender who takes over your installment note is considered an innocent party. You have to pay the finance company or bank even if the seller did not perform as promised. But if a finance company has a continuing relationship with such a seller, and the contract involves a second mortgage, the debtor now can challenge the lender's "innocence."

But he warned that this does not apply to many other installment purchases which do not involve a mortgage.

Installment buyers and borrowers also should be warned that the true-interest law does not go into effect until July 1, 1969, Mrs. Sullivan told this writer. But they should begin right away to ask stores what annual interest rate they charge, she advised. "This will help give the stores and lenders practice in telling the annual interest rate," Mrs. Sullivan pointed out.

SAFEGUARDING RIGHTS —As a third warning, even when the new federal law becomes effective, consumer and labor organizations, and you yourself, are going to have to guard against evasions of it.

The experience in Massachusetts, the first state to have a truth-in-lending law, shows that some auto dealers and installment sellers may try to disregard the law. I found in a visit to Massachusetts last winter that some auto dealers openly broke the law by advertising in newspapers "$5 down" or "$25 a month" without telling the full cost and the true annual rate. There they were, breaking the law in full public view, and the authorities were not aware of it until we called it to their attention.

Similarly, the Economic Development Division of Action for Boston Community Development, reported a survey had found that in some sections of Boston, 9 out of 10 furniture and TV dealers did not tell the true annual rates.

Middle-income families in this instance were getting more benefit out of the law than low-income ones. Banks, department stores and credit unions, who are more widely used by families above the low-income level, were obeying the law and telling the truth. And that is likely to be the case when the nationwide law goes into effect next year unless we all help police it.

The pending law will do little to

(Continued on Page 16)

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

DOCTORS' INSURANCE—The percentage of men and women now covered by Medicare who have enrolled in the voluntary doctor insurance part of the program has increased from 92 to 95 percent during the past six months.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced that about 700,000 older people, who had missed out on their first chance to enroll for the medical insurance to supplement their basic hospital insurance under Medicare, signed up between October 1, 1967 and April 1 of this year. The next enrollment period will begin next January and will end March 31, 1969.

There are now 18,600 persons enrolled in the voluntary insurance program. Although the rate has gone up from $3 a month to $4 a month, only 36,000 persons quit the program as a result.

TABLECLOTH STRIP—All was going routinely at a Textile Workers convention luncheon here at the Washington-Hilton Hotel until a delegate discovered, to his horror, that all the tablecloths were made by the anti-union J.P. Stevens firm.

When the hotel management refused to remove the anti-union coverings, the delegates took matters in their own hands, ripped them off the more than 100 tables and piled them in a corner.

THE NEWLY-NAMED HEAD of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Herbert L. Ley, Jr., is a highly-regarded assistant of Dr. James L. Goddard, retiring FDA Commissioner, and was supported for the post by labor and consumer groups.

Ley's appointment was announced by Wilbur J. Cohen, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, after consultation with President Johnson. There had been strong efforts by some drug manufacturers to block Ley's appointment and give FDA an interim "do-nothing" commissioner who would simply "mind the store" until a new Administration took over.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has named AFL-CIO President George Meany as one of three new members to serve on the Commission on Executive, Legislative and Judicial Salaries. The President asked the nine-member commission, which is headed by Frederick R. Kappel, former chairman of the board of American Telephone and Telegraph, to report to him not later than December 1, 1968.

TEACHERS RIGHTS—A high school science teacher fired nearly four years ago for criticizing inadequacies in the school system, will get his job back because his union took his case all the way to the Supreme court—and won.

Teachers everywhere also won, since the unanimous decision declared that it is "essential" that teachers be free "to speak out freely" on questions of educational policy "without fear of retaliatory dismissal."

THE SUPREME COURT has ruled that a requirement that candidates for top union office first serve in lower-level union posts is not a "reasonable qualification" under the terms of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Justice Brennan, who wrote the high court's opinion, said rank-and-file union members are able to distinguish qualified candidates "without a demonstration of a candidate's performance in other offices."

STRONGER POLLUTION CONTROL measures have been issued by the government which apply to 1970 cars, trucks and buses, and for the first time, diesel-powered vehicles. The new air pollution control requirements will reduce exhaust tailpipe emissions by about 30 percent below present limits in effect for 1968-69 cars, says the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT is unsolicited, will be against the law, if a measure is passed that has been introduced in Congress by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.). The bill would prohibit the mailing of unsolicited credit cards, and would require that credit cards requested by the recipient be sent by registered mail.

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

Brotherhood's Industrial Surveys Aid Bargaining

■ The month of June marks another stride forward in the implementation of the Industrial Program of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This month, your Research Department published the third of a series of Industrial Surveys. This Survey, the **PRODUCTION MILLWORK SURVEY,** will complement the **CUSTOM MILLWORK SURVEY** and the **PREFAB SURVEY.** This Survey contains an analysis of all agreements on file at the General Office, under which products are made by the production method of manufacture as distinguished from the custom method of manufacturing. The 102 agreements analyzed in this Survey cover shops and plants in 26 states, two provinces and the District of Columbia.

All three of these Surveys have been distributed to all staff representatives, district councils and local unions who have a continual need for them. Copies are also available on a library basis to all local unions and district councils upon request.

The economic and basic factors of each agreement are set forth on the agreement analysis sheets in concise terms. This information will provide negotiating committees with the collective bargaining ammunition needed for effective negotiations, and it will also help in establishing standardized job classifications, wage rates, fringe benefits and working conditions in like industries in like economic areas.

These Surveys also put at the finger tips of those involved in negotiations as well as day-to-day collective bargaining, concise, authoritative and up-to-the-minute information regarding their industry in their area, as well as other parts of the country.

Other Surveys are planned for the Lumber and Sawmill Industry, the Furniture Industry, the Boat Building Industry, the Trailer and Mobile Home Industry, etc.

As these Surveys are compiled by using agreements on file at the General Office, we urge each local union and district council to make sure that all their current agreements are on file at the General Office. If the Surveys are to be of the utmost effectiveness, it is necessary that they contain an analysis of all agreements negotiated by district councils and local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

INDUSTRY	FEBRUARY 1967	FEBRUARY 1968	
	Average Weekly Hours		
Manufacturing	40.1	40.5	
Durable Goods	40.8	41.1	
Lumber & Wood Products	39.6	39.2	
Furniture & Fixtures	39.7	39.7	
	Average Hourly Earnings		**% Increase**
Manufacturing	$2.79	$2.95	6%
Durable Goods	2.96	3.13	6%
Lumber & Wood Products	2.30	2.50	9%
Furniture & Fixtures	2.27	2.40	6%

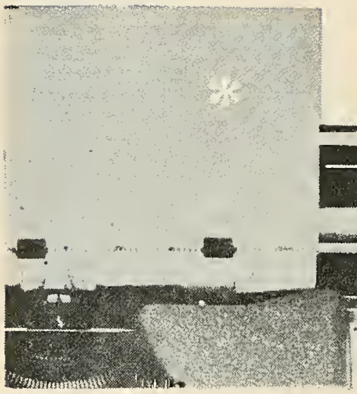
SOURCE: United States Department of Labor's MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

NLRB Adds Examiners

As part of its campaign to cut down delays in the handling of labor-management cases, the National Labor Relations Board has added eleven attorneys to its staff to serve as Trial Examiners. The increase, the first in more than two years, brings the number of trial examiners to 109.

Nine of the new Examiners have been assigned to Washington and the other two to San Francisco.

The last report of the NLRB showed that in fiscal 1967, the caseload of the NLRB had topped 30,000 for the year. Of these, 17,040 involved unfair labor practices and 12,957 petitions for NLRB-conducted collective bargaining elections, plus several hundred of miscellaneous cases.



EDITORIALS

*The Flag Wavers

The labor movement fights a never-ending struggle to be understood by the American public. Even in this day of enlightenment, it would seem that unions still have a lot of "educating" to do.

Just recently, for example, an editor for the Connelsville (Pennsylvania) *Daily Courier* expressed an all-too-common misunderstanding of the labor process and its strike power. He wrote, "One of the most disgusting sights we have seen in recent weeks is driving past a concern where the employees are on strike and seeing pickets standing in front of a shack with an American flag flying from the roof. Will someone tell us what right pickets have to fly the American flag? If they are so patriotic, let them go back to work!!"

We are told that "hundreds" did tell the man what rights pickets have.

It is disturbing, however, that such a man in the public eye and in an influence-making position should sound such a sour note. It may very well be an indictment on the labor movement itself that it has failed to educate the public. Our lack of communication becomes more evident when one considers that one in five workers in the U.S. carries a union card.

Perhaps we have spent too much time talking among ourselves, rather than to citizens whose only contact with unions comes when they are inconvenienced by a strike which affects them directly.

It is disappointing, too, that some members of the press do not understand the purpose and "right" of picketing. The uninformed newsman in Connelsville should have known that picketing is another expression of the freedom of speech—the same basic right that permits an editor to voice his own views in a daily newspaper. The picket sign carried by union strikers is a direct form of communicating to the public its grievances against an employer.

If knowledge and exercise of individual "rights" is a criterion of patriotism, then perhaps the union pickets were far more qualified than the newsman.

The union men were upholding their right to work at a living wage, the right to peaceful dissent, and—as a group—the right to free assembly. There are hundreds of federal and state laws on the books which uphold the specific actions of the striking and picketing workers.

Union men are indeed patriots in every sense of the word, and the men of organized labor are proud to fly the Stars and Stripes in such a just and noble cause for the betterment of all working Americans . . . including misinformed newspaper editors in Connelsville, Pennsylvania.

*The Restless Generation

"We see around us in many parts of the world a spirit of restlessness and perhaps even rebellion against established institutions—both public and private." These are the words of AFL-CIO President George Meany, speaking recently at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the British Trades Union Congress.

"There seems to be an urge and a drive for change—in some cases without a clear definition of the type of change desired," President Meany further observed.

It is not difficult to realize that we live in a restless world. It becomes more difficult to understand, however, the roots and the purpose of the worldwide discontent. Citizens of every nation are concerned for the ultimate outcome of growing outbursts of dissatisfaction and unrest.

The answer to today's problems of social and economic injustices which exist in every quarter of the globe, says Meany, "is not to be found in rioting, burning and looting. These methods invariably lead to anarchy which, in turn must give way to tyranny of some sort or other."

For those segments of the world population who have been exploited, mistreated, and pushed around for a long time, change through "due process of law" seems too slow or insufficient, especially in cases where the integrity of the law is in question. Americans have been sympathetic to the efforts of downtrodden minority groups, the underprivileged and the needy.

Most citizens have "looked the other way" as these individuals have sought to express the importance of their causes through various forms of demonstrative action.

It has become another thing, however, when the rights, property and personal safety of all Americans is threatened by flagrant and willful wrongdoing that flaunts every vestige of community and national authority, just for the sake of rebellion.

Arson, looting, and outright assault and battery in the guise of rebellion against the status quo, or the "Establishment" must come to a stop.

"American trade unionists," says AFL-CIO President Meany, must of necessity "play a prominent part, in resolving much of the dissatisfaction and unrest we are now witnessing."

It seems rather incongruous that some have chosen to rebel against the avenues of government that in themselves permit and protect lawful dissent. Every American must take care that their rights are not withdrawn from all because of their misuse by a few.

Join Union To Protect Jobs, Court Tells Iowa Workers

Workers who want true job security had better join a union rather than rely on so-called "right-to-work" laws.

That was the substance of a ruling by the Iowa Supreme Court as it rejected the argument of a group of non-union packinghouse workers that Iowa's "work" law protected them against layoffs due to "bumping" by union employes with seniority.

The only thing the state law does, the court observed, is to prohibit union shop agreements that would require workers to join a union to keep a job.

"It does not guarantee employees of a non-union plant the same job security which might be obtained through legitimate collective bargaining."

The Iowa Supreme Court unanimously upheld a decision in Woodbury County District Court at Sioux City dismissing a temporary injunction obtained by non-union workers at the Sioux Quality Packers plant of Armour & Co.

The decision was a major legal test of an "automation" agreement won by the Packinghouse Workers and the Meat Cutters from the meat packing industry. Under the agreement, senior workers who lose their jobs in plant closings or work reductions have the right to transfer to a "replacement" plant.

Last year, Armour closed two plants in Omaha and West Point, Neb., where the UPWA had such an agreement. Armour then bought the Sioux City plant of Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., which was subsequently designated by the union-management automation committee as a "replacement" plant.

When men with top seniority at West Point were notified to report for work at the Sioux City plant Dec. 4, non-union employees at the latter installation obtained an injunction blocking the action on the ground that it would violate the state law barring union shop agreements.

Judge D. M. Pendleton of the Woodbury County Court dismissed the injunction, ruling that the state law did not apply. In their appeal, the plaintiffs argued that under the Iowa "work" law, they were "specifically exempted from the burden of having to prove they are being fired or laid off because they were non-union members, when they are being laid off pursuant to a contract between a company and a union."

The Supreme Court disagreed. It noted that even if there had been no contractual obligation, Armour could have applied seniority to the transfer and layoffs in consideration of its long-term employees.

The non-union workers argued that under the Iowa "work" law, "when people do determine that they don't want a union to represent them, they have the same protection as though a union did represent them."

This, the court said, "overstates the effect" of the law, whose purpose is to prohibit union shop agreements. It declared:

"We do not believe a provision in a collective bargaining agreement which gives employees of a closed plant the privilege of transfering to a replacement plant on the basis of seniority of service alone is within the concept of union security agreements prohibited" by the law.

Young Workers Found Eager To Learn About Unions

Two union-sponsored projects to involve younger members more directly in the labor movement's operations and activities have produced encouraging results, the AFL-CIO's director of education, reported in a network radio interview.

Student reaction at a series of 10 labor education schools held exclusively for younger trade unionists around the country shows they are "hungry for knowledge" about the labor movement and "anxious to join in its role" as a socially progressive force, said Walter G. Davis.

The sole criterion for enrollment in the projects was age, Davis said, with 30, the ceiling. Local unions and central bodies were asked only to send "young people who should show an interest in the local union," he added.

Response from both unions and members was good. Davis said: "We had to turn down prospective students for every school." Davis appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The union educator said the pilot programs were shaped in light of a recent study indicating a rapidly-growing proportion of younger union members in the United States, and another showing that textbook and other classroom treatment often leave high school graduates with many "misconceptions" of what the labor movement is all about.

Davis said that while there was some apprehension that such efforts might draw resistence from older union leaders, such fears proved baseless.

"We have been encouraged by business agents and other leaders of the unions," he said. They have cooperated by recruiting students and by setting up committees and other local activities to keep the younger workers involved with the union after they have completed the course, he reported.

The aim, he emphasized, is to give young members a better background in labor's history and goals and keep them active in the union movement at the local level.

Reporters questioning Davis were Sam Sharkey, labor specialist for the Newhouse Newspapers, and Murray Seegar, Washington correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

Canadian Report

Accident Costs Outweigh Profits

The executive director of the Ontario Labor Safety Council has made a pungent criticism of the seven-million-dollar safety program in the province.

Donald Jones, in charge of the Council which is responsible to the Ontario Department of Labor, said the Council does not know whether the money is spent well or badly.

What provoked this comment is the fact that man days lost through accidents have been going up.

The Council is embarking on a research program to find out what the real causes of accidents are. A 1966 study showed that the cost of accidents that year amounted to $150 million. But the profit of the construction industry amounted to only $25 million.

These figures were quite a shock to the industry.

A study has estimated that 10 percent of construction workers are injured every year.

Good Settlement In Hamilton

It would be interesting to know if any union contract in Canada calls for higher earnings than the settlement reached by a local of the Operating Engineers at Firestone Rubber in Hamilton. At the end of a three-year contract, second class engineers will get $12,000 a year. third class $11,000.

Home Ownership Has Decreased

A survey made in May 1967 and recently made public shows that in the last five years home ownership in Canada as a percentage of total housing accommodation has decreased. Rental accommodation has gone up.

In 1961 home ownership in Canada represented 66% of the total. In 1966, it was 63.1%. Rental accommodation went up from 34% to 36.9%.

As housing costs increase and more and more families are priced out of the average-cost market, this trend will continue.

Almost 90% of households in Canada have indoor and outdoor hot and cold water supply. But in some provinces the percentage which have no inside water facilities is large—25.5% in Newfoundland, 21% in Saskatchewan, 20% in Prince Edward Island, 13% in Manitoba, over 10% in Alberta and Nova Scotia.

Of the 5,034,000 households in Canada, 88.4% have installed baths or showers. But the four Atlantic provinces and Saskatchewan have 24% or more without these facilities indoors.

More than 30% of dwellings in Canada were built before 1920. In rural areas, the percentage is 49.6, in metro areas, 26.3, in other urban areas, 39.4.

BC Labor Decries New Commission

In British Columbia the government has established a three-man mediation commission intended to help resolve labor-management strife, but the B.C. Federation of Labor says it will hamstring normal negotiations.

The mediation commission is one result of Bill 33 which the labor Federation has bitterly opposed. The trade union spokesmen were not mollified when they learned that a judge was named to head the commission at a salary of $42,500 a year.

This is $17,500 more than the salary of the president of the Canadian Labor Congress who just got a $5,000 boost.

The unions' main objection to Bill 33 is that it will likely result in the imposition of more and more compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes.

Commission Set Up To Recruit Panelists

The Ontario government has authorized the establishment of a Labor-Management Arbitration Commission made up of a chairman and three representatives each from labor and from management.

Its main responsibility will be to recruit, train and maintain a panel of arbitrators and arbitration board chairmen.

There has been a shortage of experts in this field since the government ordered judges to attend strictly to the business to which they were appointed. Judges used to get most of the appointments to about 2,000 arbitration boards a year, a nice source of income.

However they have had their salaries boosted recently and substantially.

Private Hiring Agencies on Increase

Hiring agencies are pretty busy in Canada.

The federal National Employment Service is supposed to be the dominant employment agency in the country, and undoubtedly is. But still private agencies continue to flourish.

In Ontario alone about 50 private agencies are hard at work. David Archer, president, Ontario Federation of Labor, said some of them are outright rackets.

It is not unusual for one of these agencies to pay a worker $1.25 to $1.35 an hour, then charge the employer about $2 an hour for his services. This employer can, in turn, charge a customer, in the moving business for example, $4 and more an hour.

The solution, says Archer, is to improve the public service.

Stefanovitch Elected CLC Vice President

New president of the Canadian Labor Congress is former miner Donald MacDonald, a former member of the Nova Scotia legislature and an active supporter of the co-operative movement. He stepped up from the post of secretary-treasurer.

Elected secretary-treasurer was William Dodge, a member of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Transport and General Workers, who was formerly executive vice-president.

Of the two elected executive vice-presidents, Joe Morris was re-elected and Gerard Rancourt, former secretary-treasurer of the Quebec Federation of Labor, was elected for the first time.

William Stefanovitch, international representative of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was elected one of 10 general vice-presidents.

Hamilton Council Wins Housing Award

To encourage organized labor to take an active interest in housing, the Canadian Labor Congress gave out $1,000 in awards for the best effort by a Congress affiliate.

At its recent convention, top CLC award of $500 went to the Hamilton and District Labor Council for actively promoting public interest in housing solutions, and for sponsoring a 250-unit co-operative housing project.

Second award of $250 went to the Montreal and District Labor Council which held a housing conference with a few thousand people in attendance.

Third and fourth awards were won by the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor and by the Oakville and District Labor Council.

Nova Scotia Labor Court Proposed

The Nova Scotia department of labor set up a study of industrial problems in the province which came back with the advice to establish a labor court or tribunal without too much delay.

This province, like the others in eastern Canada, has a serious, chronic unemployment problem, and strife in the last year or two has not helped the situation.

Much of the strife may be due to misunderstandings, inexperience and bad management on both sides, some observers believe.

The study made reference to Sweden which has been almost strike free for a long period of time. It also suggested that a labor and a management representative visit Sweden to study their methods, or alternatively to invite a Swedish industrial relations expert to visit the province.

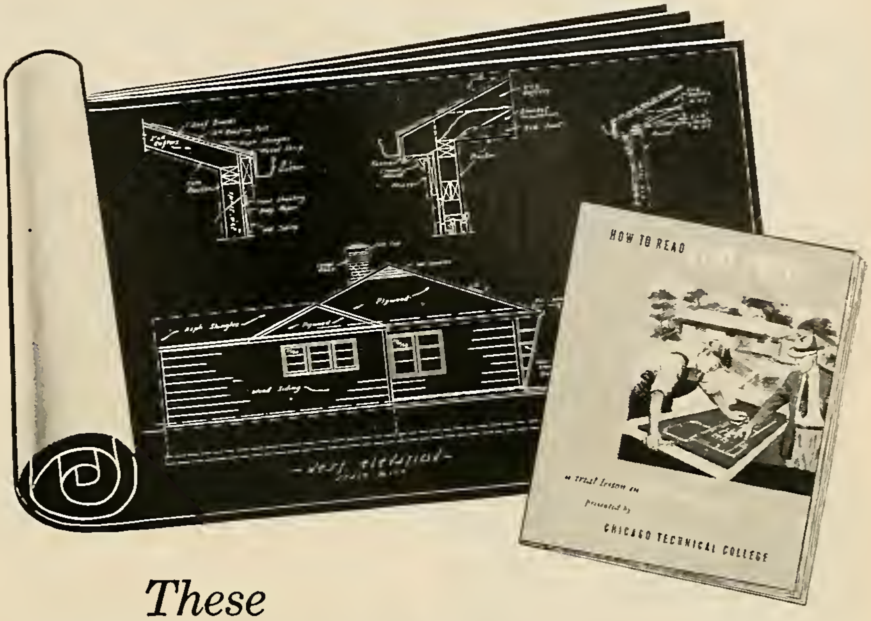
The suggestion is a good one, but economic, political and social conditions in the Atlantic provinces are a long way from those in that progressive, prosperous Scandinavian country.

How Ottawa Became The Capital

When Upper and Lower Canada merged, the well-known cities vied to be chosen capital of the federated colony.

Bytown, a logging community of 10,000 people, resolved to try for the honor. Since the name lacked glamor, the town fathers changed it to Ottawa—an intriguing Indian word with a lilt to it.

In 1857, to everyone's astonishment, Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the capital. The town lay suitably centered between Upper and Lower Canada and far enough away from the American frontier to discourage invasion by the former enemy. "The Yanks wouldn't even be able to *find* it," muttered Ottawa's disappointed rivals.



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Accredited Member National Home Study Council

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

NFPA President Russell H. Ellis, left, presents award to United Brotherhood Treasurer Peter Terzick.

PETER E. TERZICK, general treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was honored May 21 with the 1968 Forest Products Industry Award for Industry Cooperation and for his "cooperative efforts in seeking solutions to problems of mutual interest."

The Awards Dinner was held in conjunction with the 66th Annual Meeting of the National Forest Products Association at the Boca Raton Hotel and Club, Boca Raton, Florida.

Terzick was honored for the dynamic contribution he and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America contributed to the forest products industry's efforts to gain relief for a beleagured domestic lumber producing industry in the Pacific Northwest resulting from a mounting volume of log exports. Joining the forest industry associations which were working cooperatively to bring the facts of the critical situation in the Northwest to the attention of Members of Congress and Executive agencies, Terzick organized support both on the national scene and with lumber and sawmill workers in the affected areas of Oregon and Washington.

Early this year at a joint press conference with National Forest Products Association officers, Terzick told the national press that for an estimated 40,000 lumber and sawmill workers dependent upon work at the mills, the foreign competition for domestic logs "spells trouble." He urged that the federal agencies responsible exercise their statutory authority to grant immediate relief to the forest products industry.

Mortimer B. Doyle, executive vice president of the National Forest Products Association, stated that Terzick's "efforts in stimulating grass-roots action were enormously successful."

Under Terzick's leadership, the United Brotherhood has worked with the forest products industry on a number of programs where lumber producers and mill workers and carpenters have universal interests. These programs include the development of equitable specifications for lumber and wood products in Public Health Service hospital and nursing home specifications, development of an improved standard for softwood lumber, cooperative activities to overcome restrictions to the use of wood in local building codes, and a program to encourage young men to investigate the career opportunities in carpentry and cabinetmaking.

The recipients of the Forest Products Industry Awards are selected by an independent agency from among nominations submitted by all segments of the forest industries. Terzick was presented with an illuminated citation, signed by the officers of the National Forest Products Association, attesting to the appreciation of the industry for services rendered in its behalf. The award ceremonies marked the seventh annual presentation of the forest products industry's highest honors.

Gov. of Wisconsin Warren Knowles, President of the United Association Peter Schoemann, and Ralph Bowes with award.

RALPH E. BOWES, Business Manager of the Carpenters District Council of Milwaukee and vicinity, received the coveted Peter T. Schoemann award, at a dinner climaxing the recent Construction Week in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Bowes was designated 1968 recipient of the award presented annually to a building tradesman who has distinguished himself through unselfish service to the construction industry. The presentation was made at the third annual Hard Hat dinner sponsored by the Allied Construction Employers Association, Inc., Industry Advancement Program.

The presentation was made by the awards namesake, who is President of the United Association of Journeymen and Helpers of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry. Schoemann, now located in Washington, D. C., was formerly a Milwaukee labor and civic leader.

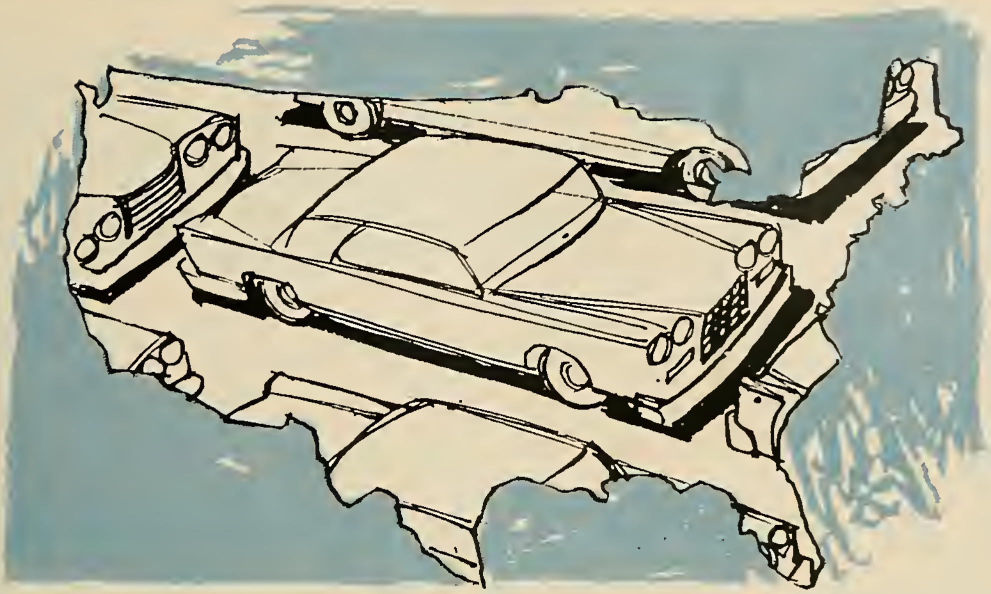
Bowes, who has been Milwaukee District Business Manager for 17 years, has served in various official capacities within the labor movement for many years.

Most prominent of his civic involvement is his 16 years tenure on the board of the Milwaukee Technical College. Currently he is Board President, but he has held every official position on the board. Through the board of the college he has been in a so-called "watchdog" position in its apprenticeship programs which have been hailed as among the best in the nation.

Bowes is chairman and has served 16 years on the Board of Standards and Appeals of the City of Milwaukee. For the last 10 years he has been a member of the Unemployment Compensation, Statutory Committee, advisory to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. He has three years of service as a member of the Wisconsin State Commission for Academic Facilities.

His membership with Carpenters Local 1741 dates back 31 years, with 22 of them in the office of its presidency.

He has 11 years service as a board member of the State Council of Carpenters, 19 years with the Milwaukee Area and 16 years with the State Carpenters Joint Apprentice and Training Committee; 16 years as Trustee and Administrator of the District Council welfare and vacation funds.



Long-distance motorists get green light on interstate trip

■ Motorists with the inclination and the stamina can now drive halfway across the United States without encountering a traffic signal.

Recently opened segments of the Interstate Highway System make possible a 25-hour, signal-free trip between Philadelphia and North Platte, Nebraska—the longest completed stretch of the super-road network.

Only occasional toll booths and limited gasoline tanks preclude a nonstop, 1,500-mile trip.

Some 25,892 miles, or 63 percent of the 41,000-mile, 49-state system, have been completed so far. An additional 5,678 miles are under construction, and 9,430 miles remain in the preliminary planning stages.

Largest public works program in history, the Interstate Highway System will link virtually every locality of 50,000 or more people with high-speed, limited-access roads, the National Geographic Society says.

The expense is considerable. Originally estimated at $25 billion when it was conceived in 1944, the system now is expected to cost $59.8 billion—or $1,450,000 a mile—if completed by 1974, the present target date. If finished later, the price will rise.

Ninety percent of highway costs are borne by the Federal Government through the Bureau of Public Roads. The states pay the balance.

With 3,029 Interstate miles planned, Texas ranks as the busiest state in the system. California is second with 2,165 miles. Delaware, 40½ miles, and Hawaii, 51½ miles, will have the shortest networks. Alaska plans no Interstate roads.

Motorists anticipating transcontinental signal-free driving probably will have to wait until the entire system is completed. Meanwhile, continuous finished stretches cut driving time sharply in most states.

Motorists can travel 1,205 miles from the New York City area to Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 20 hours—a trip that previously took 35 hours. The 634-mile trip from Colby, Kansas, to St. Louis, Missouri, takes 10½ hours, a saving of eight hours.

Interstate travel is two-and-a-half times safer and at least 25 percent faster than the old primary routes, officials say.

Unfortunately, travelers breezing along at 65 to 80 miles an hour see little more than a wide expanse of concrete ribbon. A group of earlier motorists, the 14-member Lincoln Highway Association, saw more of the country, but they took longer doing it. Their trip from New York to San Francisco took 104 days in 1915.

Travelers in an even earlier period unknowingly contributed to the building of Interstate highways.

The Santa Fe Trail in New Mexico preceded today's I-25. The old Oregon Trail parallels I-80 in Nebraska. Historic El Camino Real paved the way for I-5 between Los Angeles and San Diego.

The nations' transportation planners tell us that tomorrow's systems are going to make today's highway systems "look like a throwback to the days of the ox-cart."

The House of Representatives has under consideration a Senate-approved measure calling for $25 million to push further research and development programs for urban mass transportation. The goal is to take some load away from the interstate highway systems that seem to be filled to capacity by the time they are completed. Among the ideas being tossed around are:

Personal Rapid Transit: Small vehicles that would travel over a right-of-way, providing you with your own transportation, which would then be available to others when you are finished with it.

Pallet or Ferry System. Extending the piggyback railroad freight system idea to the transport of automobiles and minibuses on high-speed "guideways."

Fast Intraurban Transit Links: A throwback to old interurban-days of electric cars between cities, but now with 100 mph-plus commuters. ■

PLANE GOSSIP

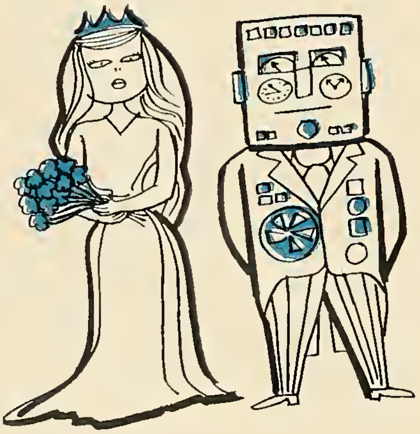
Send in your favorites: Plane Gossip, 101 Const. Ave., NW., Wash., D.C. 20001. Sorry, no payment.

Quite a Loafer!

A carpenter took a room in a boarding house with the understanding the landlady would fix him a lunch to carry each day. She started out with a sandwich, piece of cake, and fruit. He complained it was not enough so she upped it to two each. Still he said it was too little so she went to three each, and again he said it was not sufficient. Finally she split a loaf of bread lengthwise, threw on a pound of lunchmeat, and shredded on a head of lettuce. She added the usual three pieces each of cake and fruit. That evening she asked him how his lunch was. "Fine," he answered, "but I see you're getting back to one sandwich!"

—Mrs. Pauline Vincent, Adelphi, Md.

LIKE TOOLS BE SHARP & SAFE



The Perfect Match

A girl who couldn't be cuter
Had trouble selecting a suitor
She gave science a voice
In deciding her choice
And was wed to a brainy computer.

—Mary Calm, Arvada, Colo.

The Road Was Crowded

Johnny had been for a ride with his father and, when his mother asked him how it had gone, he said: "We passed two idiots, three morons, four darnfools and I lost count of the knotheads!"

MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Manager's Prerogative

A business executive, a little on the stuffy side, was hurrying to catch his train when a panhandler accosted him, requested a dollar.

"A dollar?" sputtered the exec. "I never heard of such a thing. If you want to ask one for money ask for a dime or a quarter, but not for a dollar."

"Listen, mister," retorted the bum. "Give me a dollar or don't give me one, but don't tell me how to run my business!"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE

The One Hazard

"I never worry. I've got enough money to last me for the rest of my life—unless I buy something."

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

The Bald Truth

It isn't necessary for a man to have his face lifted. If he's patient enough, it will grow up through his hair.

This Month's Limerick

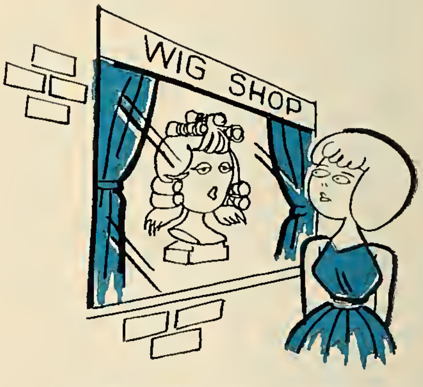
Lives there a man with a soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said:
"Tho I like my work
And from it won't shirk,
I'm a darn sight happier home in bed!"

—Bob Hansen, Orinda, Calif.

Cass-tigated Solon

When Gen. Lewis Cass was a leader among the Democrats in the middle of the 19th century, one of his admirers moved to name a new county "Cass." Laughter resulted when a Whig, who hated the Democrats, and particularly Cass, moved an amendment that the first letter of the proposed name be struck out. The laughter increased, however, when Cass rose to reply that he found no objection to the amendment, but he did consider it unusual for a member to propose that a new county be named for himself.

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY



Takes His Curly Cue

A friend has patented a new wig for women which is making him a fortune. Intended to be worn to the supermarket, it has curlers in it.

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

The Prof's Not Married

An anthropologist at Pensyltucky University has proven beyond scientific doubt that there definitely is such a thing as "women's intuition," and that it is an evolutionary product of millions of years of not thinking.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Ohio Valley District Council Dedicates New Headquarters

New home of the Ohio Valley District Council at 1228 Walnut Street in Cincinnati.

Assisting in dedication ceremonies for the new Ohio Valley District Council home was Acting Cincinnati City Manager William H. McClain, shown here with First Vice President Finlay C. Allan who cut the ribbon to signify the official opening.

It is just another new building—neat, functional, and unpretentious. It adds nothing to the Cincinnati skyline; neither does it dominate its neighborhood, but it is a great building nevertheless, for it is the new home of the Ohio Valley District Council.

The sweat of many generations of carpenters is mixed with its mortar. The sacrifices of bygone legions of Brotherhood members are part of its bricks.

On Saturday, May 11, 1968, the Ohio Valley District Council officially dedicated its new home at 1228 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan was on hand to cut the ribbon which signified the official opening of the headquarters building. Assisting in the ceremonies was William H. McClain, Acting Cincinnati City Manager. A large throng of members and well-wishers was on hand for the occasion. Following the dedication, a buffet lunch was served.

In a brief address to the guests, Vice President Allan congratulated the officers and affiliated Local Unions upon their record of solid progress.

"I am sure that the hearts of many, many oldtimers now gone would fill with pride if they could be here with us today to see what has been built on the foundation they laid.

"In a real sense, this fine, new home is a monument to their loyalty and to the many sacrifices they made in behalf of our Brotherhood."

Tornado Victims in Arkansas

The Death toll mounted to 34 in the Jonesboro, Ark., area alone as nearly 70 tornadoes recently ripped across 10 states in the South and Midwest. The disaster hit many union families, including that of Donald Guy, a member of Carpenters Local 1440, Jonesboro. Mrs. Guy was killed and her husband and son injured. Standing in the ruins of the Guy home are, from the left, Jesse Crays, secretary-treasurer of the Northeast Arkansas Central Trades Council; State AFL-CIO President J. Bill Becker; Central Trades Council President Dick R. Bridger; Red Cross Volunteer Betty Crays; and Walter H. Holmes, Jr., Red Cross labor liaison representative from Atlanta. Becker appealed to all unions to aid Red Cross disaster relief fund.

This point lets you bore holes up to 1½″ with small electric drill

IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle

Now step-up the boring range of your small electric drill or drill press to 1½″ with Irwin Speedbor "88" wood bits. ¼″ shank chucks perfectly. No wobble. No run-out. Sharp cutting edges on exclusive hollow ground point start holes faster, let spade type cutters bore up to 5 times faster. You get clean, accurate holes in any wood at any cutting angle.

Each Irwin Speedbor "88" forged from single bar of finest tool steel. Each machine-sharpened and heat tempered full length for long life. 17 sizes, ¼″ to 1½″, and sets. See your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer soon.

IRWIN *SPEEDBOR "88" WOOD BITS*
at Wilmington, Ohio, Since 1885

LAYOUT LEVEL

- ACCURATE TO 1/32″
- REACHES 100 FT.
- ONE-MAN OPERATION

Save Time, Money, do a Better Job With This Modern Water Level

In just a few minutes you accurately set batters for slabs and footings, lay out inside floors, ceilings, forms, fixtures, and check foundations for remodeling.

HYDROLEVEL is the old reliable water level with modern features. Toolbox size. Durable 7″ container with exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled and ready. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10″ tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, with 1/32″ accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift leveling? Since 1950 thousands of carpenters, builders, inside trades, etc. have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly.

Clip this ad to your business stationery and mail today. We will rush you a Hydrolevel with complete instructions and bill you for only $7.95 plus postage. Or send check or money order and we pay the postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Ask your tool dealer to order it for you. We allow the usual dealer discount on ¼ Doz. lots and give return-mail service.

HYDROLEVEL
925 DeSoto, Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564
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Special Exhibit In Cleveland Tells Union Story At Home Show

CARPENTERS
DISTRICT COUNCIL
UNION CRAFTSMEN ... QUALITY ...

First prize award in its class, the Carpenters District Council of Cleveland's exhibit entry effectively "showed hundreds of thousands of people what skilled craftsmen can do."

How much does the general public know about the achievements of craft unions and the work of skilled craftsmen today? The construction industry has always had its channels for publicizing its progress, but until recently building trade unions have not been nearly so successful in telling their stories to the American public.

The Carpenters District Council in Cleveland, for example, has for many years made substantial contributions toward the cost of building a model home at Cleveland's annual and widely attended Home and Flower Show. For their money and efforts the carpenters got a credit line on a poster in front of the house—generally in the same size type as a manufacturer who had donated a can of paint or a five dollar bag of sand.

This year, Alex Brackenridge, Secretary of the District Council, decided to try something different. He got together with Cleveland-based Rappaport Exhibits, with whom the Carpenters have had a long and mutually happy association, and asked the exhibit specialists to design a display which would demonstrate the various skills of today's carpenters.

The unit created by Rappaport did exactly this. Visitors to the Home and Flower Show at Cleveland's Convention Center saw millwrights rigging machinery, pile drivers setting up foundations and resilient floor layers at work, as well as cabinetmakers, house carpenters and form carpenters. There was also a large display area in which the public could learn about the District Council's apprenticeship program.

That the exhibit was successful from an audience standpoint was proven by the number of visitors who participated in the prize contest sponsored by the Council during the week long show. That the exhibit was a good one in the opinion of the show's management was proven by the fact that it was awarded first prize in its class.

And did the exhibit get the Carpenters' story across? Alex Brackenridge thinks it did. He says, "We showed hundreds of thousands of people what skilled craftsmen can do. We showed the Cleveland public the difference between work done under the District Council's jurisdiction and jerry-built construction elsewhere. The next time many of those people want a house or garage built or a room added on, they'll remember our exhibit at the Home and Flower Show."

TRUTH IN LENDING

(Continued from Page 5)

remedy the other conditions that lead to credit deceptions, such as garnishees and the present unfair power of sellers to both repossess and get a judgment. The pending federal law will bar an employer for firing for only one garnishee. New York and Hawaii already have strong laws against firing for garnishees. The other states have none at all.

The real need is to outlaw garnishees altogether. Many of the more reasonable employers will wait for at least two garnishees in any case.

But the new provision will make it a little harder for finance companies and collection agencies to use this fear of job loss as a lever to force payment of what sometimes are unfair or deceptive debts. ■

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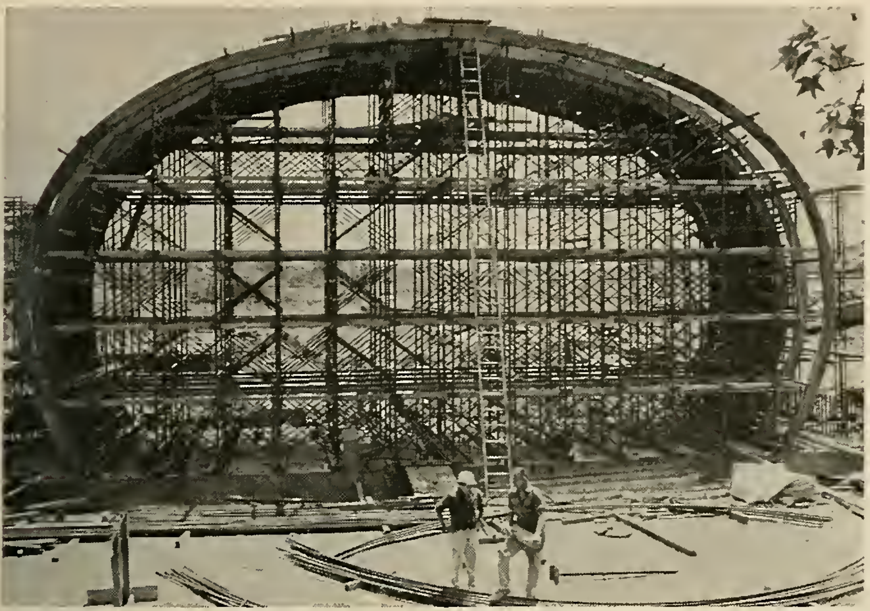

Scaffolding and forms for first arches of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit test center. Construction techniques and materials evaluated here will determine construction methods to be used on the 97-mile system.

Carpenters Shape First Stage Of Washington Rapid Rail Transit

The first nails are being driven in the initial structure off the drawing boards for what will be a 97.2-mile fast transportation network for the nation's capital and its surrounding area. And members of Carpenters' Local No. 132 are driving those nails.

Massive size of the 64-foot-wide archway sections is realized in this picture of Local 132 members at work preparing template supports. On upper level is John Thomas, carpenter, and on lower level is Carlo Bisanibe, fourth-year carpenter apprentice.

Congressional approval has been given for basic segments comprising more than one-quarter of the total regional system. Congress has authorized $150 million in federal and District of Columbia grants to begin construction on these segments. Ground will be broken for these elements in October of this year. Trains are to be in operation on part of the system by 1970, and by 1980, 75-mile-an-hour electric trains will be criss-crossing the District and travelling into surrounding Virginia and Maryland suburbs on two-to-10 minute schedules.

Carpenters and other union tradesmen are now pressing for early completion of a test structure that could result in substantial savings in the cost of construction of Washington Metropolitan Area Transit—call Metro for short.

Huge 30-foot-high arches are rising to house the Test and Evaluation Center at the site of a future Metro station in N. W. Washington.

To be completed by July, the Center is a full-scale, 64-foot-wide section of a typical underground station. It will accommodate 17 feet of track beds and passenger platforms.

The Center is to be a test facility for materials and techniques to be used in building the regional Metro. Based on analyses of test results, specifications will be written for a wide range of construction materials. The quality of workmanship required by all contractors will be demonstrated.

Because it will duplicate actual station conditions, the Center can be used to examine methods of lighting, control of acoustics, and air flow within the air-conditioned stations being proposed.

Cities and county governments surrounding the District are moving to earmark funds for the capital cost of Metro through their respective areas, and bonds and sinking funds have been established to cover costs being incurred by the municipalities.

It is expected that the Metro system will be carrying 287 million riders a year by 1990. Metro will be coordinated with bus and automobile facilities to serve communities for miles on both sides of rapid rail lines. Feeder busses, large parking stations, special drop-off lanes will allow easy access to the rail stations. The air-conditioned trains, which will carry approximately 80 people in each, will move on rails underground in some areas, on the surface in others.

Skinker and Garrett are the contractors for the initial section, under direction of DeLeuw Cather & Company, general consultants to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

At work atop the 30-foot-high-arch is James Buch, Sr., of Carpenters' Local 132. Members of Local 132 prepared laminated wood beams to form rigid templates for concrete forms. In the foreground are two of 22 molded fiberglass forms, measuring 4x8-feet each, that will form the bottom mold for a single section of the tunnel archway.

Scholarship Award

President Pearl Montgomery of Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary No. 170, San Diego, California, happily presents a scholarship to recipient, Donna Jean Copeland. Looking on is her grandmother, Mrs. Jean Jack, and her mother, Mrs. Loisene Copeland. All three are members of Auxiliary 170. Donna Jean is a student at Grassmont College in San Diego.

L.U. 1613 Marks 64th Anniversary With Dinner-Dance

64 LOCAL
64TH ANNIVERSARY DINNER DANCE

Local Union 1613, Newark, New Jersey, celebrated its Sixty-fourth Anniversary with a dinner-dance at the Robert Treat Hotel on May 18. A large turnout of members and invited guests was on hand to help the union appropriately mark the important occasion. Featured speaker of the evening was First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan. The fact that Local 1613 has managed to weather the wars, depressions, and economic upheavals of the past 64 years is a tribute to the quality of its membership and leadership through the years.

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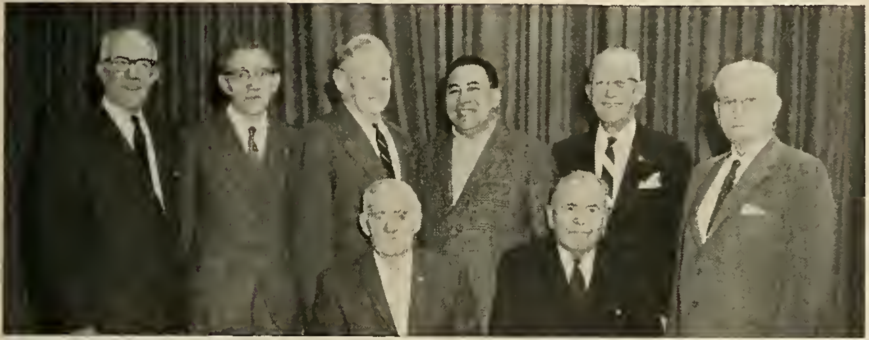
Local 715 Honors Retiring Officers, 50-Year Members at Dinner-Dance

Brother George Ford, retiring financial secretary; Brother Andrew Broberg, retiring trustee, and all 50-year members of Carpenters' Local 75 were honored at a testimonial dinner-dance and show recently. The big event was held April 13 at the Winfield Scott Hotel in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

A large number of special guests and guest speakers were present to take part in the testimonial. Honoree George Ford was trustee for 30 years and has been financial secretary for 16 years. Honoree Andrew Broberg has served as trustee for 12 years. Both were awarded Statuettes of Achievement. A special tribute was given Local 715 members of more and 50 years.

Committee chairmen for a very successful dinner-dance were Frank S. Scirrotto and Peter Messler.



Honored guests at Local 715's recent Testimonial Dinner-Dance were: Standing, left to right—George Ford (Trustee for 30 years and Financial Secretary for 16 years), Ernest Knauer, Fred Zingler, President David E. Chacon, Andrew Broberg (Trustee for 12 years), William Weeden. Sitting, left to right: Vincent Ruseniak, John Leonard. Missing from picture, George Fisher.

Officers of Local 715 and guest speakers at the Testimonial Dinner-Dance. Shown here are: Front, left to right: William Sidell (Second General Vice President of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America), Honorable Thomas G. Dunn (Mayor of Elizabeth, New Jersey), Louis A. Scirrotto (recording secretary), Raleigh Rajoppi (General Executive Board Member, 2nd District), Allan Froschauer (Trustee), Robert F. Ohlwieler (General Representative), William Brown (Financial Secretary), John A. Dietz (Trustee). Back, left to right: Martin Knudsen (Business Representative), William Wolf (Vice President), Howard Hansen (Treasurer), Edwin Sauerberger (Trustee), James Rushton (Conductor), David E. Chacon (President), Steve Horin (Warden.)

Attending the Elizabeth, New Jersey, dinner-dance was Joseph Kurzweil, 92 years of age with 69 years of accredited membership. Standing, left to right: William Sidell, Raleigh Rajoppi, David E. Chacon, Robert F. Ohlwieler, Mayor Thomas G. Dunn, and Martin Knudsen.

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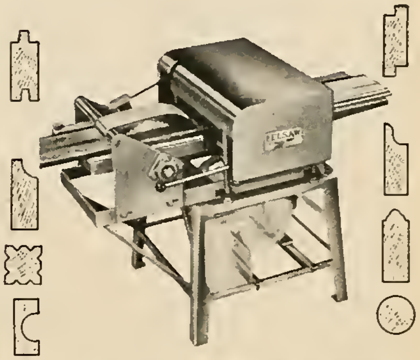

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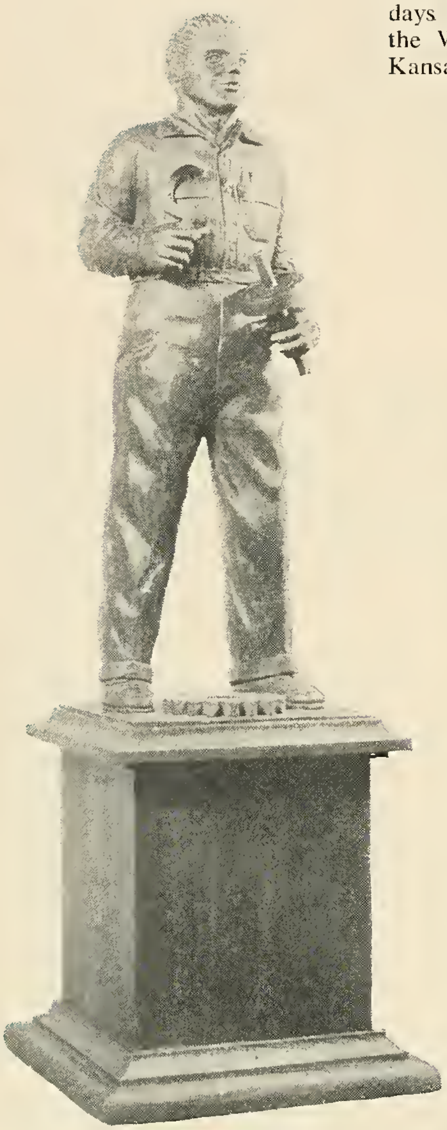
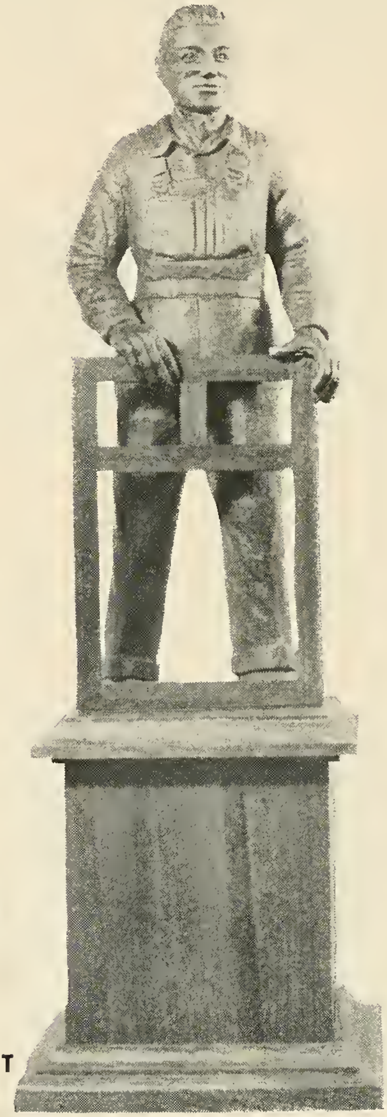
The International Apprenticeship Contest in Kansas City, Missouri, August 15, 16, 17 will provide the answers.

Champions from 31 states and 5 provinces will be vying for these beautiful trophies in the three categories—carpentry, millwright, and mill-cabinet.

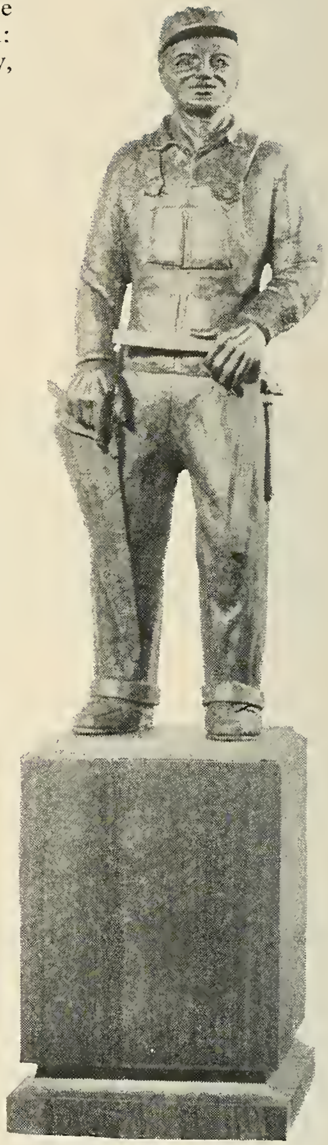
Here's a chance to see craftsmanship in the making. If you're in or around Kansas City during these days in August, visit the contest. The location: the Ward Parkway Center, 8600 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri.



MILLWRIGHT



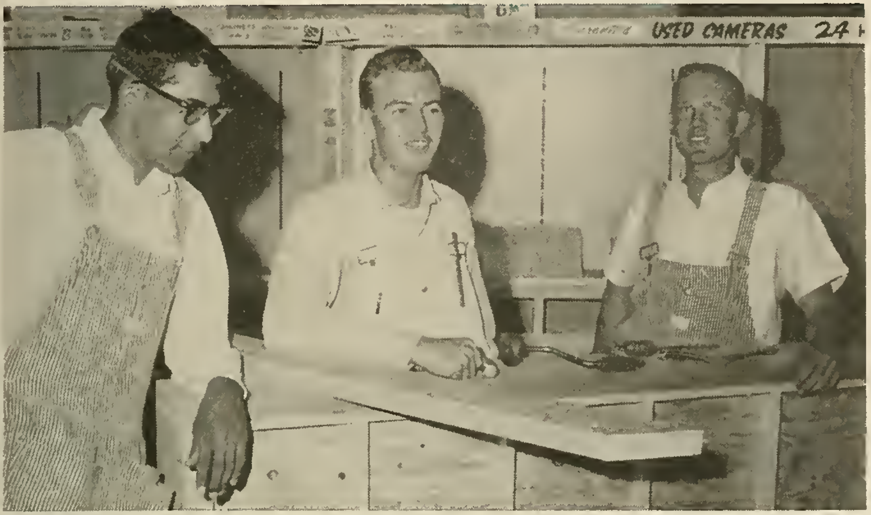
MILL-CABINET



CARPENTER

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Winners Picked in New Mexico



Top apprentices in New Mexico State competition were (left to right): Joe Chavez of Silver City, third place winner; Woodrow Willis of Las Cruces, second place; and Luther Wood of Albuquerque, first place winner. Wood will participate in the national contest in August.

Luther Wood of Albuquerque, an apprentice carpenter employed by Stuckman Construction Co., won the New Mexico State Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest held recently in Albuquerque, training director Vernon Beckwith has announced.

Wood won over runners up Woodrow Willis of Las Cruces and Joe Chavez of Silver City. The winner was determined by a project score and written examination on carpentry on a 60-40 basis.

The completed projects, free standing and roofed sand boxes, will be donated to the New Mexico Society for Crippled Children and used by them for therapeutic treatment and entertainment.

Dates To Remember

•

August 15, 16, 17

•

International
Apprenticeship Contest

•

Kansas City, Missouri

Apprentice Grads At Albuquerque

Eight apprentices were graduated from a four-year carpenters apprenticeship training program and were awarded certificates of completion by union and contractor officials during an awards banquet, Saturday evening, June 1, at the Hilton Ballroom in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Those presented certificates of completion by Chairman Glenn Werhan, Lovington, and Secretary Rodell Bloomfield, Albuquerque, of the New Mexico Carpenters Apprenticeship and Journeyman Training Fund, included: Louis Armijo and Robert E. Ortiz, Albuquerque; Richard E. Frantz, Woodrow A. Willis and Raymond M. Furry, Las Cruces; John F. Cardenes, Santa Fe; Raymon Copeland, Clovis and David Sikes, Carlsbad.

The graduates completed 576 hours of classroom instruction and 8,000 hours of on-the-job training during the four-year period. The program is administered jointly by a committee of representatives from the New Mexico Building Branch, Associated General Contractors and the New Mexico District Council of Carpenters.

Invocation was by the Reverend E. L. Henderlite, Minister, First Congregational Church. The Honorable Pete Domenici, chairman, Albuquerque City Commission, welcomed the graduates and guest speaker H. Donald Savinski, manager, Planetary Quarantine Department, Sandia Laboratory, addressed the group on the subject of "Man in Space Environment."

Missouri Contest Finals

Participating in the Missouri State Carpentry Contest were these officials and contestants (left to right): Front row—George Prince, coordinator of the Apprenticeship and Training Dept., Washington, D.C.; First Place Winner George E. King, Local 311; Jim Piper; James Bayless; and James Welsh, assisting Mr. Prince. Second row—Mel Schessare, in charge of the contest; Jim Murphy; Bob Hinckle; Kenneth Marshall, and Richard Fortner. The contest was held at the Sheraton Elms Hotel in Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Missing from the photo is contestant Dwayne Shropshire. R. S. Hinkle, not shown, was Millwright Contest winner.

Third Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest

The Third Annual Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was sponsored by the Michigan Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Committee, composed of representatives of the Michigan State Carpenters' Council, district councils and joint apprenticeship committee in conjunction with the Associated General Contractors, Michigan Chapter and Detroit Chapter, the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Association, the Carpenter Contractors Association, and the Building Association of Metropolitan Detroit.

The site of the contest was the Dort Mall, at which space was laid out for 15 carpenter contestants representing joint apprenticeship committees all over the State of Michigan.

The judges were; Chief Coordinating Judge Stuart Proctor, member of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and two assistant coordinating judges, Chris H. Magnusson executive secretary of the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Association, and Robert Sheathelm, office manager of Christman Construction Company.

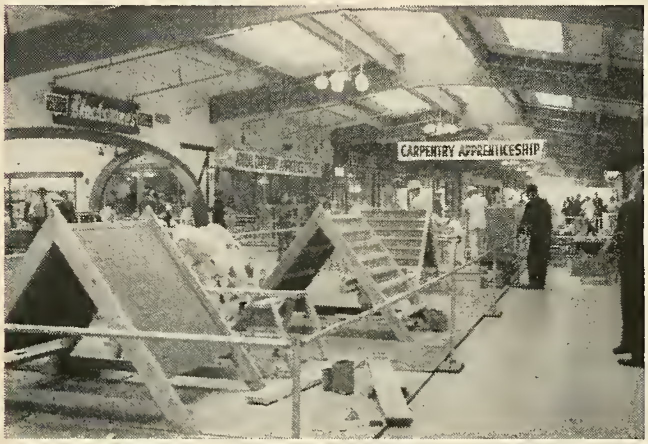
Judges Stuart Proctor and Tyler Jenkins.

The three field judges were Herman Klein of McKenzie, Knuth and Klein Architects; Tyler J. Jenkins of the Tyler Jenkins Construction Company; and John E. Steele, president of the Southwestern Michigan Carpenters' District Council.

The chairman and secretary of the state contest committee are Hal Bell, assistant executive secretary of the Associated General Contractors Michigan Chapter, and Leonard B. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters' Council, respectively.

Participants in the contest were: Thomas Zambeck, Local 19, Detroit; Leonard Lewandowski, Local 19, Detroit; Peter Schmidt, Local 982, Detroit; Paul Belden, Local 1433, Detroit; Robert Lustig, Local 1433, Detroit; Harold Gwaltney, Local 1373, Flint; Harold Woods, Local 335, Grand Rapids; James Dyke, Local 1908, Holland; Phillip Seely, Local 651, Jackson; George Bartelson, Local 297, Kalamazoo; Lloyd Sherman, Local 1449, Lansing; Donald Hawkins, Local 100, Muskegon; Paul Westergaard, Local 998, Royal Oak; Ben Temple, Local 334, Saginaw; and Leroy Rosenthal, Local 898, St. Joseph.

Contractors from the Detroit Joint Apprenticeship Committee were winners of the first, second and third positions in the Michigan Contest this year. The



A general view of the Michigan Contest site

ANNUAL CARPENTRY APPRENTICE CONTEST

Front row, left to right: Phillip Seely, Donald Hawkins, James Dyke, Paul Belden, George Bartelson, Ben Temple, Lloyd Sherman, Leonard Lewandowski, and Paul Westergaard. Standing, left to right: John E. Steele, Robert Sheathelm, Tyler Jenkins, Harold Gwaltney, Harold Woods, Thomas Zambeck, Peter Schmidt, Leroy Rosenthal, Robert Lustig, Herman Klein, Stuart Proctor, and Chris Magnusson.

Ralph Wood, Detroit Joint Apprenticeship Committee, and Leonard B. Zimmerman look over the trophies presented the winners.

Herman J. Klein, Robert Sheathelm, Tyler J. Jenkins, Chris H. Magnusson and Stuart Proctor review their notes.

winners of the Third Annual Contest were Paul Westergaard, first place; Robert Lustig, second place, and Peter Schmidt, third place.

The prizes awarded the winners were U.S. Government saving bonds in the amount of $100, $75 and $50 for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd place winners. The George Burger traveling trophy will be presented to the Detroit Joint Apprenticeship Committee to be retained in their possession until the Fourth Annual Contest. Each of the participants in the contest was awarded a personal trophy and will be presented with a framed certificate of participation. The trophies, both the traveling and personal, were made by Ralph Wood of Local Union 982 of Detroit.

Paul Westergaard will be the carpentry contestant representing the state of Michigan at the First International Apprenticeship Contest in Kansas City, Missouri, on August 15th along with a millwright contestant, Daryl Wright, which will make another first for the state of Michigan in the field of apprenticeship. This will be the third year Michigan has sent a representative to the Regional and International Contests, but will be the first year for participation by the millwright subdivision of the trade.

John J. Fetzer, John J. Fetzer Construction Company; Paul Westergaard, and Raymond Fair, chairman, Detroit Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

National Capital Area Holds First Apprentice Contest

Front Row—Participating in the Greater Washington, D.C. Apprenticeship Contest were (left to right): Front Row—Nicholas R. Loope, Director, Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity—(AGC) Contest Judge George C. Martin, Jr., Secretary Treasurer, George C. Martin, Inc.—Paul H. Dietz, Manager, Iverson Mall Shopping Center—Wade H. Rollins, Winner of the Millwright Contest—Jimmie W. Payne, Winner of the Mill-Cabinet Contest—James A. Lucas, Winner of the Carpentry Contest—Contest Judge Edward Reller, Craftsman, James L. Saunders Company.

Center Row—(AGC) Francis X. Martin, Chairman of the J.C.A.C. Contest Committee and Vice-President George C. Martin, Inc.—Contest Judge Chris Jorgensen, Craftman, McGaughan and Johnson, Architects—Contest Judge William Wallace, Jr., Vice-President, Lamar & Wallace, Inc.—Contest Judge Frank Weller, Consulting Engineer, Weller and Scott—Everett Lank, J.C.A.C. Contest Committee and President, Lank Woodwork Company, Inc.—Warren Jordon, J.C.A.C. Contest Committee and President, Carpenters District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity.

Back Row—Carl Cotting, President, Construction Contractors Council, Vice-President Gilles and Cotting, Inc.—Contest Judge Englebert Boos, Craftsman, Lank Woodwork Company, Inc.—Contest Judge James Saunders, President, James L. Saunders—Contest Judge Joseph Wilkes, AIA, Wilkes and Faulkner, Architects—Ben Sanford, J.C.A.C. Contest Committee and Business Representative Carpenters District Council of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity—(AGC) L. M. Rice, Jr., Chairman, Joint Carpenter Apprenticeship Committee of Washington, D.C. and Vicinity and Vice-President, Wm. P. Lipscomb Company, Inc.—Edward Thomas, Director of Apprenticeship, District of Columbia, U.S. Department of Labor—Contest Judge Leroy M. Campbell, AIA, Sulton and Campbell, Architects—Coordinating Judge William Oviedo, Coordinator, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

On May 18, the Iverson Mall Shopping Center in Hillcrest Heights, Maryland, was the scene of the first annual apprentice contest. Nine contestants participating in all three categories of the contest anticipated the opportunity to represent the Greater Washington, D.C. area in the forthcoming International Contest.

The contestants participating in the carpentry, mill-cabinet and millwright divisions under the watchful eye of the three sets of judges, who were designated for each of the three divisions, were:

Carpentry—William L. Briggs, James A. Lucas, Maurice A. Harris, all of L.U. 132 in Washington, D.C., and Arthur I. Newell, of L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.

Mill-Cabinet—Jimmie W. Payne, James C. Wilt, and Raymond W. Markle, all of L.U. 1694, Washington, D.C.

Millwright—Gene C. Ballard and Wade H. Rollins, both of L.U. 1831, Washington, D.C.

James A. Lucas, Carpentry; Jimmie W. Payne, Mill-Cabinet; and Wade H. Rollins, Millwright, outpointed their competition and will be representatives for the forthcoming International Contest. The lucky winners were given cash awards by Mr. Anthony Carozza, the owner-builder of the Mall, the Joint Apprenticeship Committee and the Construction Contractors Council. Each group gave contestant cash awards in addition to the tools. The winners were also recognized at the annual completion ceremony.

Illinois First Statewide Contest Selects Top Apprentices

Top Carpenter Apprentices in Illinois are congratulated on winning prizes in first statewide competition for fourth-year apprentices sponsored by the Illinois State Council of Carpenters. From left are: W. E. "Duff" Corbin, president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters; James B. Runnerstrom, of Carpenters Local 792, Cherry Valley, who won $100 third prize in construction; Sidney Shulman, of Carpenters Local 141, Chicago, who won second prize of $200 in construction; Harold Hallin, of Carpenters Local 1248, St. Charles, who won first prize of $300 in construction; Dennis Buric, of Carpenters Local 1786, Chicago, who won $300 first prize in cabinet-making; Kenneth Kolasa, of Carpenters Local 1786, Chicago, who won $200 second prize in cabinet-making; and George Vest, Jr., president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

Harold Hallin and Dennis Buric are winners of the first statewide apprenticeship contest sponsored by the Illinois State Council of Carpenters. The competition for fourth-year apprentices was held Thursday and Friday, May 23-24 at the Palmer House, Chicago.

Hallin, of Carpenters Local 1248, St. Charles, won the first prize of $300 in construction.

Buric, of Carpenters Local 1786, 3442 60th Street, Cicero, won the first prize of $300 in the cabinet-making division.

Second prize of $200 in construction was awarded to Sidney Shulman of Carpenters Local 141, of 9443-B Sumac, Des Plaines. Winner of the $100 prize in construction is James B. Runnerstrum of Carpenters Local 792, Cherry Valley.

The second prize of $200 in the cabinet-making division was awarded to Kenneth Kolasa of Carpenters Local 1786, 2508 W. 55th Street, Chicago.

Hallin and Buric will represent Illinois in the national competition.

Chicago area contestants were: Robert P. Lockridge (Local 13), Oak Park; Roy R. Lovkvist (Local 58), Harwood Heights; Sidney Shulman (Local 141), Des Plaines; Dennis Buric (Local 1786), Cicero; and Kenneth Kolasa (Local 1786), Chicago.

Downstate contestants were: Ronald Haseman (Local 480), Belleville; Frank Morkus (Local 169), East St. Louis; Robert Wilder (Local 496), Kankakee; Larry R. King (Local 633), Granite City; James B. Runnerstrom (Local 792), Cherry Valley; John P. Rehberg (Local 2087), Crystal Lake; Daniel Ziller (Local 363), Huntley; Harold Hallin (Local 1248), St. Charles, and Kenneth Freund (Local 4), Rock Island.

Pre-Apprenticeship Graduates in Texas

Thirteen of the 26 young men who recently completed their pre-apprenticeship and apprentice entry programs sponsored jointly by Local 1266 of Austin, Texas, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are shown here with their instructor, Royce Faulkner, and officers of Local 1266. G. A. "Pete" McNeil, business representative, fourth from left, center row, is highly pleased with these young men and feels that they will be a credit to the industry.

Shown in the picture are: Back Row, left to right, August Fox, Roy Guyon, Herman Lamme, Cecil Sumner Jr., Cecil Hoskins, James Schoen. Second Row, Leon Wellnicki, Tommy Clark, LaVaughn Chambers, G. A. McNeil, Harry Boardman, William MacFarland, Clifford Tucker, Royce Faulkner. Front Row, E. C. Mowery, Michael R. Dilley, Sylvester M. Lope, Jimmy Whitehead, Joe Hollingsworth.

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Iowa Winner Selected From Six Apprentices

Iowa Contestants (left to right) were: Top—Jim Buss, Local Union 1835, Waterloo; Dave Kleber, Local Union 948, Sioux City, and Albert Chacey, Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids. Kneeling: Don Bruss, Local Union No. 4, Davenport, 1st place; Steve Hausner, Local Union No. 1948; Ames Bill Fitzpatrick, Local Union No. 106, Des Moines; third place.

On June 5 and 6, six contestants in the carpentry division vied for the opportunity to represent the State of Iowa in the forthcoming International Contest. The participating apprentices were: Donald L. Bruss (L.U. 4) of Davenport; Steve Hausner (L.U. 1948) of Ames; Wm. Fitzpatrick (L.U. 106) of Des Moines; James Buss (L.U. 1835) of Waterloo; David Kleber of Sioux City; and Albert Chacey (L.U. 308) of Cedar Rapids.

These contestants displayed their skills at the Iowa State Fair Grounds. The written examination was held at the Meeting Hall of Local Union 106, Des Moines. Roy Cushman and Leo D. Belvel assisted the committee by serving as proctors during the written examination.

Contestants and their escorts were honored at a banquet attended by approximately 50 people, among whom were representatives of labor and management. Each contestant received a certification of participation. The first place winner, Donald L. Bruss, received $150 cash and a plaque, the second place winner, Albert Chacey, received $100 cash and a plaque and the third place winner, William Fitzpatrick, received $50 cash and a plaque.

Anthony Boe, Financial Secretary of Local Union 948, served as Chairman of the newly-appointed contest committee and Richard Toon, Training and Safety Division, Master Builders of Iowa, served as Secretary.

Iowa State Apprentice Contest Winners are (left to right): Don Bruss, L.U. 4, Davenport (first place); Albert Chacey, L.U. 308, Cedar Rapids (second place), and William Fitzpatrick, L.U. 106, Des Moines (third place).

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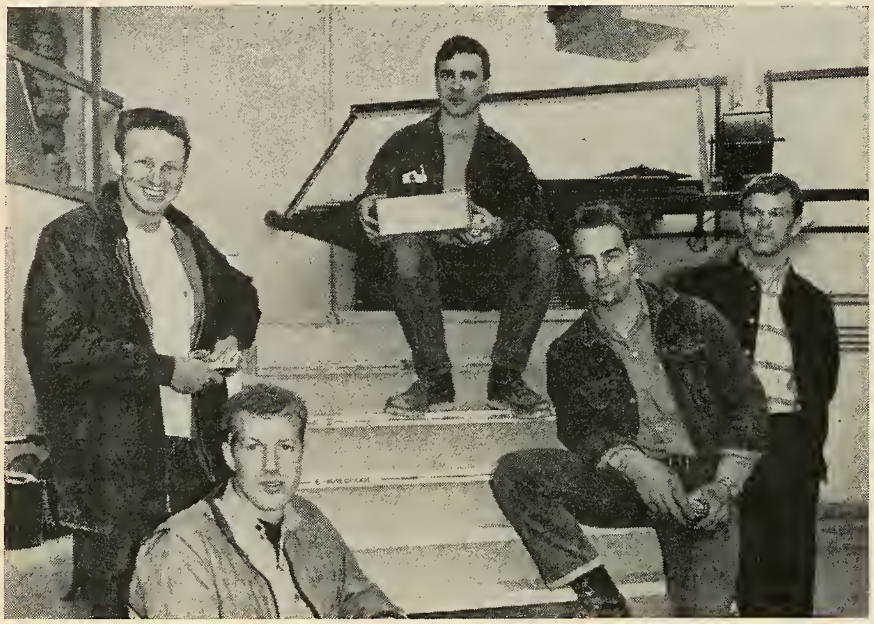
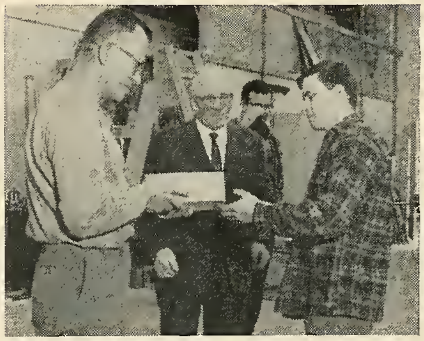
Raymond Farmer is Alaska's 1968 Apprentice 'Champion'



The 1968 Alaska Apprenticeship Contest judges have selected a "1968 State Champ" and runners-up from among these contestants (shown above, left to right): John Young; William Cross, who placed second; Raymond Farmer, first place winner; Douglas Trucano; and Bernard McDonough.



Judge Ernest Kissee presents a set of auger bits to First Place contest winner Raymond Farmer, as Paul Rudd looks on. The event drew considerable interest.

Seabees Seeking Additional Recruits

The following letter, recently received by General President M. A. Hutcheson, indicates a continued need for skilled construction workers in the U.S. Navy Department's Seabees:

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

Two years ago our Navy Construction Battalions needed skilled men to help fulfill America's commitment to South Vietnam.

At that time I turned to you for help, and you gave it. Within six months, more than five-thousand experienced men enlisted in the Seabees, an outstanding record. Largely due to your unselfish and effective efforts, nineteen Seabee Battalions are now helping build a bulwark against Communist aggression in Southeast Asia.

Today, we are again faced with a need for trained, dedicated Americans who wish to serve their country by building with the finest . . . the U.S. Navy Seabees. Many of the men who joined us in 1966 will soon complete their tour of duty and there is still a big job to be done.

Again, I appeal to you for assistance. Again, we are offering advanced rates and pay, up to Chief Petty Officer, for men with construction experience. Would you please pass the word of our need to your people, including your local unions? The attached release gives the essentials of the program, and may prove useful to you for dissemination. Those interested can get the full story from their nearest Navy recruiter, or by writing directly to us:

Seabees
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Washington, D.C. 20390

I know America, the Navy and I can count on your support.

A. C. HUSBAND
Rear Admiral, CEC, USN
Commander

Ban On Age Bias In Jobs Became Effective June 12

On June 12th it will be illegal for an employer to discriminate because of age—between the ages of 40 and 65.

On this date the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 goes into effect.

The law promotes the employment of the older worker based on ability rather than age; prohibits arbitrary age discrimination in employment and helps employers and employees find ways to meet problems arising from the impact of age on employment.

Specifically, the law protects individuals 40 to 65 years of age from discrimination by:

- Employers of 25 or more persons in an industry affecting interstate commerce.
- Employment agencies serving such employers.
- Labor organizations with 25 or more members in industry affecting interstate commerce.

The Secretary of Labor is responsible for administering and enforcing the Act. In addition, the Secretary will provide a program of education and information concerning the needs and abilities of older workers and their potential continued employment and contribution to the economy.

This program will include the publication of the results of studies and encourage the expansion of opportunities and advancement of older persons through public and private agencies.

Under the law, it is illegal for an employer to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge or otherwise discriminate against any individual as to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of age.

In addition an employer cannot limit, segregate or classify his employees so as to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or adversely affect his status as an employer because of age. And he cannot reduce the wage rate of any employee in order to comply with the Act.

Similar restrictions against discrimination of those 40 to 65 years apply to employment agencies and trade unions.

There are some exceptions in jobs where age is unquestionably a factor. A fireman or policeman is an example.

Violations of the Act, under suits filed by either the Secretary of Labor or any aggrieved person, will be treated just as violations of the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Six Compete in Utah

Taking part in the Utah contest were (left to right): Front—Wayne Johnson, Ron Buchanan, and John Buchanan, all of Local 184, Salt Lake City; Howard Pace, Exec. Secretary of Utah District Council. Second row—Eric Hogan, Hogan & Tingy Construction Company; Charles Bohman, Local Union 184, Salt Lake City; Douglas Jennings, Local Union 2202, Price; Marvin Cowan, Local Union 450, Ogden; and Parley Jensen, Contest Judge. Top—Reed Bills, Contest Judge; Karl L. Pratt, M. Morrin & Son Constr. Company; Sidney Christiansen, Contest Judge; Roland Tueller, Bus. Rep., Local Union 450, Ogden; Ellis Rees, Director of Utah Apprenticeship Training Fund and Bill Oviedo, Coordinating Judge.

Charles Bohman, winner of the Utah State Contest, is shown with his trophy, awarded by Howard Pace (left), Exec. Sec'y of Carpenters D.C. of Utah, and G. M. Kloppenberg, retiring member of Local Union 450, Ogden.

Six carpenter contestants displayed their talents in the recent Utah State Apprentice Contest in Ogden. The participating apprentices were: Wayne Johnson (L.U. 184), Salt Lake City; Doug Jennings (L.U. 2202), Price; John Buchanan and Charles Bohman (both of L.U. 184), Salt Lake City; Marvin Cowan (L.U. 450), Ogden, and Ron Buchanan (L.U. 184), Salt Lake City.

Each of the contestants built a rest shelter to plans drawn by Wes Allred, Instructor-Coordinator, Ogden Pre-Apprentice Program.

Charles Bohman, Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, was awarded the first place prize and will represent the State of Utah in the International Contest. The contestants were doubly honored as participants in the 1968 State Contest and were awarded their Journeyman completion Certificates at a banquet held in Salt Lake City on June 7th. Also given Journeyman Certificates were Raymond J. McKinney, Local Union 2202, and Gerald A. Webber, Local Union 2202.

A rotating trophy was presented to the winner and it is to be held by his local union. The winner and his employer received identical trophies. The other contestants were awarded savings bonds.

Lundberg Wins Kansas Contest

Kansas Carpenters selected, in its recent statewide apprenticeship competition contest, John Lundberg (Local Union 918) of Manhattan, as its First Place winner. Shown here is Lundberg being congratulated by International Representative Chas. M. Miller, following the close of the contest which was held in the mall of the White Lakes Shopping Center, Topeka, Kansas.

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HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT III

The answers to this unit are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit I—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

This unit explains the use of the rafter tables. These tables are of primary importance to the carpenter. It permits the computation of roof member lengths, as well as the angular cuts and minimizes chances for arithmetical errors. The rafter tables of the R-100 framing square are based on the unit length principle and assume an equal pitch for the framed roof. There are some squares which use the total length of the rafter for certain stated pitches. In general they are not in as common usage as the R-100 type. The commonly used roof framing terms are noted, identified and related to the cutting of roof members. Practical examples (with solutions listed separately) are given for student practice and the development of proficiency in the use of the rafter tables as they apply to the common rafter, hip (or valley) and jack rafter for commonly used pitches.

QUESTIONS

1. Where does the unit length rafter table appear on the framing square?

2. Describe the construction of the unit length rafter table.

3. List the information that is noted on each of the 6 lines of the rafter table.

4. Give a definition of roof pitch.

5. What is the range of pitches that is normally used by the carpenter?

6. Give a definition of span and run and the relationship between the two.

7. How does the common rafter length relate to the rise and run?

8. Express the formula for finding roof pitch.

9. What is the relationship of the pitch to the numbers used by the carpenter for making angular cuts on the roof members; use ⅙ pitch with a 24 ft. span to illustrate the answer.

10. Using the numbers 4 and 12 (⅙ pitch), determine the rafter length of a building whose span is 2′ - 0″.

11. Note the range of numbers along the common rafter length line from the 2″ marker to the 18″ marker and the manner in which the values increase or decrease; explain.

12. Determine the missing values from the table below using the common rafter length line on the framing square.

	Pitch	Span	Run	Rise	
				Unit	Total
A.	⅙	?	1′ - 0″	4	4″
B.	?	12′ - 0″	6′ - 0″	6	?
C.	⅓	10′ - 0″	?	?	?
D.	⅜	?	?	?	5′ - 7½″

13. Find the length of a common rafter for ⅙ pitch when the span of the building is 20 ft.

14. A building has a span of 24′ with a roof pitch of ⅓. What is the rise of the building and what numbers from the framing square are used for making the angular cuts?

15. Determine the rafter length of a building with an 18′ span, 5⁄24 roof pitch and a ridge thickness of 4′ - 0″. (When the ridge thickness appears to be a built-in frame member, this is called a roof deck and is treated in the same manner as a normal ridge board.)

16. In reference to question 15, what framing square numbers would be used by the carpenter in making the angular cuts for common rafters?

17. Determine the common rafter length for a building whose span is 15′ with a roof pitch of 1⁄48.

18. Determine the common rafter length of a building whose span is 18′ - 0″ with a roof pitch of ⅔.

19. Determine the total rise and the framing square numbers used for making angular cuts for problem 18.

20. Describe the placing of a hip rafter in a rectangular building.

21. Find the length of the hip rafter for ⅙ pitch with a building span of 2′ - 0″.

22. Determine the framing square numbers to be used for making the angular cuts on the hip rafter.

23. What is the relationship between hip and valley rafters?

24. When does a jack rafter occur in a roof frame?

25. Using the information from answer 24, what relationship does the length of a jack rafter have to a common rafter and how is its length determined?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 34

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

(1) UTICA, N. Y.—Sixteen members of Local 125 were presented 25-year service pins by Brother Sam Ruggiano who extended congratulations and good wishes from the General Officers. Pictured, left to right, front row: Tom Cavallo, Anthony Cristalli, Sam Ruggiano, Felix D'Agnilli, Sam Constabile. Second row: Mark Constantine, Frank Bevalaqua, Genario Monopoli, Ray Eddy, Paul Linck, L. Garramone. Back row: James A. Hubbell, Fred Enos, G. DeStefano, H. Wheatley, Ralph Bathke, and Joseph Liedtke.

2

(2) LAWRENCE, MASS.—Members pictured at the recent pin presentation ceremony held by Local 111. Seated, left to right: Richard Croteau, president; Emil Currier, Henry Saracusa, business representative; Joseph Gaudet. Second row: John Caruso, John Mugavero, Louis Messina, Raymon Lavigne, Antonio Pellerin, Armand Pellerin, Oscar Boie, Antonio Mugavero. Back row: Kenneth Campbell, Edward Rheaume, Albert Squires, Emil Mathison, Joseph Renniger, Phillippe Fortin, Arthur Dubois, Herbert Eichler, Louis A. Belanger.

3

(3) ROCHESTER, MINN. — Local 1382 held its annual banquet with a total of 600 members, wives, and guests present for the gala affair.

A barber shop quartet provided the entertainment for the dinner-dance which was held at Kahler Hotel. Highlight of the evening was the presentation of 25-year service pins to members. Only eleven of the twenty-four eligible members were able to attend the awards ceremony. Pictured, left to right, front row: Clarence Swee, Lynn Kidd, Herman Floen, William Buss. Second row: Donald Smith, Victor Close, Harry Johnson, Nathan McCaleb. Back row: Clarence Smith, Elmer Seidlitz, Ollie Swanson, A. L. Stenstad, and LeRoy Murray.

(4) JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—Local 1118 recently presented pins to members in honor of longtime service. Pictured, left to right, seated: James O. Whiddon, 25-year pin; Mrs. James Widdon; Alton B. Scarboro, recording secretary, 25-year pin; Mrs. Alton B. Scarboro; Mrs. Robert W. Robbins; Robert W. Robbins, financial secretary-treasurer, 25-year pin. Standing, left to right: C. J. Hileman, 25-year pin; Van Pittman, District General Representative; Addison F. Lanier, 25-year pin; and Leroy W. Amy, president, 30-year pin.

Other members, not present, who received pins were Harmon J. Smith, 25-year pin; Howell Tison, 25-year pin; Charles A. McDowell, 30-year pin; and George T. Spinks, 40-year pin.

4

(5) WICHITA, KANSAS—Local 201 recently honored its 25-year members at an awards banquet. Visiting dignitary was Charles E. Miller, international representative. Master of ceremonies for the evening was Kenneth E. Burkhead, Apprenticeship Representative. Standing, left to right: Wm. R. Hastings, financial secretary & business representative, Local 201; and sixteen of the 25 recipients who were present to receive their pins—Ray C. Owens, W. C. Shelton, Henry J. Mans, Vic Mariska, Harold E. Jones, Frank J. Herbert, Wayne H. Barlow, Robert E. Maze, Charles E. Miller, international representative, and Walter Willson.

Those receiving pins but not present were James Cain, H. E. Engle, Clark W. Hayden, Lloyd Knowlton, J. Keith Layland, Loren W. Marlow, Mount Schenck, Keith K. Wilson, and Roy B. Snethen, deceased, whose pin was awarded to his family.

5

(6) DAYTON, OHIO—A total of 77 members of Local 104 received 25-year pins in ceremonies held late in 1967. Thirty-seven of the recipients are pictured, left to right, front row: Harold Combs, Azel W. Uhl, Noel McCuiston, Roger B. Covey, Edward Blaum, Glenn Martin, Thomas F. Reynolds, Troy J. Sims, Edward A. Mesch, Lester Hulbert and Richard Thomas.

Second row, left to right: Leroy Knight, Jesse G. Rucker, A. Francis Lang, Thomas A. Powers, Ernest Taylor, Edward Kaelin, Ward E. Noerr, John E. Ringle, S. T. May, Luther Mullins, T. B. McQuain, Andrew A. Porter and E. A. Chaffin.

Back row, left to right: Ralph Howington, J. L. McMillen, William H. Lloyd, Arthur McDonald, Roy Ward, Cliff Howe, Carl E. Smith, Richard Tankersly, Sheridan Roark, Cecil Smith, Arnold Pugh, Darwin Moore and Sherman Courtney.

Presentation ceremonies were held at the local's headquarters, 15 Gates Street.

Those not in the picture who received pins are: Earl Abery, Carl P. Anderson, Nathan D. Barnett, James Benner, Henry O. Bodiker, John Burke, James K. Chalfant, Roger B. Covey, Pete Durst, Fred L. Dickerson, Charles Farmer, Earl and Ivar Freeman, Ervin S. Gregory, Lewis R. Guinn, Kirtley Humphrey, Nicholas Jankovich, Harry R. Jones, H. A. Kiser, Earl E. Kuns, Oscar E. Long, Ralph C. Luthman, Marvin A. Lyons, Willie D. Martin, John McCuiston, Oscar S. Morrow, Jim Napier, Robert L. Perks, Otto Quast, Leonard R. Rogal, William H. Russell, Marvin Schaffer, Cloyd Smith, William A. Smith, Everett Spence, Andrew Toth, John Walter, C. B. Westbeld, Joe Wiggins, Ralph Williams, and Wilfred Ruschaw.

6

7

8

(7) BETHLEHEM, PA.—International Representative Raymond Gennetti (extreme right) greeted longtime union members during the annual banquet held by Local 406 at the Hungarian Catholic Club. Pictured, left to right: Robert Smith, local president; Anthony Unger Sr., 50-year member; David Davidson, 50-year member; R. K. Loux, 54 years, and Titus Flurer, 51 years.

(8) NEWARK, N. J.—In late 1967, Local 306 held a special meeting for the purpose of honoring five 50-year members with a pin presentation ceremony. Only two of the recipients were able to be present. Front row, left to right: Steven Carlson, conductor; Edward Handville, president; Gusttuve Granberg and Allen A. Gray, 50-year members; Alexander F. Bruce, recording secretary. Back row: Archibald McCorkindale, trustee; Edgar Hulse, Welfare and Pension Trustee; Bruno Kurdyla, P.E.L. delegate; Karl Carlson, vice president; John Wilson, financial secretary; Edward Purcell, delegate to D.C.; Manfred Bucco, trustee; Frank Marschner, treasurer; William Purcell, business representative; and Anthony Garofalo, warden.

The three 50-year members who were unable to attend the ceremony are Leonard Corry, Tobias Anderson, and Harry Kurtz.

9

(9) AUBURN, N. Y.—Local 453 honored its 25-and 50-year members at a testimonial dinner attended by approximately 300 people. Congressman Samuel Stratton was the guest speaker.

Seated left to right: Leonard Edsell, 30 years; Glenn B. Adams, 58 years; John Koruna (25), Charles Franchina (44), Troy Caudill (32), Daniel Martin (37), Harold Newman (44). Standing: Joseph Borz, president of Local 453; William Musco, business agent, 25 years; Paul Troinia (38), Frank Muzzy, general representative of the Brotherhood; Peter Ozark (27), Asa Buckingham (31), Morris Gifford (31), Edward Murphy (28), Leon McMillen (25), Arnold Johnson, business agent, Local 187, Geneva, N.Y., who was Toastmaster of the Dinner; Emmett West (26), John Buchko (25).

Other honored guests present at the Dinner in addition to Congressman Stratton were Mayor Lattimore and former State Senator George Metcalf.

(10) NEW LONDON, CONN.—At a recent dinner, these members of Local 30 received 25-year service pins, left to right: John Dudek, Carl Fusaro, Leslie MacDonald, Clayton E. Blair, Amos Boudreau, Carl V. Rice, William A. Hartung, Ellis Rice, George N. Hatfield, Eugene Laroux, Noyes Smith Jr., Clifford Kendall, William N. Harvey, Gaston Mingo and John J. Wallace with General Representative Arthur Davis Jr. making the presentation.

10

11

(11) GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.—A banquet was held April 28 in recognition of members with twenty-five year memberships or more of three local unions better known as the Tri-City Carpenters Local Unions. They include Hastings, Nebraska, Local Union 1672, chartered October, 1915; Grand Island, Nebraska, Local Union 1187, chartered December, 1933; and Kearney, Nebraska, Local Union 1430, chartered November, 1942.

Thirty-five carpenters were presented twenty-five-year pins with fourteen being unable to attend the banquet. A total of 150 people were in attendance at the banquet.

President Ted Schlick of Local 1187 presided while Rev. Jim Chubb of the First Methodist Church of Grand Island gave the invocation and also served as Master of Ceremonies. Brother Leon Greene of the General Executive Board for this district of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America gave an address that will be long remembered by the people in attendance at this memorable banquet. Also, seated at the Executive Board table were the presidents of the Tri-City Local Unions and their wives.

12

(12) SALEM, N. J.—Samuel L. Carmen was given a testimonial dinner by Local 542 in honor of his 25 years of service to the Brotherhood. Brother Carmen served as president of Local 542 for 17 of these years. Mrs. Carmen observes as Robert L. Stone, recording secretary, presents Brother Carmen with a plaque.

(13) MEMPHIS, TENN.—At an open meeting of Local 345 held early this year, 50-year membership pins were presented by General Representative W. W. Orr to Brothers E. H. Attaway and Fred Keller.

Brother Attaway was initiated into Local 690, Little Rock, Arkansas, but shortly thereafter moved his membership to Local 345 where he has served for 25 years as treasurer and as past president. During his term of membership he has held many offices in the local union. At the time of his retirement in 1962, Brother Attaway was superintendent of maintenance at the Memphis General Depot.

Brother Keller was initiated into Local 345, and his entire 50 years of membership have been spent in this local union.

13

Brother Keller, although severely injured in one of this city's largest fires almost 20 years ago, has remained a loyal member of the local union.

Pictured during the presentation ceremonies are, left to right: General Representative W. W. Orr, Brother Attaway, and Brother Keller.

(14) OROVILLE, CALIF. (No Picture)—Six members of Local 1240 received 25-year service pins in ceremonies held earlier this year. They were George Lang, Cal Woods, Charlie Pyke, Edwin Finseth, Virgil Perkins, and Vernon Morrow.

Job Applicant

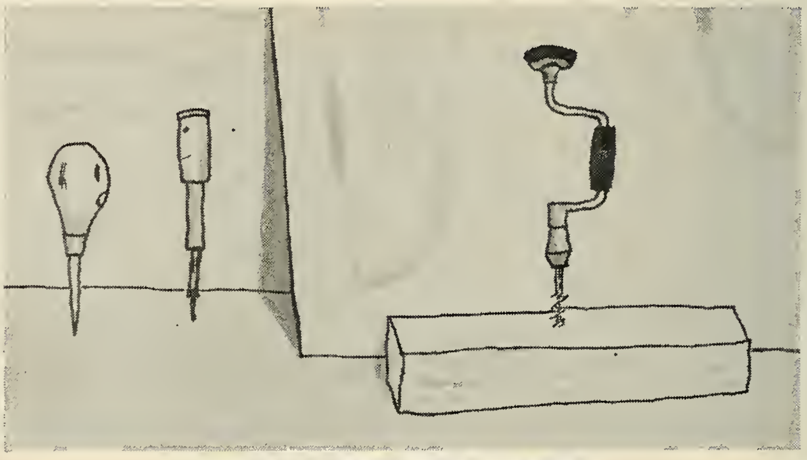
In DENVER, COLO., the city's first Job Fair, organized to bring hardcore unemployed and potential employers together, was opened by a man from Washington, D.C. He was invited to fill out the first job application form.

Under "job desire" the visitor wrote "President of the U.S." but did not provide any previous experience. He was Hubert H. Humphrey.

●

Attend your local union meetings regularly—be an active member.

TOOL TALK



"I know he goes deep, but he's so boring!"

15

15A

(15) OMAHA, NEBR.—For the third consecutive year, Local 253 has honored its 25- and 50-year members with a banquet. The gala affair was attended by 150 members, wives, and guests who enjoyed an evening of dining, dancing, and entertainment.

George Arnold, President of the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters, was a special guest at the banquet.

General Representative Sam Curd, assisted by Local 253 President George Chadwell and Banquet Chairman Sam Short, presented the awards which included: one 50-year pin, fifty 25-year pins, and fourteen Gold Cards.

William Hansen (center) receives his 50-year pin from General Representative Curd (left) and President Chadwell. Brother Hansen joined the Brotherhood on October 22, 1917 when he was only 17 years old. Brother Hansen's is the third such award in his family. Both his father and brother, members of the Bricklayers Union, have received Gold Cards in previous years.

(15A) A. J. Ramm (right), a member of the Brotherhood since July 14, 1914, accepts his Gold Card from General Representative Curd.

(15B) Pictured are some of the members of Local 253 who received Gold Cards and 25-year service pins at the banquet.

Gold Cards were presented to these members: A. Jorgenson, Charles Custer, Harry Sorensen, Ferry Johnson, Tom Love, F. Bowerman, Frank Robbins, Frank Dickey, A. J. Ramm, Ernest Sundberg, Carl Auguston, Charles O. Lewis, Harry Serviss, and William Hansen.

Recipients of 25-year pins included: Esker South, Walter Lindmier, Harold Hunter, C. C. McClusky, C. E. Sweetman, Josef Kocourek, Everett Bussell, Marshal Field, Louis Hanel, Glen McDole, Wayne Dorsey, Edward Brooks, Joseph Matuluicz, James Groves, Theo. Jensen, Paul Wamsat, Virgil Dubuse, Lewis Young, Cletus Hult, Paul Bojanski, Gordon Brown, David E. Collins, Martin Feiler, George Tinsley, A. F. Vrba, Vernon Bridges, Harold Brown, Glenn Thompson, George Knox, George Specht, Roy Bumgardner, Fred Dorfmeyer, Karl Oherg, Don Sullivan, Ed Hines, Harlan Hendrix, William Reich, Leslie W. H. Miller, P. C. Chadonich, Sr., Raymond Haith, Doninic Galli, Joseph Imsieke, Joe Vrba, Orval Olsen, Wallace Gillespie, Howard Lehmkuhl, Eric Carlson, Andrew Pannell, Harold Todd, and Harm Kruse.

Carpenters in the Omaha area will celebrate their 75th anniversary later this year and plans are already underway for the big event.

SAVOY SEVEN

15B

Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on Page 28

1. The rafter table is located on the face side of the framing square along the blade section. (Framing Square and Page 75, Unit I.)

2. The rafter table consists of 6 lines of figures with the use of each of these lines located on the left end of the blade when viewed in reading position. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

3. The first line (top line) of figures notes the common rafter lengths per foot of run for a unit rise ranging from 2" per foot to 18" per foot. The second line gives the unit length of hip (and valley rafters). The third line notes the difference in lengths of jack rafters when framed on a standard hip and spaced on 16 inches O.C. The fourth line notes the difference in length of jacks when spaced 24" (2 ft.) O.C. The fifth line gives the side cuts of jack rafters and the sixth line gives the side cuts for hip and valley rafters. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

4. The slope of a roof (from the horizontal) is identified as its pitch and is expressed as a fractional value. (Page 79.)

5. The range of roof pitches normally used by the carpenter varies from ½" per foot of run to 24" of rise per foot of run. (Page 79.)

6. When referring to equal pitched roofs, the span is the overall length between the building walls as viewed through the typical section of an elevation. The run is one-half of the span. (Page 79.)

7. The basis for computation of roof member lengths applies the theory of a right triangle. The common rafter length is the hypotenuse of the right triangle formed using the rise and the run as the legs of the right triangle. (Figure 11, Page 79.)

8. By definition, a pitch of a roof is the rise of the roof divided by the span; pitch $= \frac{\text{RISE}}{\text{SPAN}}$

(Page 79.)

9. Applying the formula of pitch with a 24 foot span, the total rise of this roof will be 4 ft. Thus the pitch equals 4 ft. ÷ 24 ft. or 4/24 which equals 1/6 pitch. In making angular cuts the numbers used on the framing square will be 4" (unit rise) and 12" (unit run). The numbers 4 and 12 which are used by the carpenter to make angular cuts are sometimes mistakenly referred to as 4 and 12 pitch. The 4 and 12 are the framing square numbers and used only for making the angular cuts on the roof members and refer to the 1/6 pitch. (Framing Square and Page 79.)

10. The 2 foot span is used so that the run (½ of the span) becomes 1'—0". This enables us to read the common rafter length directly from the framing square. Locate the top line on the framing square table (length of common rafter per foot run). Move along the horizontal line to the right under the 4" marker and locate the value 12 65. 12 65 is read as 12.65" units. Since the rise 4" and the run 12" are expressed in inches, this amount is read as 12.65" which is equal to 12⅝". The length noted is the theoretical length of the common rafter. An adjustment must be made for the ridge board but since each pair of rafters makes a symmetrical figure, normal adjustment for rafter length requires that ½ of the ridge thickness be deducted from the theoretical length. Thus if a 1⅝" thickness ridge board is used, the common rafter length would be shortened by ½ of this amount; deduct 13/16" from the rafter length. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

11. As the inch markers move from 2" to 18" each common rafter length value increases; i.e., the smallest value appears under the 2" marker, the largest value appears under the 18" marker and it should be noted since roof pitches may employ a rise beyond 18" that the rafter table is not complete but shows only those range of pitches which are most commonly used by the carpenter. Those values which have unit rises from 19" to 24", below 2" and those that contain fractional values must be computed by other means. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

12. A. Span—2'—0"
B. Pitch—¼; Total—3'—0"
C. Run—5'—0"; Unit—8; Total—3'—4"
D. Span—15'—0"; Run—7'—6"; Unit—9

13. Locate the common rafter length line on the framing square. Move horizontally along this line to the number 4 on the upper scale. Locate the number 12 65. Multiply 12.65 x 10 (this is the run). The common rafter length equals 126.5". The theoretical length of the common rafter is 126½" or 10' 6½". Note that prior to cutting the common rafter length, adjustment must be made for one-half of ridge thickness. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

14. The rise equals ⅓ × 24 which equals 8'. The framing square numbers to make the angular cuts are 8 and 12. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

15. Look at the common rafter length line on the framing square. Move horizontally along the line to the right under the number 5" marker. Locate the number 13. Multiply 13 × 7 which is the run adjusted for one-half of the roof deck thickness, which is equal to 7'—7". (Framing Square and Page 80.)

16. Use the numbers 5 and 12 for unit rise and unit run. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

17. The building pitch 1/48 lies beyond the range of the tables of the framing square. Framing square numbers used for this pitch would be ½ and 12. The common rafter length table gives values for whole numbers between 2" and 18" by using the right triangle principle and computing this as the hypotenuse of a triangle whose sides are 3¾" and 7'—6". The common rafter length is 7'—6⅛". To increase the accuracy of the angular cut it is common practice to use a pair of numbers that are in the same ratio as ½ and 12 and which lie on the framing square. The numbers 1 and 24 would yield the same angular cut with a higher degree of accuracy. (Page 79.)

18. Move horizontally along the common rafter line under the 16" marker. Locate the number 20. Multiply 20 x 9 (the run). The common rafter length equals 15 feet. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

19. The total rise equals 16 (the unit rise) × 9 (unit run). The total rise equals 144" (12'—0"). The framing square numbers to be used in making angular cuts are 16 and 12. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

20. Hip rafters are members that slope up from the corners of the building and meet at the end of the ridge with a pair of common rafters. They represent the hypotenuse length of a right triangle whose legs are the run of the building and the length of the common rafter. Hip rafter lengths can be determined by using the rafter table. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

21. Locate the length of hip or valley per foot of run line. Move horizontally to the right under the number 4. Locate 17 44. This is read as 17.44". The hip rafter length is 1'—5⅜". (Framing Square and Page 80.)

22. The angular cuts for a common rafter for ⅙ pitch would be 4 and 12. The hip rafter moves on a diagonal so, therefore, would require a longer unit run for angular cuts. By computing the distance of the diagonal using the unit rise of 4", it is readily apparent that the rise will not change. Thus the first framing square number to be used is 4. The second number is the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose legs are 12 and 12. This hypotenuse length is 16.97 as read directly from the framing square. This gives the unit run of hip rafter length to the nearest measurable amount as 17. Thus the framing square numbers to be used for angular cuts of hips become 4 and 17. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

23. The valley rafter would occur in a non-rectangular shaped building, i.e., "L" shaped or "T" shaped. There must be ridge travel in more than one direction. Valley rafters would be measured in the same manner as hip rafters. The overall length and angular cuts would

(Continued on Page 39)

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE
19 68

BUTTON! BUTTON!

WHO'S GOT A CLIC BUTTON?

We are now starting our 1968 campaign for contributions to our political action fund, Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee (CLIC).

It is scarcely necessary to point out this is a crucial election year. The election will decide whether this nation continues to move forward, or draw back.

If the new Congress is controlled by friends of labor, the nation will continue to move forward. If the reactionaries gain control, interest rates will continue to climb and all construction will suffer a serious cut-back.

The prosperity of our members will be greatly affected by the kind of Congress that is elected in November. Therefore, it is essential that we be in a position to help our friends and defeat our enemies.

The response to our 1967 CLIC Campaign was only fair. The members of many Local Unions did not participate at all. Consequently, it is important that this year's campaign do much better in view of the importance of November's election. Your cooperation in promoting CLIC contributions can be of a great help.

If we are to keep the nation moving forward and to prevent new anti-union legislation, we must help to re-elect our friends in Congress. Our enemies have ample financing from anti-union forces. Our friends must depend on the help we can give them.

We urge you to do all you can to get the members of your Local Union to support CLIC.

CARPENTERS LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Tempted Trout

Edwin Wealti and Catch

Edwin Wealti of McFarland, Wisconsin, a member of Local 314, got off on the right foot this trout season. Here's proof of that statement: Brother Wealti with three German Brown trout. Brown on the left was duped from southern Wisconsin waters on night crawler and weighed 7 lbs., 12 ozs. The other two tipped the scales at 6½ lbs. each and were fooled with minnows. Although Brother Wealti used bait to tempt these finsters, he employed a fly rod.

■ Connecticut Cod

Chalk up moose-of-a-cod for Brother A. Aniello of 1873 Broad St., Hartford, Connecticut, a member of Local 1941. Fishing off Al Nowaset's boat, in the waters off Wilderness Point, Long Island Sound, Aniello hooked and landed a 43-lb. codfish that measured 48 inches down the middle. Assisting with net was John Sobieski. All are members of Local 1941.

■ Life's Lunker

Before getting off the subject of brown trout, we're reminded of a note from Edward T. Gromatski, 37 McArthur St., Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He was fishing on the bottom at Onota Lake when his rod tip was violently yanked toward the lake's surface. He figured he was into the lunker of his life. He described the battle as follows:

"I thought my line was snagged after the strike but it was only the fish, sulking on the bottom, getting its second wind. Eventually, after 25 minutes of play, I eased it to beach. I had no boots, or landing net with me, and when I tried to reach down and gill the fish, the line parted! I jumped in the lake and grabbed my prize: A German Brown that weighed 7½ pounds and measured 25½ inches from nose to tail."

■ Wyoming Whitetails

Randy Reum of 4116 N. Harding Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and his dad, Harry Reum, a member of Local 181, travelled over far-flung acres in quest of deer, but it was well worth it, declares Randy, who shot his first buck at the age of 15. Dad also scored. Here's a pic of Randy, his dad, and cousin with their trophy-racked whitetails, downed in the remote Black Hills of Wyoming.

Randy Reum, Dad, and Cousin

■ Chinook Caught

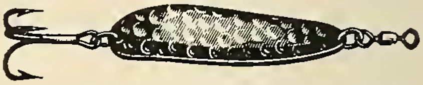
Thweatt and Son

Jim Thweatt, son of A. M. Thweatt of 920 Elm St., Bryte, California, a member of Local 586 in Sacramento for close to 25 years, didn't have to travel very far to catch the lunker of his life. While fishing from a boat with his dad on the nearby Sacramento River, tied into and brought to boat, unaided, a Chinook almost as long as he was tall, and it tipped the scales at close to 30 pounds. Jim's dad lent a net assist. Here's a pic of Jim and dad, holding the big one that didn't get away.

■ Release Mature Fish

Dark, mature fish should be released when landed, especially the trout and salmon. Invariably, they are poor table fare anyway—soft of flesh, tasteless. Best way to release them is "gently into the current, head facing downstream."

■ Like A Lure?



Members of the Brotherhood—in good standing—and the members of their families can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCODILE fishing lures. All that's necessary is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. OM
Box 508
Portland, Oregon 97207

Please mention your local number and zip code. Of course, retired members are eligible.

■ Filtered Fish

Andy Craven of Spokane says the biggest surprise in a lifetime of angling was when he cleaned a catch of cutthroat trout eased from Mineral Lake near Elbe. One of the cutts had three cigarette filters in its stomach.

IN MEMORIAM

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HACKENSACK, N. J.
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Strunk, Finley J.

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Schneider, Leo

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Seaman, Everett

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Vild, Harold
Yuhase, John

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Sauerwald, Henry M.

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Pedersen, Chris
Quenneville, Anicet
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Snyder, John J.

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Taylor, Thomas

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Massaker, John
Mattox, Milton
Nusbaum, Frederick T.
Osterblom, Emil
Runyon, Elton
Thomas, Albert R.

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Groth, Clarence
Howell, Dawson
Rericka, Louis
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Tiemann, Frank

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Forrester, Andrew
Goodman, George
Killingsworth, Lee
Larimore, L. O.
Lawson, R. B.
McGill, C. H.
McMillian, J. W.
Manley, Forrest
Murrell, Allen C.
Parks, Edgar H.
Ramsey, B. C.
Scott, Robert H.
Smith, Tom W.
Sweet, M. H.
Williamson, N. E.

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Gronroos, Matodius

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Smith, C. H.

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Krampetz, Otto, Jr.
McKeon, Robert A.

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Linsey, Wilson

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Rhynes, Verlon

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Hogan, Mortimer
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Fredrickson, John
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Helsing, John
Karovonen, Alex
Kunnas, Victor
Lee, Arne
Matson, Larry
Pederson, John
Sjoblom, Robert
Stolpe, William
Weissenfeld, Matte
Voight, Edward, Sr.

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Lotko, Joseph
Menje, Horace C.

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McGuire, R. T.
Wilks, Leon

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Aikins, Roy R.
Hodgkinson, A.

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Jameson, Elry E.

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Brown, Donald
Ford, Gaylen
Hardie, Robert J.
Huepenbecker, George
Kimm, Gervaise A.
Kumpula, William R.
Peterson, Robert A.
Schwersinski, Delof
Svensson, Axel

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Dalmasso, Fred

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Lebedenski, Florian
Ohman, John
Rockefeller, Harry
Vitols, Michael

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Sexton, R. B.

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Frolich, A. J.
Herbert, Joseph L.
Labourdette, John
Lemoine, Pierre
Norwood, Clarence

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Molosso, Phil
Moore, Charles
Small, Ray M.
Stewart, W. L.

L.U. NO. 1934,
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Severson, Jack M.

L.U. NO. 2067,
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Fordyce, Ethan J.
Hankins, Estel
Marx, Harry
Miller, Edward G.

L.U. NO. 2205,
WENATCHEE, WASH.
Davis, Herb

L.U. NO. 3127,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Garrett, Robert

CEILING TILE MANUAL

The Insulation Board Institute has released a product and application specification for fiberboard ceiling tile. The eight-page folder reflects consensus of the 12 nationally-known manufacturers who comprise IBI on the best ways to buy, test and install fiberboard ceiling tile. Most of the text describes and discusses the most efficient and satisfactory methods available for applying ceiling tile. Included are stapling or nailing to wood furring strips, adhesive application, stapling direct to gypsum board and the use of metal furring strips, metal clips and suspension system.

Copies of the brochure are available at no cost from Robert A. LaCrosse, Technical Director, Insulation Board Institute, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60602.

TOOL CUTS DRYWALL HOLE

A tool called the Quickutter cuts switchbox openings neatly and quickly in drywall. It is manufactured in three sizes to accommodate 2x3, 2x4 or 4-inch round switchbox openings and can be used in ⅜, ½ or ⅝-inch sheetrock.

A male and female die with serrated teeth grip and penetrate the sheetrock and cut the desired opening in one smooth rapid stroke.

Three steps are involved in cutting the holes: (1) snap male cutter into switchbox before wallboard is permanently hung; (2) cut hole with tool's pilot hole cutter near the center of the switchbox; (3) engage male and female cutters together through the hole. Locking is automatic. Squeeze cutter handles together to cut switchbox hole.

The Quickutter is available for $24.95 from Hartmeister Manufacturing, Inc., P. O. Box 268, Aspen, Colorado 81611.

'RUSTIC' URETHANE BEAMS

"The rustic charm of heavy wooden beams" can now be achieved with new, lightweight urethane foam. Said to be as rugged as wood, Lite-Beams weigh only eight pounds for a 4x6-inch, 16-foot section. The product is manufactured by Am-Finn Sauna, Inc., made entirely from urethane, with a foam-in-place system supplied by the CPR Division of The Upjohn Company.

The natural look of wood is reproduced right down to random knots and bold grains. Though the Lite-Beams come pre-stained in dark walnut, medium mahogany and light oak, shellac or other conventional finishes can be applied right over the base coat. The beams can be worked with standard tools, much like wood. They can be applied to any ceiling or wall surface with adhesive or tacked to ceiling strips utilizing a precut 2x2-inch groove on the underside.

Urethane, rated non-burning, can be used in or out-of-doors, has low moisture-vapor permeability, resists rot and does not attract termites.

Standard lengths for 4x6-inch ceiling beams are 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 feet. For walls, 2x6 inch beams are available in 8 and 10-foot lengths. For more information about Lite-Beams, write to Am-Finn Sauna, Inc., Camden, New Jersey.

30-INCH-WIDE PINE PANELS

Georgia-Pacific is now manufacturing edge-glued pine panels up to 30 inches in width for use in built-in and related storage construction. They can be utilized for sliding doors, shelving, cabinet doors and case goods.

The panels are the result of improved high-frequency electronic bonding. They are edge-glued from panel-grade common boards in standard widths from 14 to 30 inches and lengths up to 16 feet. Panels are smooth sanded on both sides to ¾-inch to eliminate on-the-job filling and sanding. Components are selected S4S 1x6, 1x8 and 1x10 kiln dried knotty pine. For more information write to Georgia-Pacific, P. O. Box 311, Portland, Oregon 97207.

ELECTRIC CAULKING GUN

Skil Corporation has announced development of a fully-portable electric caulking gun. The automatic unit dispenses all standard 1/10 and 1/12 gallon cartridge-packed compounds.

The gun dispenses a smooth uniform bead at any of a full range of dispensing speeds. A trigger speed control allows the operator to control feed rate by the amount of pressure he exerts on the trigger. An exclusive reversing lever provides instant bead cut-off. The piston-like drive ram can develop up to 800 pounds pressure.

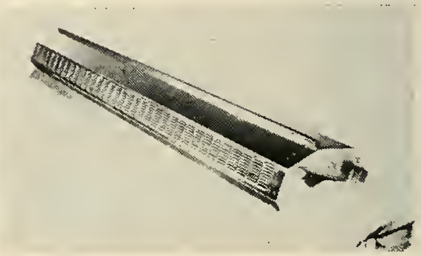
The unit, without cartridge, weighs 7½ pounds and operates anywhere on a 115 volt AC current. Retail price is $69.95. For more information, write Skil Corporation, 5033 N. Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60630.

ADJUSTABLE RIDGELINE VENTS

An all-aluminum ridgeline vent which eliminates the buildup of hot air in attics and is adjustable to roofs of any pitch has been developed.

The Vari-pitch Ridgeline Louver is almost invisible when installed along the ridge of an A-roof. A hinge runs the entire length of the vent so that it can be easily adjusted to tightly fit roofs of any pitch.

A combination of integral vents and baffles keep wind or rain from blowing into the attic. Winds passing over the louver create a constant pressure differential to draw out hot air. They are available assembled in three or four-foot lengths. More information is available from Reynolds Metals Company, Building Products and Supply Division, 325 West Touhy Ave., Park Ridge, Illinois 60068.



LAKELAND NEWS

Fred Howard Westgate of Local Union No. 993, Miami, Florida arrived at the Home May 2, 1968.

Charlie Clemons of Local Union No. 109, Sheffield, Alabama, arrived at the Home May 14, 1968.

William A. Gollnow of Local Union No. 1367, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home May 15, 1968.

Fred Howard Westgate of Local Union No. 993, Miami, Florida, passed away May 18, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

William A. Jacob of Local Union No. 336, New York, N. Y., passed away May 26, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

William C. Krieger of Local Union No. 101, Baltimore, Md., passed away May 29, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

H. H. Masterson of Local Union No. 103, Birmingham, Alabama, withdrew from the Home May 15, 1968.

Members who visited the Home during May

Erling Johnson, L.U. 1, Munster, Ind.
Fred Clauson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Cavalier, L.U. 246, Yonkers, N.Y.
Jess Singley, L.U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 25
Belsaw Power Tools 19
Belsaw Sharp-All Co. 39
Chicago Technical College ... 11
Craftsman Book Company ... 24
Eliason Stair Gauge 25
Foley Manufacturing 18
Hydrolevel 16
Irwin Auger Bit 16
Lee, H. D. 19
Locksmithing Institute 27
Riechers, A. 39
Stanley Works ..... Back Cover
Vibram Sales Co. 27

Home Study Course

(Continued from Page 38)

be adjusted for the actual length desired. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

24. The jack rafter occurs in any roof containing a hip or valley rafter. The jack rafter can best be described as a common rafter that has been cut short by its intersection with a hip or valley rafter. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

25. In general, a jack rafter placed with a hip (called the hip jack) is a stated amount shorter than the common rafter. Then each succeeding jack rafter is progressively shorter than its predecessor by this same stated amount. In general residential construction will normally employ an on center spacing of 16" or 24". The difference in length of jacks is stated on the roof framing table of the R-100 framing square as lines 3 and 4. (Framing Square and Page 80.)

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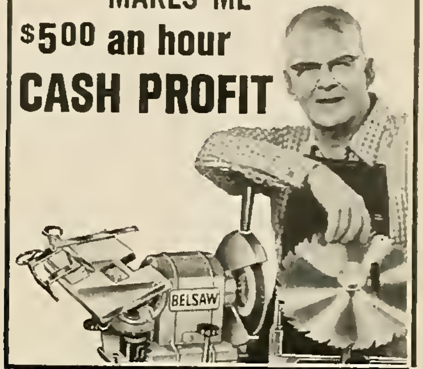

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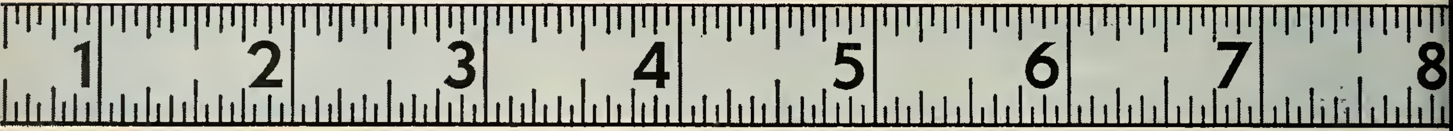
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Overseas 'Runaways' Take Jobs With Them

IF there is any field in which I am not an expert, it is foreign trade. Therefore, any comments I make on such matters must be considered as those of an amateur.

However, I was very much disturbed by an article which appeared recently in the **New York Times.** The article concerned itself with the growing percentage of the American market which Japanese automobiles are garnering.

In the past four years Japan has jumped from fifth place in the production of automobiles to second place. Last year, the Japanese turned out 3.1 million cars and trucks. In the same year American production was somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 million units.

The article went on to say that American automobile manufacturers are greatly concerned by the inroads Japanese car imports are making in the United States.

According to the article, the American automobile manufacturers are going to fight back. The way they are going to fight back is not by trying to get protective tariffs, but, rather, by building automobile plants in Japan. Here is the way the article put it:

"With the help of the American government, Detroit has hopes of counter-attacking. Instead of quarantine or restrictive tariffs, the American industry hopes to . . . build vehicles there in trade-off for the business the Japanese are grabbing here and around the world."

This may be a solution for the profits of the automobile companies, but what does it hold in store for American workers? If and when the American companies set up their plants in Japan, the cars will be made by Japanese workers. The cars will be sold here and any place else in the world a market can be found.

The corporations will make their profits on the cars they sell; the Japanese workers will have the work involved in building the cars; and, any way you look at it, the American workers will be left holding the bag.

Insofar as Detroit auto workers are concerned, a car made in Japan by General Motors is no different from a car made by a Japanese Company. In either case the work is done by Japanese. This puts no bread on Detroit tables.

This flight of American corporations to foreign countries is a trend which started right after World War II. The pace seems to be accelerating.

If, as the article indicates, the American government is going to help auto manufacturers join the parade, I wonder what the ultimate outcome will be in the years ahead. How many more industries will follow the same course?

The corporations can protect their profits by building plants in low-wage lands, but it seems to me that this can only be done at the expense of American workers.

As I stated in the beginning, I am no expert on foreign trade, but it seems to me that the government had better be taking a long, hard look at this proposition of encouraging and even helping corporations set up manufacturing plants in low-wage countries around the world.

photo by nick san

This is crazy.

In this country, there are thousands and thousands of places built specially for kids to play in.

Ironically enough, most of the time most of them are kept locked up. And the kids kept locked out.

(Not enough money for sports and recreation supervisors is the usual excuse.)

So the street becomes the ballfield. And the kids have to play with one eye on the ball and one eye on the cars.

The situation makes so little sense, you'd think someone would do something about it. Which is just what we're asking you to do.

Not to give any money, not even your time, but just to make a telephone call or two to the school officials in your area.

Ask them to give the streets back to the cars. The recreation areas back to the kids.

And if things work out that way, you might even want to stop by and show the kids a thing or two yourself. You'll not only do them some good; you just might do yourself some.

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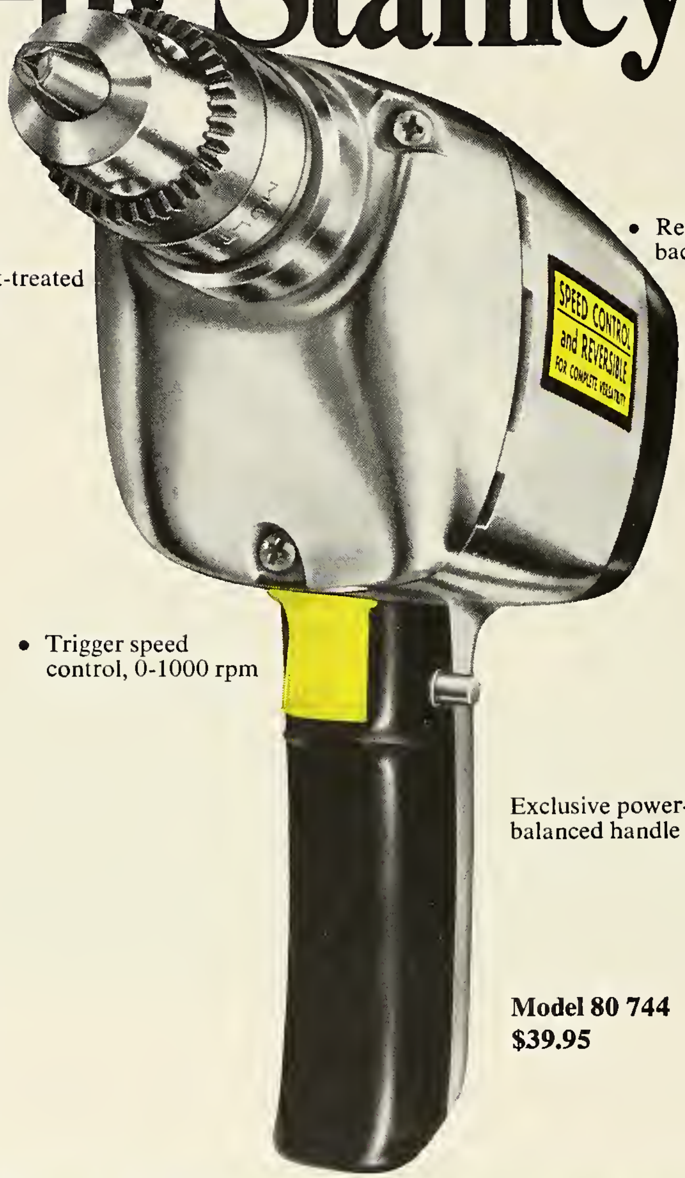

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

AUGUST, 1968

Our Heritage

The platform of the Carpenters and Joiners adopted August, 1881:

"... **We must** form a Union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land,—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. We, the delegates of various local Unions in convention assembled, do hereby establish a National Union. The object of the organization is to rescue our trade from its low estate and raise ourselves to that position in society which we as mechanics are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure us from further encroachments; and to elevate the moral, social, and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the country; and to the consumation of so desirable an object we hereby pledge ourselves to work unceasingly."

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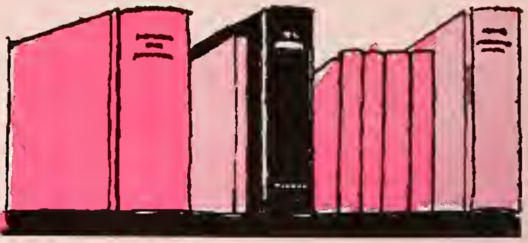

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Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI No. 8 AUGUST, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Log Export Crisis Enters New Phase 2
Congress Should Investigate Seasonal Employment 4
Nomadic Moving Habits Often Cost Americans Right to Vote .. 6
Brotherhood Display is Major Attraction at U-I Show 8
Wood Trusses to Add Beauty, Keep Down Building Costs 10
Sixth District Board Member Mack Announces Retirement 12
Union Wages Top Non-Union Earnings by Wide Margin 14

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 7
Editorials 13
Canadian Report 17
Of Interest to Our Industrial Locals 18
Service to the Brotherhood 19
Plane Gossip 25
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit IV 26
What's New in Apprenticeship 27
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 32
Local Union News 34
In Memoriam 36
What's New? 38
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

In a small union hall in Chicago, 87 years ago this month, 36 delegates from 14 scattered carpenter local unions assembled to form an international organization. The platform the delegates drew up to serve as a guide for their uncertain future contained the text which we display on our August, 1968, cover.

This statement, which we present as our Brotherhood heritage, is a fitting prelude to the 1968 observance of Labor Day, only a few Mondays away.

The beginnings of our International Union were modest, a pioneering effort in the early days of American trade unionism. At that time, union members were often forced to meet in secret. They suffered strong penalties for union membership. Organizers literally worked on a shoestring.

But these charter members of the Brotherhood were proud and noble men. Their names have gone down in labor history. The 2,042 carpenters which they represented at the founding convention in Chicago built a firm foundation for the half million union carpenters, millmen, and millwrights in North America today.

Pioneer leader Peter McGuire said this at the time: "In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization."

CARPENTER
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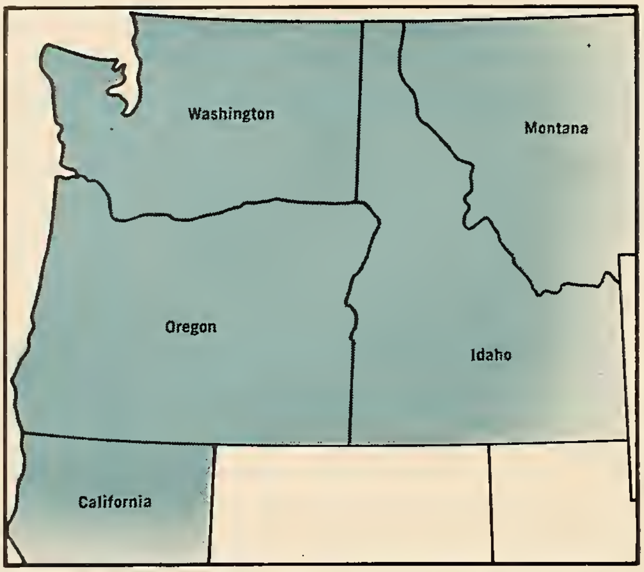
Our Heritage

LOG EXPORT CRISIS ENTERS NEW PHASE



JAPANESE LOG BUYERS, who once confined their activities largely to western slopes of the Cascades, are now ranging into Idaho, Montana, California, and eastern Oregon and Washington—outbidding domestic mills and causing the layoff of hundreds of lumber and sawmill workers in the Northwest.

GIANT REDWOOD LOGS near Eureka, Calif., dwarf two youngsters visiting a mill there. Round logs like this—already the subject of a domestic controversy between conservationists and lumber interests—are now going to Japanese mills for finishing, depriving U.S. workers of income assured by the Organic Act of 1897.

■ Readers of THE CARPENTER are well aware of the battle which our Brotherhood has been waging against the unrestricted export of logs to Japan.

Year by year, Japanese log buyers have been grabbing a larger and larger percentage of West Coast logs for export to the Orient. This has created two very serious problems. First, it has dried up the source of log supplies for many mills which possess no timber lands of their own. Second, it has driven the price of stumpage so high that many domestic mills cannot compete.

The western slopes of Oregon and Washington were particularly hard hit by log exports to Japan.

Earlier this year our Brotherhood spearheaded a fight to place some realistic restrictions on log exports from these two regions. After a tremendous amount of work on Capitol Hill, some restrictions were imposed on the export of logs from Federally-owned lands in Oregon and Washington.

While this gave some relief to these sections, it inspired Japanese log buyers to move into other areas. Every timber sale advertised in Idaho, Montana, California, and eastern Oregon and Washington now attracts Japanese log buyers. The result is that the problem which was largely confined to the western parts of Oregon and Washington is now plaguing all western timber areas.

To understand the seriousness of the problem, it is necessary to know that 63 per cent of all western forest lands are now in the hands of the Federal Government. So long as Japanese log buyers are free to bid on government timber without any restrictions, the acute log problem will continue.

The Japanese are so desperate for logs to keep their own sizable lumber industry going, they are willing to pay any price necessary to get the logs they want. The logs are hauled to Japan in subsidized Japanese ships. They are made into lumber in subsidized Japanese plants.

Against this kind of competition, many American mills which must depend on Federal timber lands for their log supply find the going very difficult. Some 25 or 30 of them have already gone out of business, and more are doomed to go unless some realistic restrictions are placed on the quantity of logs harvested from Federal timber lands which can be exported to Japan.

Our own lumber workers on the West Coast are hardest hit, of course. But the whole construction industry is affected, since competition from Japanese log buyers has driven up the price of lumber from 50 to 75 per cent in the last two years.

This means less construction and more costly construction.

That Japanese log buying is the chief cause of sky-rocketing lumber prices is easily visible in statistical studies of lumber production and prices.

For the past 50 years, lumber production and lumber prices have been closely tied to housing starts. In the years when housing starts are high, lumber production and lumber prices climb in direct proportion to the number of houses being built. When the housing starts decline, production and prices decline proportionately. However, last year, the number of housing starts dropped drastically, due to high interest rates, but the price of lumber sky-rocketed fantastically.

As this issue of the magazine was going to press, another all-out battle to place realistic restrictions on log exports to Japan was underway. Senator Morse of Oregon introduced an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill which would limit total log exports from all Federal lands to 350 million board feet. This is a maneuver that holds great promise, since the Foreign Aid Bill is considered vital legislation by many Congressmen.

Naturally, our Brotherhood is making an all-out effort to keep the Morse amendment in the Foreign Aid Bill. In fact, the Morse amendment goes even further than simply placing quantity restrictions on log exports. It requires the Federal Land agencies to show through public hearings that specific quantities and species of unprocessed timber are surplus to domestic users before any export permits will be granted. Under such a provision, only those types of logs for which there is no market in the United States could be exported.

The amendment also would make it impossible for private timber owners to sell their logs for export and make up the difference by bidding on Federally-owned timber.

It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the West Coast lumber industry is at stake in this battle. So is the future of lumber usage on construction sites, since the higher the price of lumber goes, the faster substitute materials invade the market.

Oddly enough, the Organic Act of 1897, which set up the Federal timber reserves, provided that the main objective of the Act would be to insure adequate supply of timber for the citizens of the United States. In recent years, the Japanese industry has been the major beneficiary of our Federal forest lands.

Now the time has come when the interest of the citizens of the United States must be protected by placing realistic limitations on the amounts of round logs which can be exported.

Such restrictions already exist in British Columbia, and the result is that British Columbia mills are selling vast quantities of lumber to Japan, while we are shipping billions of feet of logs and very little finished lumber.

The move by Senator Morse is a masterful parliamentary ploy. There is a very good chance that it will succeed. If it does not, the battle will be taken up again next year. The existing situation is intolerable and there can be no letup until remedial action is achieved. ■

THE FUTURE of small West Coast lumber operations such as the one shown below hinges on actions now being taken in Washington, D.C. Federal agencies outside the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management are seeking to determine forest policy in the United States, Senator Wayne Morse has warned. He further commented: "The national forests are not negotiable; they do not belong to this administration or any administration. They belong in perpetuity to this and all oncoming generations of Americans."

All talk . . . or is someone really doing something about the weather as it affects construction employment?

Congress Should Investigate Seasona

Seasonality is an obstacle which greatly hampers the effectiveness of the construction industry. It add substantially to construction costs, even as it lowers the annual earnings of construction workers. Largely, it is a man-made obstacle which is amenable to man-made solutions.

Up to the present time no one has made an authentic study of the added costs which seasonality imposes on the construction industry. However, they must be very substantial. Therefore, such a study is long overdue.

When work is impeded for any reason, the cost of a construction project climbs rapidly. Interest charges on construction loans go on whether work is in progress or not. The same is true of insurance. These items alone have considerable impact.

In modern construction the rental of special equipment is inevitable on projects of any size. Some of the larger pieces, such as chanes, involve charges of hundreds of dollars per day. Each day such a piece of equipment remains idle costs the contractor considerable money from which he receives no return.

There are many, many factors involved in seasonality which has plagued the construction industry for generations. Weather, of course, is one factor which no one can control. However, proper planning and scheduling of construction can ameliorate some of the worst effects of bad weather.

Getting projects under cover before bad weather sets in makes it possible for construction workers to carry on inside work during inclement weather.

Seasonality in the industry is partly a matter of custom. In bygone years it was impossible to pour concrete in cold weather. Improved cements have largely eliminated this factor, but the

Canada is one of the nations already doing something about the weather. Here workmen are rapidly positioning lightweight panel over the top of a job site to keep out bitter cold and snow. This office-building site was completely enclosed and heated in 40 hours by fewer than 10 men.

Employment in the Building Industry

industry still sticks pretty much to the traditional pattern of working feverishly in the summer months and slowing down considerably in the winter season. This practice adds intangible costs as well as those mentioned above.

For one thing, unemployed construction workers draw unemployment insurance when they are out of work. This means that they are receiving money from the government instead of paying income taxes during winter months.

The problem of seasonality is not confined to the United States. The construction industry in Europe faces the same problem. However, many European nations have taken steps to eliminate the most drastic handicaps imposed by seasonality.

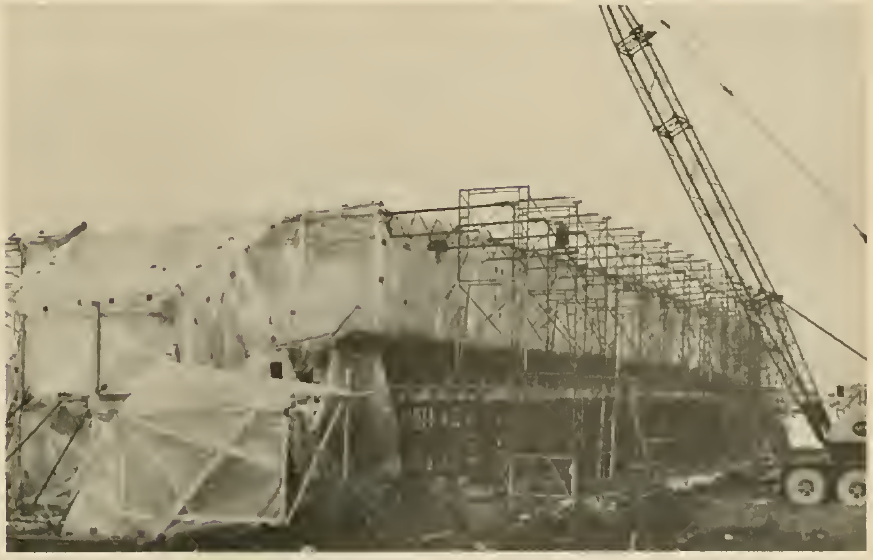
In Austria, the federal government provides special subsidies to municipalities for construction projects undertaken during winter months. In Canada, a similar incentive program is in operation to encourage municipalities to schedule their construction projects for the winter months. In Finland, special consideration is given to public projects employing full complements of workers during winter months. An incentive plan is also in effect in Norway, and Denmark. In Germany, a subsidy amounting to 11% of wages paid is granted for all types of work on government-supported private housing sites.

Many nations also have one form or another of subsidy for private builders who do all or part of their work during the winter months. A notable example is Canada, where a subsidy amounting to $500 per unit is paid to private owners erecting residential buildings containing up to four units during the winter season.

All the subsidy programs to encourage winter construction are too complicated to be presented in depth here. They are all spelled out in a study published last year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development." The study is published in book form and is entitled, **Reducing Seasonable Unemplopment in the Construction Industry.**

Even a brief perusal of this comprehensive work shows that the United States is lagging far behind European countries attacking the problem of seasonality in construction.

Therefore, we strongly urge that Congress promptly enact HR-15990, so that a start can be made in reducing the penalties which seasonality imposes upon contractors, the workers, and the economy of the nation.

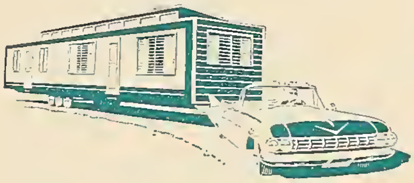


Enclosures such as this, as well as warm air-filled "balloon" structures, are being employed in many parts of the world to permit "near routine" construction to continue year round. Increased wage incentives, tax incentives to builders and price incentives to buyers are offered in some countries to accelerate construction in winter months.

Nomadic Moving Habits Often Cost Americans Right to Vote

Americans are becoming quite nomadic in their moving habits. However advantageous moving may seem from social, economic or health viewpoints, "pulling up roots" in search of a new environment can be costly. Not the least of the moving costs to the average American is his temporary loss of voting rights and privileges.

Every year about one fifth of its people change their residence, the National Geographic Society says. Although most remain within the same county, about one out of six moves to another state.



Moving will cost millions of Americans their voting rights this November, because states have varying residence laws. Most states require a voter to reside within the state for six months or a year before the election. New York leniently allows a person to vote after only three months; Mississippi calls for two years.

Even if a citizen has merely moved from one precinct to another, he may be temporarily disfranchised. Precinct residence requirements range from 10 days in Iowa to a year in Mississippi.

Despite the loss of voting rights, Americans are constantly in motion, mainly for economic reasons. Employers transfer them or they seek better jobs elsewhere. Curiously, affluent people move the longest distances while those in economically depressed areas tend to stay put. Youngsters in their twenties are the most mobile age group. The sedentary are people over 65.

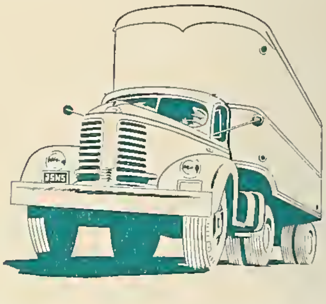
One migration trend is a continued influx of rural people into cities—some half million a year—attributable partly to the mechanization of agriculture. In 1960 the United States had a farm population of 15,600,000, nearly nine percent of the nation's people. By 1965, the farm population had dropped to 12 million, or six percent of the Nation.

Population is also shifting west. For many years, California has averaged an annual net influx of more than 100,000 people. Arizona and Nevada have grown rapidly, creating booming cities in what was once wasteland. Some eastern states also gained heavily from in-migration during the 1960's: Florida, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Maryland are among the leaders.

All this mobility has profound economic effects. The household moving business, for example, has become a billion-dollar industry.

Mobility has also brought success to Welcome Wagon International, which operates in 3,000 communities around the world. Hostesses try to call on newcomers within 72 hours of their arrival, bringing information about the community and free gifts from local merchants.

To escape some problems of moving, many people now live in mobile homes and trailers. "Wheel estate" dealers report that mobile home owners often put down roots by adding a cabana or carport to their parked trailers. At vacation time, they lock up the big trailers, hire smaller trailers and drive off.



How to Keep Your Vote 'On the Move'

Carpenters have long been a people on the move, following the work from county to county, and often from state to state.

The rapid transportation, the mobile homes, the ease with which moving vans can transfer furniture from coast to coast, and the fact that "everybody's doing it" have all been factors in making moving popular and attractive.

Yet, the loss of many things "left back home" cannot be treated too lightly. As pointed out in the adjacent article, all too many good citizens leave their voting obligations and privileges behind.

There are several ways in which a newly-moved family can protect its precious voting qualification. First, there is the absentee ballot, which permits a voter registered in one municipality to participate in elections "back home." The important thing to remember in filing for an absentee ballot is advance written notice, since most absentee ballots must be collected several days, or even weeks, before the actual election day.

Prompt contact and participation in affairs of your new local union can keep the newly-moved family aware of local voting laws and regulations, as well as creating a new involvement in local issues and knowledge of local candidates.

Still further, the union member can use his influence and his participation in CLIC to help bring about residency periods, uniform voter qualification laws, and standard waiting periods and voting requirements. Don't let your next move cost you your right to exercise your voting privilege!

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

JUSTICE UNDER WRAPS—Arthur J. Goldberg has accepted the post of impartial chairman for the New York coat and suit industry, to settle disputes that might arise between the industry and the Ladies' Garment Workers. Goldberg, just returning to private practice, was a well-known labor lawyer and special counsel for the AFL-CIO before becoming Secretary of Labor, then a U.S. Supreme Court justice, and for the past three years the U. S. ambassador to the United Nations.

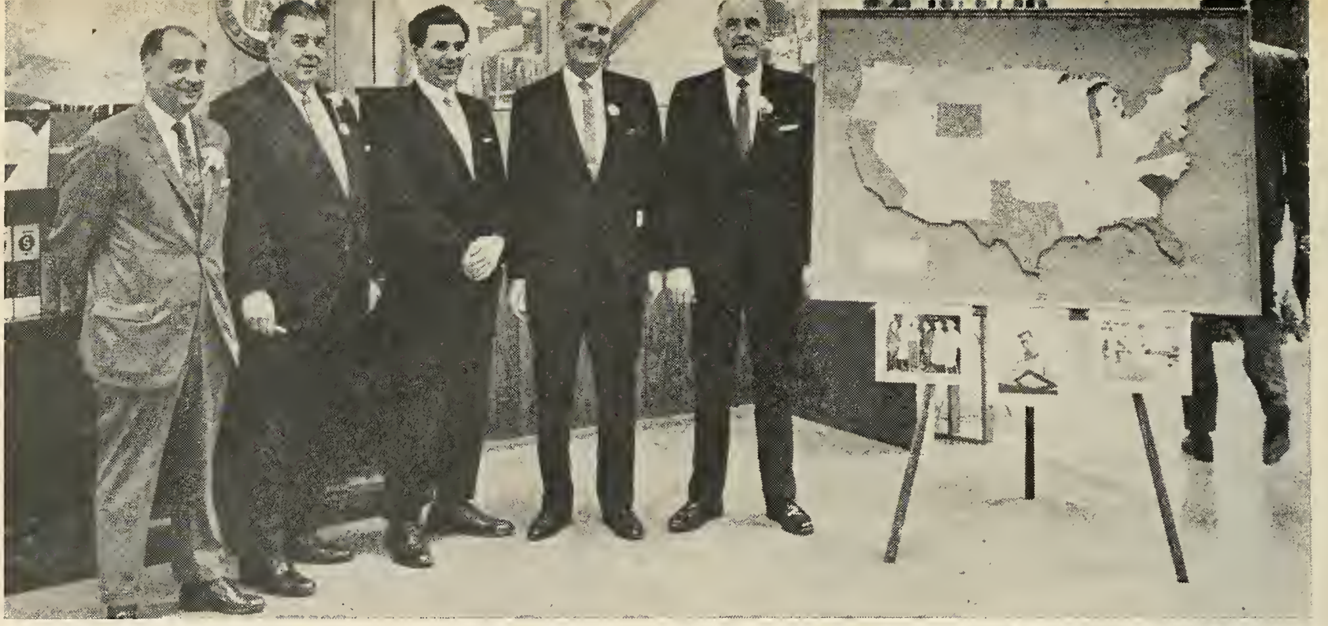
BUDGET SLASHES CONTINUE—A coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats continue to hack away at various government programs in efforts to meet the $6 billion budget cut tied with the recent income tax increase. One early victim of the hatchet is the education budget—the program that helps schools meet the special needs of poor children. Though tax cutters were able to ax $135 million in education, some relief has been granted in other House action. It voted to use $100 million in Agriculture Department customs receipts to pay for school lunches of 4 million poor children left out of existing school lunch programs.

$50,000 IN BACK PAY—to farm workers has been ordered by a federal judge, forcing a wealthy Mississippi plantation owner to reimburse 200 Negroes for back wages due. The court also ordered the owner, Joseph Roy Flowers, to stop overcharging them for the shacks where they once lived rent-free. The Labor Department suit charged Flowers with an attempt to nullify raises he had to give his field workers when the $1 minimum wage went into effect, by imposing exhorbitant rent charges and other fees.

PURCHASING POWER RISES—The Labor Department reports that the purchasing power of the nation's worker increased in May, despite rising prices. The Consumer Price Index increased three-tenths of one percent, marking the 16th consecutive month in which the index has climbed. For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay averaged $94.20 in May, up $1.27 within the month. A worker with no dependents had a net pay of $86.56, a gain of $1.20 over April. Although the figures represented the highest level of purchasing power for the year, they were below levels attained in the second half of 1967, and those of 1966 and 1965.

MORE MONDAY FUN-DAYS—President Johnson has signed the Monday holiday bill into law, making observance of Washington's birthday, Memorial Day and Veterans' Day, all on Monday. The new law also adds Columbus Day to the list of national holidays; it will be celebrated on the second Monday in October. The Monday holiday law goes into effect in 1971. Although it applies only to the District of Columbia and to federal offices and establishments, most states are expected to follow its lead. Unions which do not presently have Columbus Day as a paid holiday will have to negotiate its inclusion in order to add it to the contract list. Most public employees will automatically get the extra day off.

GRAPE GAP GROWS—The strike against California grape growers has widened, and labor's boycott against table grapes is being stepped up. The move to force wage improvement for grape pickers has been given support in New York, where the city purchasing department has announced it will not buy California grapes for the duration of the strike. Other groups have collected clothing for the strikers. Sour note in the grape situation is that Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, has called off strike efforts in the Coachella Valley. The group had failed to gain union recognition due to extreme antagonism by John Birchers, harassment by growers, and an injunction permitting Mexican labor to come into stricken vineyards.



An array of Brotherhood leaders who welcomed visitors to the show on opening day included: Raymond Ginnetti, General Representative; R. E. Livingston, General Secretary; John Anello, Business Representative, Local 1050; Robert Gray, Secretary, Metropolitan District Council; and Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President. The map, done in wood marquetry, was prepared by Philadelphia apprentices.

Philadelphia Opens Doors Wide For 1968 Union-Industries Show

BY JOHN R. ORAVEC

Union-made products—everything from soup to nuts and bolts to buses—were spread out in the exhibition hall of Philadelphia Civic Center for the AFL-CIO annual Union-Industries Show, June 21-26.

Vast throngs of people came to view the 350 exhibits and take home souvenirs from the show, sponsored by the Union Label & Service Trades Department since 1938.

Thousands were lined up and waiting at the doors of the Civic Center as Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds snipped the ribbon for the opening of the six-day show June 21.

The show is another evidence of union-industry cooperation, Reynolds told about 800 representatives of government, labor and business who gathered for an opening day luncheon.

This was the second engagement of the show in Philadelphia. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, who also participated in the opening of the city's first Union-Industries show in 1950, recalled that it had set attendance records.

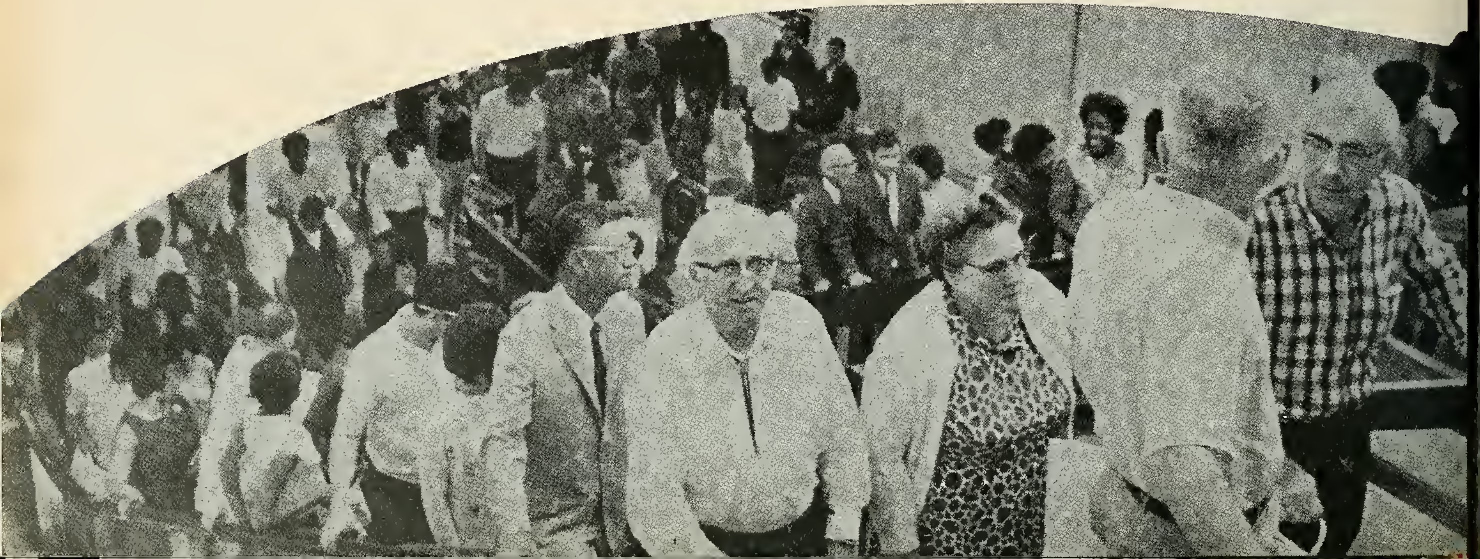
And from the beginning in Cincinnati in 1938, the shows have stressed the common interest of labor and management—even in times of adversities, Schnitzler noted.

He said the success of the 1950 exhibition was a turning point of the show—a coming-of-age of the whole idea.

On that theme, Schnitzler paralleled the present situation of problems in America. He called for new ideas to meet these problems, especially in the field of racial prejudice.

"What now must be made clear is the fact that labor and management, alone or together, have an overriding commitment to the national interest in the broadest sense—to the solution of all the needs of American society," he said.

Gifts and prizes valued at $100,000 were given away to the visitors. They included major appliances, television and radio sets, kitchen ranges, U.S. Savings Bonds, meat products, toys and dolls. A fiberglass motor boat was given away on the final day of the show.



AFL-CIO President George Meany and Show Director Joseph Lewis inspect an antique block plane displayed with other old-time tools in one of the Brotherhood booths. Meany, a a plumber by trade, admired the durability of the aged tools.

IATSE
PRESENTS
LIFE
THE

Above: A view of the crowd lined up outside the movie theater where the Theatrical and Stage Employees showed union films for the duration of the six-day exposition. Attendance for this year's extravaganza was tallied at 207,634 visitors, as crowds at the Philadelphia Civic Center grew larger on each successive night. Among the outstanding exhibitors were the Glass Bottle Blowers and their exhibition of hand bottle blowing, the Bakery and Confectionary Workers and their cake decorating, the Textile Workers and their fashion shows, the Operating Engineers, the Electrical Workers, and many others.

RIGHT: An end view of the Brotherhood displays. A room in which show visitors could rest—shown in foreground—was an attractive addition to this year's exhibit.

BELOW LEFT: Wharf and Dock Builders Local 454, one of several local unions which exhibited, displayed types of pilings and equipment used in their industry.

BELOW RIGHT: The Quaker City Lumber Products Association was one of several management groups which participated in the Brotherhood's 1968 presentation.

40 SAVINGS BONDS

UNITED BROTHERHOOD
WHARF & DOCK BUILDERS·LOCAL UNION 454
Local 454

JOINERS OF AMERICA
GEMENT
QUAKER CITY

Oregon college builds with

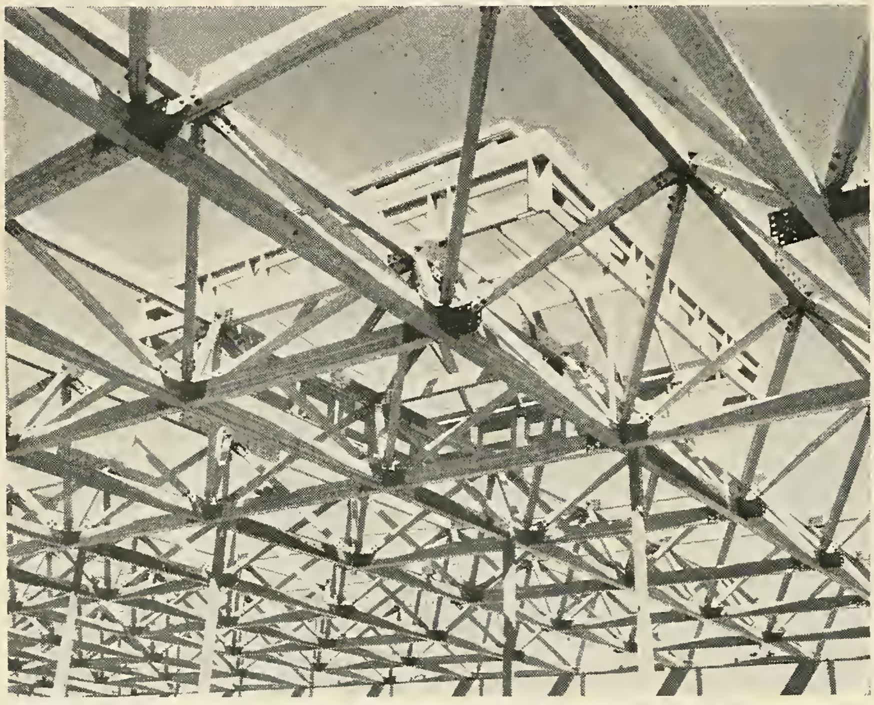
WOOD TRUSSES TO ADD BEAUTY, KEEP DOWN BUILDING COSTS

Many International Brotherhood members take part in constructing unique, attention-getting structures

Next month 4400 students will enroll in Lane Community College in Eugene, Oregon. Many will attend classes in large, new structures built uniquely with wood and by a small army of Carpenters and other union craftsmen.

The college is opening its doors for the first time to fill fast-growing district-wide educational needs. The first construction phase, costing $16,000,000, and nearing completion is designed to serve more than 18,000 individuals each year through regular curricula, adult education classes and part-time day and night enrollment. Ultimately the completed campus will serve more than 25,000.

This bold step into higher education on a large scale was accompanied by an equally bold construction program utilizing new architectural design and building concepts. Like any other college, however, it was faced with tight budgets and the need for making every dollar spent serve its full purpose now and for many years to come.



Chords are all 7 x 10½ inches, and diagonals 5¼ x 6 inches net in Lane space-frame truss system. Three large buildings required 4,272 glu-lam wood members, 1,688 gusset plate assemblies. Most web plates are 5/16 inch thick; bolts 1⅛ and ⅞ inches in diameter.

The resulting structures now being completed at Lane Community College fulfill all the expressed functional and aesthetic needs and desires, and have the added significant advantages of low cost and long life expectancy.

Construction of three very important buildings on the campus is attracting national attention, in that a space-frame truss system built of wood could have widespread appeal wherever large, clear-span commercial buildings are needed.

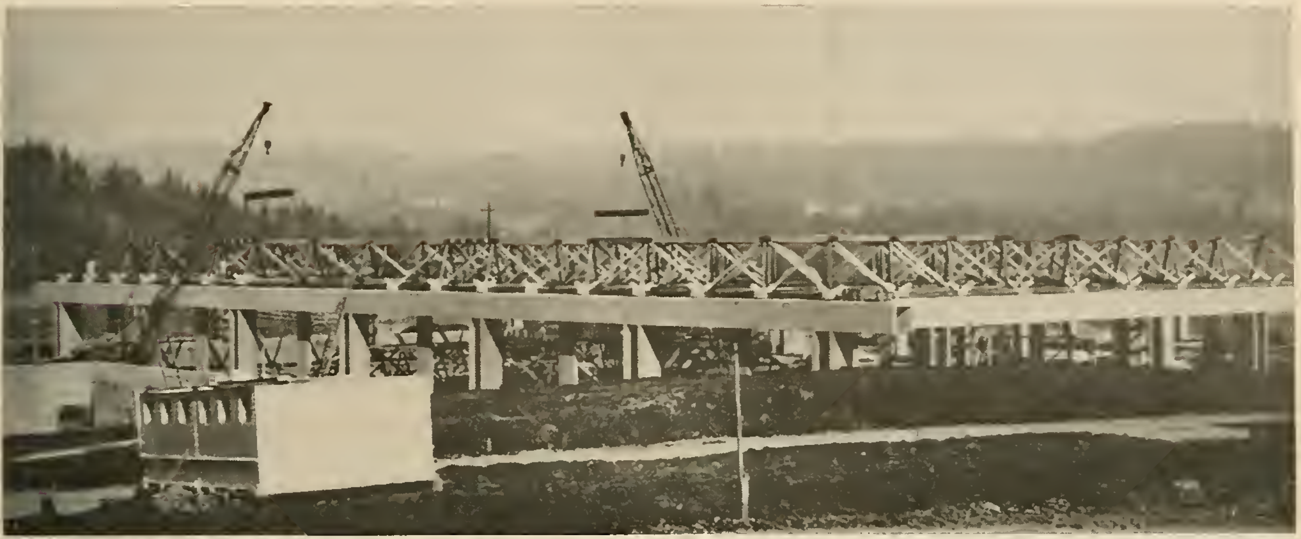
Three dimensional roof structures have already been completed on three Mechanics Buildings embracing 76,000 square feet of floor area.

Remarkable Strength

This roof system, believed to be the first of its type built of wood in America, provides remarkable strength and rigidity for long spans and moving loads, and is easily fabricated, reports Western Wood Products Assn., Portland.

Priced out for the Eugene College job, steel came in nearly 30% higher than wood, despite a lack of precedent data on wood usage, WWPA stated. The accepted construction bid included the space-frame system installed at $2.35 a square foot.

Early in the planning, the consulting engineers decided this type of



One of three large buildings chosen for wood space-frame truss roofs on $16,000,000 campus in Eugene, Oregon is shown here under construction. Extremely rigid despite 120-foot span, roof will support 5-ton moving crane as well as usual loads. Truss depth is only 8 feet.

system was required instead of standard trusses or beams, because the roofs had to support the loads of moving cranes, one of 5-ton capacity, without intervening supports on 120-foot spans.

The engineers turned to the experience of Richard Bradshaw, Inc., of Van Nuys, California, which had designed the largest horizontal space frame in steel, a 300 x 400-foot clear span cover for a sports pavilion in Los Angeles.

With the aid of a large computer, the engineers worked out detailed specifications for a continuous, virtually uniform network of top and bottom chords running both length and cross-wise, bolted into diagonal webs. The buildings are 280, 240 and 120 feet long.

All members of the space frame work together, distributing loads almost evenly to all points. The system acts as its own diaphragm, explained K. R. Srinivasan, vice president of Richard R. Bradshaw Consulting Engineers of Oregon, Inc., the project engineers. It requires no structural sheathing, and resists sagging and racking so well that dead-load deflection should not exceed 3½ inches.

For continuous chords, two 60-foot glulams were end-spliced to span the full building width. These are spaced 13 feet 4 inches on centers, which divides in three the 40-foot spans of the precast perimeter beams on which they rest. The cross chords hence are about 13 feet long. Webs or diagonals are 9½ feet long.

Chords and diagonals are heavy enough to qualify as heavy timber construction, for code and insurance purposes.

The entire roof framework is only 8 feet deep, which the architects, Balzhiser, Seder & Rhodes, A.I.A., considered visually compatible with the 20-foot height of the walls. At its optimum design for function and cost, a steel framework would have been 12 feet or more in depth.

Some 450,000 board feet of Douglas fir, glue-laminated into 4,272 timbers, and 1,688 specially-designed gusset plate assemblies are the basic elements. Rosboro Lumber Co., Springfield, found the wood fabrication relatively simple. Only two cross-section sizes of glulams were needed, all chords being 7 x 10½ inches, and all diagonals 5¼ x 6 inches. Output was speeded by the high degree of repetitive work.

The steel connectors were more complex in design, as they must accommodate both continuous and cross chords, plus four diagonals. But these were fabricated at a cost of $47 each.

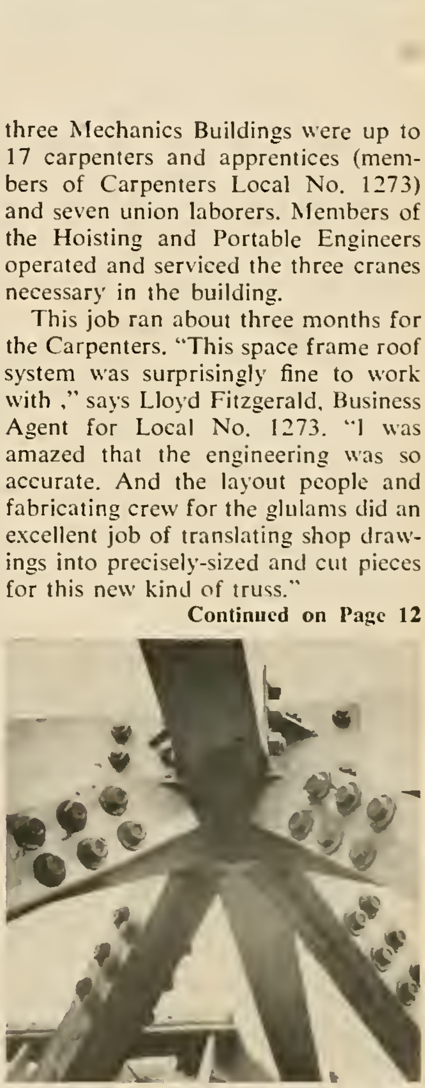
Installation cost was held below 75¢ a square foot chiefly by doing most of the assembly work at ground level, inside the building's perimeter. Sections 120 feet long and two bays, or nearly 27 feet, wide were lifted into place by two cranes.

Most electrical conduit was installed before lifting, but air ducts were installed in place, because too many connections would have been required with pre-assembling, said Vern Harding, the contractor.

Employed in the construction of the three Mechanics Buildings were up to 17 carpenters and apprentices (members of Carpenters Local No. 1273) and seven union laborers. Members of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers operated and serviced the three cranes necessary in the building.

This job ran about three months for the Carpenters. "This space frame roof system was surprisingly fine to work with ," says Lloyd Fitzgerald, Business Agent for Local No. 1273. "I was amazed that the engineering was so accurate. And the layout people and fabricating crew for the glulams did an excellent job of translating shop drawings into precisely-sized and cut pieces for this new kind of truss."

Continued on Page 12



Steel connectors were designed to tie in Douglas fir laminated beams with bolts. Pricing found steel system 30% higher than wood. High sales potential is seen in commercial, industrial fields, where heavy timber rating is advantageous.

Sixth District Board Member Mack Announces Retirement

J. O. Mack

Brother J. O. Mack, Board Member for the Sixth District since 1959, has announced his retirement from that position. A member of the International Brotherhood for 48 years, he has held many union offices and has contributed greatly to service in civic endeavors.

Mack has left an impressive trail of dedication to the brotherhood since he joined Local No. 168 in Kansas City in 1920. He has held membership in Local 61 in Kansas City since 1921. In 1931, Brother Mack was elected delegate to the District Council and Treasurer of the Kansas City and Vicinity District Council. The next year he was elevated to Council president and business manager, a post he held until 1934. In 1938 he was again re-elected Council president and he was re-elected year by year until it became necessary for him to resign in 1959 to meet the duties as board member.

Brother Mack was instrumental in organizing many Local Unions in Missouri and Kansas, including Local No. 714 of Olathee, 797 in Kansas City, 1944 of Topeka, 2389 in Leavenworth, 777 in Harrisonville, 938 in Richmond, and 1116 of Marshall. He served as president of the Kansas City Building Trades Council for three years.

He has also served as a member of the advisory board to the Industrial Commission of Missouri on Workmen's Compensation, the Housing Authority of Kansas City, the War Manpower Board, and the Steering Committee Rehabilitation Survey and Demonstration for the Disabled.

On behalf of his thousands of friends we wish him well in retirement.

OREGON COLLEGE

Continued from page 11

Fitzgerald added that, "This system should be able to compete with steel and prestressed concrete in many situations where long spans are needed. With this experience our craftsmen can assure rapid assembly on any future projects."

Other members of the International Brotherhood built the glulams used on the Lane buildings. There were about 50 members working in Rosboro Lumber Company's laminating plant who were directly connected with the glulam project, although there are some 500 members in Rosboro operations, all in Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union No. 2750. The glulam work was done at Rosboro's Springfield, Oregon, plant.

Back on the Lane campus at Eugene, other union carpenters—all members of Local No. 1273—took part in constructing other segments of the new college. There were 80 to 85 Carpenters and Apprentices employed at the peak, which was about January 1 of this year.

At this time there are 12 Carpenters and Apprentices hurrying to complete a $1 million-plus landscaping phase before fall classes begin. Another 25 or so Carpenters are employed on drywall and acoustical work on the campus.

The college, and particularly the three unusual new Mechanics Buildings, will provide a memorable accent to Lane's courses of study in timber products and construction, utilizing wood materials produced in the region . . . and the finest workmenship of Carpenters who look to the lumbering industry for their livelihood.

Three dimensional truss 120 feet long is assembled on ground and lifted easily into place in Mechanics building on Lane College campus. Each section is two bays, or 26 feet 8 inches wide; third bay is assembled in place, filling out 40-foot span of girders. All wood members are glued-laminated Douglas fir, and finished to only two cross-section sizes.

Brotherhood Loses Two Great Leaders

We regret to report the deaths, last month, of two regional leaders of the Brotherhood, who were known internationally for their union activities.

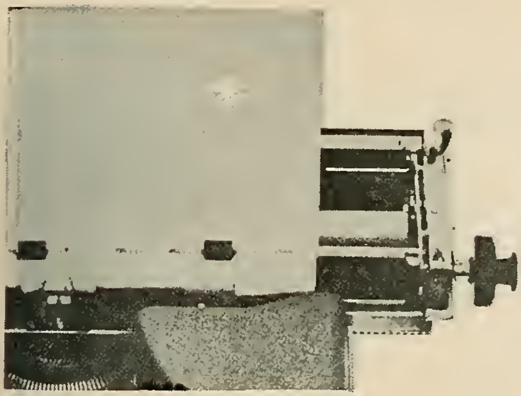
Chester R. Bartalini, 65, executive secretary of the Bay Counties (Calif.) District Council of Carpenters and former president of the California State Council, died of cancer July 20 at an Oakland, Calif., hospital.

Brother Bartalini served as chairman of many committees at Brotherhood conventions. An able administrator, he was trustee of the Carpenters Local Unions and Councils Pension Plan. He was active in many political and civil affairs.

Death came on July 26 at Houston, Texas, to General Representative Cy Driscoll, who would have been 67 this month. Just a month earlier, members of his home local, No. 213, and his many friends and fellow members throughout the Southwest gathered at the Sheraton-Lincoln Hotel in Houston in a testimonial to him.

Brother Driscoll had been a general representative since July, 1942, and he was initiated into the brotherhood on December 14, 1923.

The Houston Post, in a recent article, called Driscoll "as loyal a trade unionist as can be found," describing him as a pioneer of the labor movement in Texas.



EDITORIALS

Culture for Carpenters

Not long ago the AFL-CIO initiated a "pilot program" in cultural activities.

Created by the Federation's Council for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employees (called SPACE), the group has established demonstration arts projects in Louisville, Minneapolis, Buffalo and New York. President of SPACE is Herman Kenin, and the projects are coordinated by veteran concert manager Harlowe Dean.

Purpose of these projects is to make available to union member families the cultural activities normally dominated by the more affluent citizenry. Plans have materialized in four cities and will eventually be spread to over a hundred cities. The activities, whose support and participation must come from each city's own union members, is expected to include theatre, orchestra, museum and other cultural and fine arts forms.

"Our aim . . . is to knock away the snobbery that surrounds the arts. Indifference is a barrier, fear that something is 'too good' for the 'common man,' " says coordinator Dean.

What is surprising the organizers of this movement is that the union rank-and-file is not nearly so "un-cultured" as they were led to believe. Many, many union members and their families are not only active and avid "culture buffs" but a great number are already involved in various art forms as participants, and serving in places of leadership in organizations fostering the arts.

The SPACE projects are well on the way to success, greatly aided by those members already engaged in such activities. In every case the impetus is coming from the union members. In Louisville, for example, union members sent out a luncheon invitation to all the city's cultural groups and its major patrons. Everybody showed up, and the outcome was a very successful performance for union members by Louisville's professional theatre.

"That Louisville experience has been reflected in Minneapolis (at its Walker Gallery) and in Buffalo (with its orchestra)," states Dean in a recent interview by a Washington *Post* columnist.

The reasons for the success of the cultural programs are several. First of all, America's union craftsmen, industrial workers and service employees are already making good use of the leisure time and money which has been gained through union collective bargaining.

Secondly, says Dean, "our membership is young and far better educated than at any time before. Nearly half our members are under 40; a quarter are less than 30. By 1975 the adult work force will include as many college graduates as those with eighth grade schooling or less." These factors figure heavily in cultural tastes, Dean feels.

The prospect of millions of union members—given half a chance—attending such cultural activities presents a great opportunity for growth in the performing and fine arts. "This untapped audience is so vast that the challenge will be for the arts to supply it," says Dean.

Who's for Democracy?

As the polls, speeches, position papers, interviews and all of the paraphernalia of the 1968 election campaign keep piling up and the nation's attention focuses in on the conventions, a pertinent question emerges:

Who are the voters and how many of them will turn out on Election Day?

The studies establish also that a turnout in a presidential year exceeding 60 percent of the eligibles is considered remarkable. The 1964 turnout of 61.8 percent falls into this category.

In the so-called off-year elections for Congress the vote drops off sharply—to 50.1 percent in the 1966 balloting.

There is new hope in 1968 that more citizens will exercise their rights and privileges and mark a ballot or pull a voting machine lever in November. For one thing there are an estimated 11,424,000 new voters since the 1964 presidential election, bringing the total potential vote to 118,465,000.

But all of this will go for naught unless there are intensive campaigns to turn potential voters into eligible voters —to make sure they are properly registered and in time for the November elections.

Despite continuing campaigns by labor and other national interest groups against outmoded and restrictive laws that make it easier to get a hunting or fishing license than to register to vote, the laws are still pretty much unchanged.

This is the time to make every possible effort to plan and execute registration campaigns—campaigns aimed at all segments of the electorate to assure them a voice in selecting their government.

The Labor Movement, as it has for elections past, is carrying out a non-partisan register-and-vote drive in major urban areas of the nation. It is selling nothing except good citizenship—the rights and privileges and responsibilities of living under a democratic form of government.

This year the effort must be even more intensive than in the past. All trade union groups at all levels must turn loose all possible resources to this effort to bring as many Americans as possible to the polls.—**The AFL-CIO News.**

Seven-year impartial study reveals what organized labor already knew:

UNION WAGES TOP NON-UNION EARNINGS BY WIDE MARGIN

The wages of union members are 18 percent greater than their non-union counterparts in the U. S.; in some industries union/non-union difference is as much as 50 percent.

These are the findings of Vernon T. Clover, professor of economics at Texas Technological College. Professor Clover revealed his observations at the conclusion of a seven-year study involving 27 major American industries.

The professor/economist also found that the non-union worker was making only slight headway in approaching union wage gains, despite aid from organized labor in improving the lot of all workers, not just those on union membership roles. Labor sponsored legislation, its backing of minimum wage laws, and the indirect pressure of unions in pulling up all industry wages, for example, have given the non-union worker a real boost in wage improvement.

The source of data used by the educator in his analysis were industry wage surveys conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics between 1960 and 1965.

Though it may come as no surprise to most union men, it may be interesting to note that the regional differences figured only slightly in the vast wage gap.

"This highly prevalent condition of higher wages in union than in non-union plants is emphasized by the fact that it is not only found in nearly all regional surveys," states Clover in an article published in the January 1968 issue of *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, "but it also existed under a variety of conditions involving regional differences in (1) size and type of plant; (2) size and socio-economic characteristics of city or area; (3) sex ratio of workers; (4) degree and nature of competition; (5) dollar and geopraphic size of the market; (6) nature and efficiency of management; (7) cost of living; (8) type of product; (9) degree of mechanization; (10) characteristics of costs in the firm including relative importance of labor costs; and (11) nonwage benefits."

"While there were exceptions in some regions," says Clover, "analysis of the data shows that although most plants in an industry within a given region probably operated . . . under the same general conditions, even though conditions varied among regions, in 93 percent of the 76 regional surveys, average wages within a region were highest in plants in which a majority of workers were covered by labor-management contracts. This leads to the conclusion that unions caused higher straight-time monetary wage rates than would have existed if there had been no unions."

Further evidence of the influence of unions upon wages is provided by the fact that in each of the seven years from 1959 through 1965 a greater percentage of workers in union than in non-union plants received wage increases. The differences ranged from a low of 8.2 percentage points in 1963

Compensation in Union and Nonunion Plants

Percent by Which Straight-Time Earnings in Union Plants Exceeded Earnings in Nonunion Plants in the Same Industry, by Industry, 1962-1965.*

Industry and Survey Year	*Percent Union Earnings Exceeded Nonunion*
Fertilizer manufacturing (1962)	32.14
Gray iron, except pipe and fittings, foundries (1962)	25.85
Gray iron pipe and fittings (1962)	17.00
Steel foundries (1962)	25.84
Meat packing (1963)	66.47
Leather tanning and finishing (1963)	13.85
Structural clay products† (1964)	39.16
Men's and boys' shirts and nightwear (1964)	14.60
Work clothing† (1964)	7.25
Cigar manufacturing† (1964)	6.00
Fabricated structural steel (1964)	42.11
Plastic products, miscellaneous (1964)	12.64

Industry and Survey Year	*Percent Union Earnings Exceeded Nonunion*
West Coast sawmills (1964)	1.14
Folding paperboard boxes (1964)	3.67
Set-up paperboard boxes (1964)	9.83
Corrugated and solid-fiber boxes (1964)	2.17
Sanitary food containers (1964)	3.59
Fiber cans, tubes, drums, and similar products (1964)	8.26
Candy and other confectionery products (1965)	7.22
Nonferrous foundries† (1965)	17.98
Paints and varnishes† (1965)	15.45
Wood household furniture, except upholstered† (1965)	22.64
Textile dyeing and finishing† (1965-1966)	18.78
Average	**17.98**

* Straight-time hourly earnings excluding premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts.

Source: Based on data collected in surveys conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and reported in various issues of the *Monthly Labor Review* from 1961 through 1966.

to a high of 29.3 percentage points in 1961.

Non-wage benefits have been rising in importance in labor-management relations and constitute a significant part of the bargaining goals in terms of costs and total compensation. Approximately 40 percent of the production workers in factories in 1965 were working in establishments where at least one supplementary benefit was established or improved in that year. The proportion in earlier years was about 35 percent. Furthermore, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, about 71 percent of the 6.75 million workers employed where wage decisions were made during 1965 had at least one benefit established or improved, exceeding the 51 to 60 percent range for the six prior years.

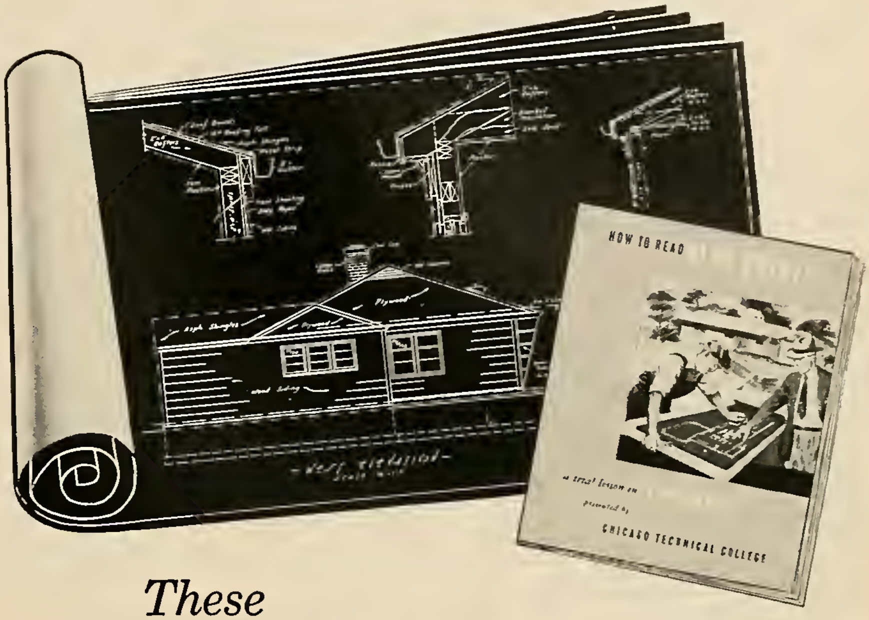
Each of the 11 major kinds of supplementary benefits were improved among a greater percentage of workers in union than in non-union plants in between 1960 and 1965.

The largest differences in most years were in paid vacations, pensions, and health and welfare plans. "The bargaining issues in union-management contract negotiations were evidently keeping pace with general developments in non-wage benefits," says Clover.

According to the study, "in every year from 1960 through 1965 in the cases of all specific benefits . . . improvements occurred in a greater percentage of union plants than non-union plants. Only a slight general decline in the gap is discernible when the probably unique year of 1965 is included; no general decline is evident from 1960 through 1964.

Clover also raises the question of reasons for the slight reduction in the gap. He suggests these: (1) influence of unions upon non-union establishments, (2) direct attempts by management to encourage workers to remain outside of unions, (3) decline in relative bargaining power of union compared to non-union workers, (4) possibility of a more rapid rise in productivity in union plants, (5) changes in personnel characteristics and managerial policies, or (6) effects of legislation.

"Regardless of any decline in the gap between union and non-union plants, the data in this study of manufacturing industries covering 1960 to 1965 do show that earnings and supplementary benefits in union plants are characteristically higher than in non-union plants," Clover concludes.



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Canadian Report

Housing Situation Bad . . . And Getting Worse

The housing situation in urban areas of Canada has been bad and is getting worse.

The Trudeau government, with former contractor Paul Hellyer as Minister of Transport also responsible for housing, has pledged that housing will get more priority and that ways will be sought to curb land speculation and to induce greater activity by private enterprise in the housing field.

With interest rates on mortgages at nine per cent and housing costs within the reach only of people earning over $8500 a year, it will be very interesting to see what this government really does about providing homes for the average wage earner.

Canadian Welfare Council Will Probe Housing

This fall a concerted probe about the housing problems besetting this country will take place in Toronto under the auspices of the Canadian Welfare Council. This conference has been at least a year in the planning.

The conference will bring together consumers, builders, mortgage lenders, architects, planners, government officials.

Studies leading up to this conference and the conference itself are being largely financed by the federal government's housing agency—Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Representation will include the Canadian Labour Congress and the Federations of Labor across the country.

Medicare Goes Into Effect Without Ontario

Canada's medicare program came into effect on July 1st.

So far only two of the ten provinces have accepted the federal government's offer to pay half the per capita cost—Saskatchewan, which pioneered medicare starting in 1962, and British Columbia.

The federal legislation lays down rules which the provinces must meet to receive the medicare financial payments; for example, the plan must be universal (covering everybody) and under public control.

The Ontario Federation of Labor has again appealed to Ontario's Premier Robarts to participate in the federal plan. Ontario has its own medicare plan called OMSIP, but it does not apply on an equal basis at all. It covers only about one third of the population.

OFL Secretary-Treasurer D. F. Hamilton stated in a press release that Ontario is losing about $150 million a year by failing to accept the federal proposal as well as depriving its citizens of the full benefits of medicare.

The OFL official said that the federal plan if introduced in Ontario would reduce medicare costs. This was all the more urgent in view of the drastic increase in premiums for Ontario's hospital insurance plan.

The OFL called for (a) immediate participation in the federal medicare program; (b) an impartial investigation of the causes of the recent big increase in hospital costs; (c) the establishment of community health centers throughout the province.

Prime Minister Trudeau Defies Traditions

Unquestionably Prime Minister Trudeau is a new kind of political leader. He simply defies many of the traditional conventions both in private and in public, and so perhaps is in tune with the times.

In the past he has sided with the trade union movement in his home province of Quebec, but he is leader of a party with a pronounced upper class bias against unions, especially international unions.

However, he has appointed Bryce Mackasey as minister of labor. Although a manufacturer, Mr. Mackasey was said to oppose Bill C-186 which was introduced in the last parliament. This legislation if adopted would have had a bad effect on the stability of international unions in Canada and favored the possible breaking up of established union entities across Canada.

The Trudeau government should provide an interesting era of politics in the next few years. So many governments have been elected with so much promise only to fall flat on their behinds in a few years' time, that it would be exceptional if this government exhibited even half the ability people expect of it.

5,500,000 Covered By Unemployment Insurance

About 400,000 more Canadians will now be covered by unemployment insurance through changes in legislation approved by parliament in the last session.

The new ceiling of $7800 for insured persons replaces the $5460 ceiling in effect since 1959. A total of about five and a half million employees will now be covered.

Weekly contributions by employers and employees now range from 20 cents to $1.40. The new weekly benefits range from $13 to $53 compared with the old range of $6 to $36.

New Democratic Party Gains A Few Votes

For the first time in 10 years Canada has a majority government. In the federal election of June 25th, the Liberal Party captured 154 seats out of 264. Credit for the clear victory which had eluded the former prime minister Lester Pearson goes to the new one, Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

The Conservative Party had its seats reduced from 97 to 72. In 1958 this Party won the government with a record number of seats, 208. Its standing has fallen sharply, especially since it lost almost every one of its most effective members.

The New Democratic Party gained a few votes over the 1,350,000 it won in 1965, and two seats to 23. It made a particularly good recovery in the province of Saskatchewan where it won no seats in 1963 and 1965, but picked up six out of 13 this time.

But offsetting this were two most unexpected losses—three seats on Ontario and the Burnaby-Seymour seat in British Columbia which deprived the party of its dynamic leader Tommy Douglas.

Election analysts said the New Democrats got a solid labor vote but the white collar and women's vote went Liberal.

St. Lawrence Seaway, Other Strikes In Progress

Large-scale strike action is under way in Canada in a number of important industries.

At mid-July the St. Lawrence Seaway was completely tied up by a strike of 1250 members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and Federal Workers. Beer was unavailable in Ontario as 2760 members of the International Union of Brewery, Malt and Soft Drink Workers struck Molson's Brewery June 21st and then were locked out by all other breweries.

At the same time strikes were on in the rubber industry and the farm implement industry (International Harvester); and threatened by government postal workers, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation employees, pulp and paper unions and Air Canada plane pilots, and air traffic control employees.

The seaway strike is the worst of them. Not much separates the union and the seaway authority except the latter's determination to set a six per cent ceiling on annual increase. The Union says it can't bargain with a "ceiling" overhead.

About 200 ships are tied up but the government, after a month of strike action, has been sitting by. Yet a compromise would settle it.

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

Wages Up for Lumber, Wood Products Workers

■ According to the latest U.S. Department of Labor figures, workers employed in the Lumber and Wood Products Industry on the average worked .4 hours less per week in February, 1968 than they did in February, 1967, while at the same time earning $6.92 more per week.

In the Furniture and Fixture segment of the Wood Products Industry, the average weekly hours stayed the same, while earnings went up $5.16 per week.

The All Manufacturing average weekly earnings, which includes the Wood Products Industry, went up $7.60. However, along with this increase was an increase in average weekly hours of .4 hours. The average weekly earnings in the Durable Goods Manufacturing Industry increased $7.87, while at the same time, average weekly hours increased .3 hours.

From the chart below you will note that the average hourly earnings for February, 1968 in the Lumber and Wood Products Industry was up 20¢ from February of 1967, an increase of 9%. The Furniture and Fixture segment of the Woods Products Industry for the same months showed an increase of 13¢ or 6%. This compares to an increase of 6% in All Manufacturing and a like amount in the Durable Goods Manufacturing Industry, which increased 16¢ and 17¢ respectively.

From this we can see that the employees in the Lumber and Woods Products Industry have increased their wages from 6% to 9% while working the same hours or up to 1% less hours than they did a year ago, while the All Manufacturing and Durable Goods Industries wages increased by 6%, their hours increased almost 1%. In other words, they worked almost 2% more time than the workers in the Lumber & Woods Products Industry.

What all this means is that the Wood Products Industry has on the average fared better, wage and hour wise, than the All Manufacturing or Durable Goods Industry.

It is hoped that with continued effective negotiations and day-to-day collective bargaining by District Councils and Local Unions this trend will not only continue, but improve for our members during the next year.

INDUSTRY	FEBRUARY 1967	FEBRUARY 1968	% Increase
Average Weekly Earnings			
Manufacturing	$111.88	$119.48	
Durable Goods	120.77	128.64	
Lumber & Wood Products	91.08	98.00	
Furniture & Fixtures	90.12	95.28	
Average Weekly Hours			
Manufacturing	40.1	40.5	
Durable Goods	40.8	41.1	
Lumber & Wood Products	39.6	39.2	
Furniture & Fixtures	39.7	39.7	
Average Hourly Earnings			
Manufacturing	$ 2.79	$ 2.95	6%
Durable Goods	2.96	3.13	6%
Lumber & Wood Products	2.30	2.50	9%
Furniture & Fixtures	2.27	2.40	6%

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor's MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

REMINDER

If your local union has not sent its agreement to the Research Department at the General Offices, please have it do so promptly.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

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(1) JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Local 904 members who have served 25 years in the trade were honored recently at a dinner at the Blackhawk restaurant. From left: Melvin E. Tribble, business representative; George Campbell of Pearl; Homer Helkey of Rockport; Charles West of 912 Beesley; Floyd (Pete) Fernandes of 908 West Chambers; and Charles Spears, president of the Jacksonville local. The union has members from seven counties in west-central Illinois. The four 25-year members were special guests at the banquet.

(2) NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Local 1456 honored twenty-four of its fifty-year members with the presentation of gold membership pins. Of the twenty-four members honored, only ten were able to attend the ceremonies. Each pin recipient also received a gift check from Local 1456 in the amount of $100.00. General Executive Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr. is pictured with the fifty-year members who were able to attend the party. Seated, left to right: Gustav Olsen, Gustav Tellefsen, G.E.B. Member Charles Johnson, Jr., Oscar Therkildsen, Hilmar Ingebrigtsen. Standing, left to right: Oscar Anderson, Felice Cicchino, Louis Larsen, Ira Snyder, Oscar Carlson, and William R. Johnson.

(3) ABILENE, TEXAS — An awards presentation for members of Local 1565 was held late last year. Fifty-seven members were eligible to receive service pins but only thirty-one were able to attend the party. The members who attended are shown with International Representative Chester V. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, who presented the pins. Following the awards ceremony, Representative Smith showed a film on the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida.

Local 1565 members honored for their service to the Brotherhood included:

One 50-year membership pin to J. E. Kight and one 45-year pin to Cecil I. Goff.

Forty-year pins were awarded to two members, T. R. Tegart and George A. Cramer.

Eight 30-year pins: J. L. Brannon, Sr., T. O. Goff, Berry F. Greenwood, W. W. Hawkins, John Mayfield, E. O. Nail, T. J. Wood, and Albert L. Goff.

Forty-five 25-year pins: O. B. Adams, C. E. Akard, Price Bradberry, Fred N. Busby, A. J. Cheek, W. E. Clark, Tom I. Culvahouse, Charles E. Gabbert, H. L. Gibson, N. H. Hale, Lewis M. Hall, Ray C. Herrell, George W. Ishmael, Marshall T. Jones, W. H. Jones, Robert E. Mere-

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dith, W. T. Merrell, Loyd T. Miller, T. A. Melton, Robert L. McClain, O. F. McCombs, Tom B. McCoy, Jesse McIntosh, L. E. Paige, B. C. Payne, Oliver R. Rose, Howard L. Rosenbaum, T. G. Scott. Jim C. Terry, T. A. Thorn, W. C. Tubbs, R. L. Vicars, W. P. Watts, H. E. Williams, J. E. Wrenn, Ira M. Todd, Woodson Emfinger, A. L. McGahey, C. L. Mathews, M. A. Priddy, L. A. Sanderson, H. B. Straley, C. A. Self, and C. H. Sanderson.

(4) NEWARK, N. J.—Local 1508 held a banquet to honor its first 50-year member, Winfred L. Schinsing. The pin presentation was made by Brother Schinsing's son, Donald, who has been a member of Local 1508 for 13 years. Pictured at the ceremony are, left to right: Ralph Brye, business representative for Rochester and vicinity; Brother Schinsing; Donald Schinsing; and George Hurst, Local 1508 president.

(5) HATTIESBURG, MISS. — Local 1233, at a regular meeting, presented 25-year pins to the following brothers, front row, left to right: G. W. Arnold, M. S. Clark, W. E. Hatten, C. W. Jordon. Back row, left to right: Earl Knight, Clyde Pope, J. J. Shelton, Jr., and Andy Winningham. Members receiving pins but not present for picture: G. D. Bradford, Ernest Johnson, V. W. Magee, R. P. Oden, Jonnie Odem, G. G. Smith, and Vergil Williamson.

(6) WOBURN, MASS.—Local 885 recently honored its senior members with a banquet and dance at which 25- and 50-year pins were presented. Recipients are pictured, left to right, front row: I. Bryan, R. Crockett, A. Bindamow, E. Oulton, H. Finethy, J. Diorio, P. George, W. Belbin. Second row: M. Foote, W. Chipman, G. Crispo, C. Cooper, L. Duffy, H. Matthews, J. Luongo, A. Antonelli, A. Goldsworthy. Third row: S. Le Drew, A. Whynot, A. Filley, G. Franson, A. Sinclair, S. Oldford, G. Tricco, A. Oxford, J. Peterson, P. Bouchard, A. Murray, E. Krazinski, and T. Moore, Jr.

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(7) MIAMI, FLA. — At ceremonies honoring twenty-five-year members, Local 1509 presented eighteen brothers with pins. Recipients are pictured, left to right, front row: W. A. Rempher, Lonnie Mathis, Arthur Paquin, Ed Conrad, president of Local 1509; J. E. Sheppard, international representative; J. P. Bailey. Second row: John Golino, Jesse Morris, Phil Croteau, Charles Zaucha, B. M. Broome, N. W. Bush, Frank Miller. Back row: J. W. Taylor, J. B. Carter, Fred Franke, Henry Boyer, R. A. Jones, Ed Cecil, and G. E. Pen Dell.

(8) ITHACA, N. Y. — The Testimonial Dinner in honor of the many long-standing members of Local 603 was held at the Student Union Building at Ithaca College earlier this year.

Pins were presented to 80 members with service records from 25 to 55 years. The oldest member to be recorded at the time of the dinner meeting was Peter Johnson, who has served 57 years in Local 603. He attended the dinner, much to the pleasure of all of the members, and received his pin.

All of the 210 members and their guests enjoyed the dinner and dancing. The guest toastmaster was Samuel Ruggiano of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mayor-elect Joseph Kiely gave a very interesting and informative talk. The membership was very happy to have both Mr. and Mrs. Kiely present.

Pictured at the dinner are, left to right, seated: Clarence Beam, Tony Maschek, Paul Morris, Reino Hill, Carl Sinskie, Bill Barnes, Lawrence Rose, Pete Johnsoo, Vincent Mangeruga, Sigurd Nordahl, John Gaden, Walt Lindstrom. Standing: Frank Muzzy, Al Schnitzer, George Pine, Andrew O'Jala, Wilho Huhtanen, Al Snyder, Art Ahola, Paul Laven, Bill Laitala, Howard Ink, Emil Tuqmi, John Hill, Willard Nivison, Frank Vanderburgh, Armas Piironen, Eino Louko, Fabian Murphy, Ike Decker, Jud Tutton, Ed Murphy, Ralph Sager, and Art Savon.

Three pins were presented to members with over 50 years of service to the Brotherhood: Peter W. Johnson, 57 years; Howard Ink, 54 years; and Daniel McElwee, 51 years.

Following is a complete list of all other members who received service pins:

45 to 50 Years

Stephen Cheesman (47), W. J. Cook (49), Edmund Hurd (46), Edward Jenkins (47), Donald Lovejoy (45), Vincent Mangeruga (45), Sigurd Nordahl (45), Edd Van Order (45).

40 to 45 Years

Enerfino Cicchetti (43), James Dunlop (40), John B. Hill (42), James H. Johnson (42), James Krizek, Jr. (42), Paul Krotts (44), Fabian Murphy (40), Willard Nivison (40), Lawrence Rose (44), R. J. Sager (44), Carl Sinskie (44), Albert Snyder (40), Judson Tutton (41), Emery Weibly (40).

35 to 40 Years

Robert Krizek (38), Ike Marvel (38), Nelson Rowley (36), Melvin Nelson (37), Frank Teeter (35).

30 to 35 Years

Ike Decker (31), Reino Hill (31), Leo Himmanen (30), Wilho Huhtanen (30), Anton Juhl (34), Jerry Kunz (32), Paul Laven (30), Edward Murphy (30), Frank Muzzy (30), Victor Nelson (31), John Ramsey (34), Merton Rinker (31), Victor Sjoberg (30), Lawrence Parlett (34).

25 to 30 Years

Arthur Ahola (27), William Barnes (26), Clarence Beam (25), Fred H. Boyer (26), Arland Cretser (25), Harold Fitts (25), Bert Forsman (26), John Gaden (28), Elmer Gould (25), Harvey Goyette (25), James Hanshaw (25), Kenneth Harrison (26), William Laitala (27), Daniel Lassila (29), Walter Lindstrom (27), Edwin Lokken (26), Eino Louko (26), Walter Maki (25), Robert Marshall (25), Anthony Maschek (26), Marion Miller (27), Wayne Miller (28), Paul Morris (28), Andrew O'Jala (27), Armas Pironen (25), George Pine (26), Waino Phytila (25), Arthur Savon (26), Ward Steele (39), Merrill Teeter (26), Clarence Tome (25), Emil Tuomi (28), Wilho Uitti (28), Frank Vanderburgh (28), James Vanorder (25), Burdett Weinerth (25).

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(9) MOUNT VERNON, WASH. — Local 954 held a party at Hillcrest Park Lodge late last year to honor its "old-timers." Some 125 members and wives attended the gala event.

Twenty-five-year service pins were awarded to twenty-four members of Local 954. Seated, left to right, are International Representatives Paul Rudd, who made the presentations; Arvid Eklund, Henry Fisher, Emmitt Randles, James C. Larson, Fred Post, Roy Sell, Carl Seidel, John Reichert, and Harold O'Brien. Standing, left to right: Henry B. Brown, Paul Lee, Ernie Vandlac, Walter Rice, Colin Thomson, S. Joe Brown, A. E. Carlson, Otto Greenstreet, L. E. Fox, John Nowochin, William Schmidt, Walter Sackman, Frank Penn, Jack Swanson, Floyd Vandenburg and George Croxford.

(9A) General Representative Rudd (left) presents a fifty-year membership pin to George Croxford, the only living charter member of the local. Members of local 954 held their first meetings in Brother Croxford's cabinet shop, using nail kegs for seats.

(10) ROCKLAND COUNTY, N.Y.—Local 964, representing Rockland County and Vicinity, honored Henry Ostrom, recording secretary, for his forty-two years service to the Brotherhood.

It all began when the duly elected secretary failed to show up for a meeting and Brother Ostrom was appointed to take minutes—a job which lasted for forty-two years. Local 964 President Patrick J. Campbell (right) presented Brother Ostrom (center) with a watch and plaque at the annual awards dinner. Mrs. Ostrom (left), who has been a very patient wife for all these years, received roses. Brother Ostrom is now retired but faithfully attends all meetings.

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Also honored was Mrs. Marie Foster who was presented with a plaque for her ten years of devoted service as secretary to the Local's Fringe Funds.

ATTEND YOUR LOCAL UNION MEETINGS REGULARLY

●

BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER

Local 1406, Louisville, Ky., Celebrates Golden Anniversary

Local 1406 (Millmen) of Louisville, Kentucky, celebrated its Golden Anniversary late last year with a special dinner for the "old-timers." In the above picture, Bob Brown (left), Local 1406 president and business agent, has just presented John Hoffman with his 50-year pin. Kenneth Dale, vice president, sits at the right. Sam Ezelle, Executive Secretary of the Kentucky State AFL-CIO, leans over to congratulate John.

Jake Hassenpflug, treasurer of Local 1406, reads the minutes of the union meeting that he wrote on November 1, 1917! "Jake" is a 50-year member of the millmen local that recently celebrated its golden anniversary with a special dinner. Shown, left to right: Urban Quickart (50-year member); John Sewart (25 years); Jake; Sam Ezelle; Bob Brown, president and business agent of the local and a 45-year member. Many of the old timers were present and the 50-year-old minutes were "accepted and filed."

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(11) KANSAS CITY, MO.—At a special called meeting of Local 1635, membership pins were presented to two fifty-year-members and twenty-nine twenty-five-year members by International Representative Walter Said.

Brother Said is pictured pinning 50-year member George D. Nilson as John Stenfors, also a 50-year member, observes. Prior to his retirement in 1962, Brother Nilson was treasurer of Local 1635 for over thirty years.

(11A) The 25-year members who attended the meeting are shown, left to right, seated: Dan Penny, Greer Gillespie, John Snider, Walter Said, International Representative; Merrit Hilt, Emery Streator, William Garrett. Standing, left to right: Walter Colbert, Joe Baxter, Vice President; Henry Buchmeyer, Clyde O. Collins, Henry Pfeiffer, Harry Meierend, Chester Turley, Frederick Hund, Robert Keifer, Carl Lundell, Robert Barry.

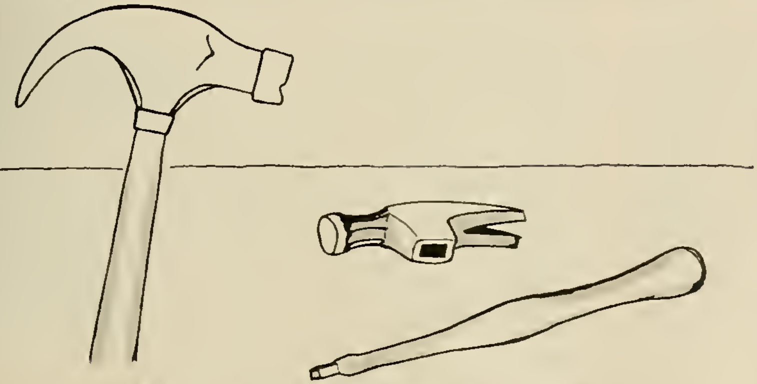
Missing from picture, due to illness, etc: Ernest Brock, Eugene Clevenger, Henry Ford, Jim E. King, Arch Nadeau, Carl E. Pearson (since deceased), C. E. Pollack, Erwin Ruth, Karl Seested, Wade Stevens, C. G. Tobey, Vernon Williams.

11A

Local 885 Entertains Members At Banquet

Guests at the recent banquet and dance held by Local 885 of Woburn, Mass., included, left to right, seated: L. Duffy, H. Finethy, Mrs. H. Finethy, Mrs. J. Diorio, J. Diorio, and A. Liano. Standing, left to right: W. Belbin, Mrs. W. Belbin, Mrs. C. Lavacchia, C. Lavacchia, Mrs. D. Gattoni, and D. Gattoni.

TOOL TALK



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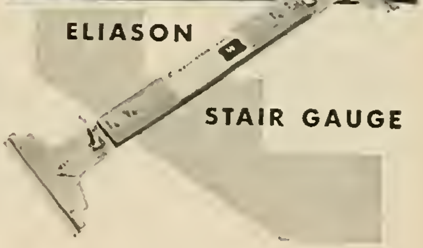

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New York Local 1162 Fetes 'Old-Timers' At Dinner-Dance

New York City, Local 1162 recently entertained its "old-timers" with a gala dinner-dance held at Leonards of Great Neck, L. I. Among the many distinguished guests attending the affair were Conrad F. Olsen, first vice president of the New York District Council; William F. Mahoney, second vice president, New York District Council; Pete Brennan, president of the New York Building Trades Council; and Thomas A. Mackell, Queens District Attorney.

Joe McCabe (right), business agent for Local 1162, introduces Conrad F. Olsen, first vice president of the New York District Council, who represented Charles Johnson, Jr., president of the New York District Council, at the party. They are surrounded by some of the veteran members who were presented with 25-year service pins by Brother Olsen.

Local 1162 President Paul Coniglio, who was Chairman of the Dance Committee, extends a cordial welcome to members and guests.

Joe McCabe (left) and Pete Brennan, president, New York Building Trades Council, at dinner-dance honoring long-time members of Local 1162.

Conrad Olsen (right) congratulates some of the 25-year members following the pin presentation ceremony.

Attending the festivities are William F. Mahoney, second vice president, New York District Council and Mrs. Mahoney; James Vigianno, assistant to the president; Edward A. Bjork, financial secretary and treasurer; Jack Gelman, assistant to the president and Mrs. Gelman; Conrad F. Olsen, first vice president and Mrs. Olsen; Thomas A. Mackell, Queens District Attorney and Mrs. Mackell.

Enjoying the annual party for Local 1162 members are Mr. and Mrs. John Landi, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. John Landi, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joe McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Vito Lavacca, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Coniglio.

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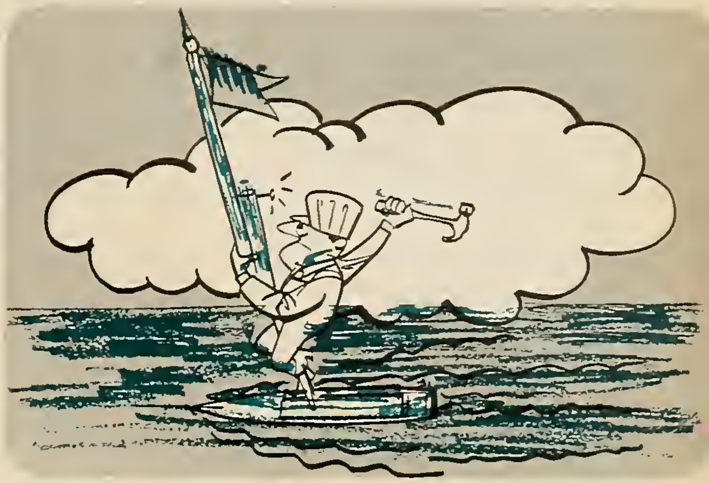


Ancient Guy

There's a fellow in our local who is so old he can remember when girls stayed home when they had nothing to wear. In those days, when a boy went ape over a girl, he gave her his class ring or fraternity pin. Nowadays he lets her use his hair curlers.

MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Healthy Learner

"What're these Cs and Ds on your report card?" shouted the irate father.

"Them's vitamins!" shot back Junior.

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Friendly Bugs

A home owner called on a carpenter to repair his home, which was in terrible shape. The carpenter refused, saying it was too far gone. "If this house was in as bad a shape as you say it is, it would fall down!" the owner shot back. "It would," replied the carpenter, "if the termites weren't holding hands!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

He Was Studying What?

Our business agent decided to improve his memory so he enrolled in a correspondence course. He flunked out, though; he kept forgetting to mail in his lessons!

Dirty Political Trick

An old carpenter, who had been a Democrat all his life, was told the sad news by his doctor; a chronic illness had come upon him and he was given not more than six months to live. As soon as the doctor left he hurried to the voting registrar's office and changed his registration to a Republican. Asked why, after a lifetime as a Democrat, he had changed, he replied: "Well, seein' as how the doc says somebody's gotta go, I figure it might as well be one of them!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Real Buggy Story

Our stupid apprentice tells about the intelligent termite who was studying to be a doctor. But he ate some hardwood that upset him and couldn't pass his boards.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

A Case for the Scotch

Inviting a friend to his wedding anniversary, a Scotchman instructed him: "We live on the fifth floor. Apartment B. Just touch the button with your elbow."

"And why should I use my elbow?"

"Well, hoot mon, you'll not be coming to the party empty-handed, now will you?"

This Month's Limerick

There was an old Bishop of Crete
Who resolved once to be indiscreet
  But after one round,
  To his dismay he found,
That you repeat and repeat and
  repeat.

Squelcher

A conceited bachelor was invited to dinner by a society lady but didn't accept. Meeting her on the street a few days later, he said in his best manner, "I believe you asked me to dine with you last week."

"Yes, I believe I did," responded the socialite, adding, "and did you come?"

UNION MEN WORK SAFELY

Direct-Distance Dialing

The pajama-clad tot was ready to say his prayers. Turning to the family he said: "Anybody think of anything they want to put on order?"

UNITED WE STAND

Ants in Their Dance?

There's a night club in the middle west where the dancing is really wild. But it's all right, because the management requires that all couples bring their marriage licenses with 'em.

HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT IV

The answers to this unit are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit I—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

This unit continues the use of the rafter framing tables. It applies the identification of roof framing terms to a typical roof framing plan. The relative position of the unit run, length, rise and rafter length for hip and common rafters is shown.

The practical application of roof cutting is explained using problems which permit location of roof members in their relative position on the roof plan.

QUESTIONS

1. Use the figure below and identify the roof pitch that is used.

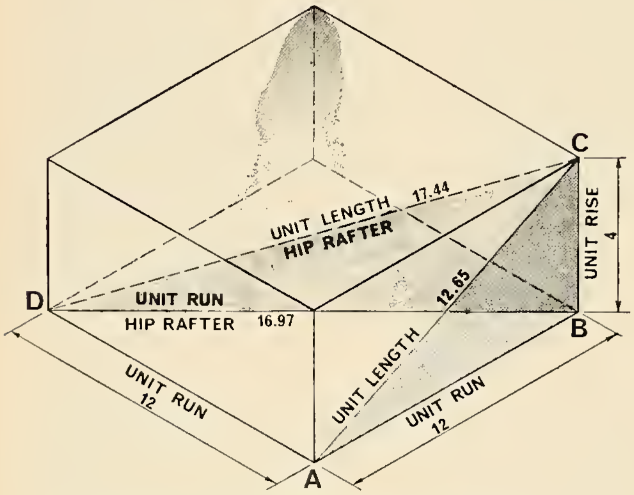


DIAGRAM OF TYPICAL 1/6 PITCH

2. Where does the number 12.65 appear on the rafter table?

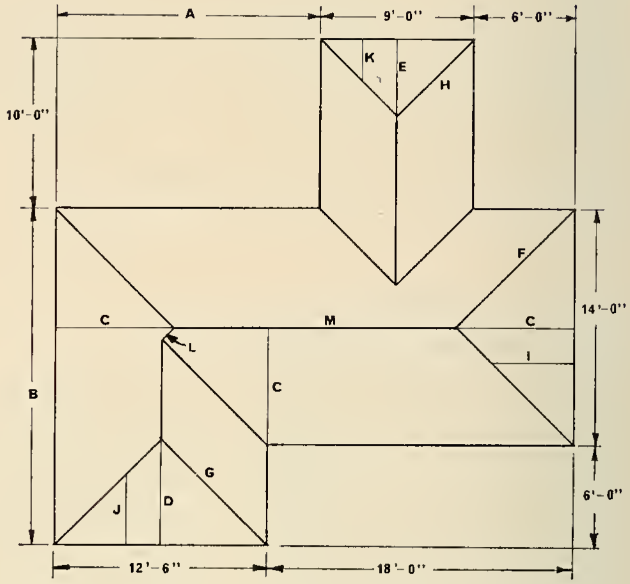
3. What happens to the unit length when the unit rise is increased?

4. Other than the unit run, which number in the figure does not change?

5. How could the value 16.97 be computed with the framing square?

6. List the triangles which help establish the relative position and length of principal roof members?

7. Use the partial roof plan and determine the lengths "A" and "B"?



8. What type of roof plan is shown?

Assume the spacing of the roof frame members to be 24″ O.C. with a 5/24 pitch and compute theoretical lenghs, i.e., make no allowance for overhang, ridge thickness or intersection of members.

9. What unit rafter length is to be used and where does it appear on the rafter table?

10. What are the lengths of the spans to be considered in computing the common rafter lengths?

11. Find the lengths C, D and E and identify.

12. Find the lengths of F, G and H.

13. Find the lengths I, J and K and identify.

14. Determine the theoretical length of L.

15. Determine the theoretical length of M; identify M.

16. What is the total rise of the main span?

17. The illustration shows the placement of three ridge members. Determine the difference in height between the main span ridge and the 12′ - 6″ span ridge.

18. What is the theoretical length of the 12′ - 6″ span ridge?

19. What is the difference in height between the main span ridge and the 9′ - 0″ span ridge?

20. What is the angular cut for jack rafters I, J and K?

Answers to Questions are on Page 37

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Home Builders Give $5000 To Support International Contest

CHECK FOR $5,000 is presented by Lloyd E. Clarke (left), president of the National Association of Home Builders, as part of the construction industry's financial support of the first International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest. Accepting the NAHB's contribution is Leo Gahle, technical director of apprenticeship training for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The third sponsor is the Associated General Contractors of America. The contest is scheduled for August 15 and 16 at Kansas City. Apprentices from all over the United States and Canada will match skills in carpentry, cabinetmaking and millwright categories.

Sometimes Carpenters come in pairs. Receiving certificates are identical twins Richard and Robert Vasquez of Local 857, Tucson.

SE Arizona Awards Thirteen Certificates

Southeastern Arizona Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee has awarded 16 Journeyman Certificates.

At a Completion Ceremony held in Tucson May 19, 15 carpenters and one millwright were promoted to journeymen.

Those young journeymen granted certificates in carpentry were: Henry M. Acuna, Roger L. Crabtree (Local 857, Tucson), Guillermo R. de la Vara (Local 2096, Douglas), Clifton E. Lish (Local 857, Tucson), Armando A. Maza (Local 2096, Douglas), Hector D. Munoz, Michael McCoy, Paul D. O'Hagin, Jimmy L. Rozell, Ricardo M. Saldate, Isabel M. Seballos, Richard F. Vasquez, Robert A. Vasquez (all of Local 857, Tucson). Simon R. Villalba (Local 471, Safford), and Robert W. Walker (Local 857, Tucson).

The Millwright graduate was Phillip D. Wiebenga.

Arizona Chooses State Winner

Apprentice Robert W. Walker of Local 857, Tucson, was chosen state winner from Arizona in a statewide contest held in Phoenix, May 11.

Paul D. O'Hagin, Local 857, Tucson, was second place winner. Third place winner was Lawrence Erickson, of the Central Arizona Area.

Judges for the state contest were, left to right: Tom Rich, vocational carpentry instructor, Phoenix Union High School; Dale Daut, carpenter; Elmer Sehler, contractor.

Arizona State Contest winner was Robert W. Walker (left). Second place winner was Paul D. O'Hagin (right).

Arizona contest judges were (left to right): Tom Rich, Dale R. Daut, and Elmer Sehler.

First Millwright Contest in Oregon Selects Winner

Believed to be a first, a statewide Millwright contest was held in Portland, Oregon, with Anton D. Doeden, apprentice from Eugene, Ore. Local 1273 being winner and Jim Lomnicky, apprentice from Portland Local 1857 taking second.

Only two entrants took part in competition which included arc and acetylene welding, cutting and burning, grinding, drilling, tapping, assembling, aligning . . . and the works, as Andrew Sears of the Oregon Labor Bureau apprenticeship and training division put it.

The contest is believed to be the first to be held in the nation under sponsorship of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, according to committeemen, who included Hal Morton and Paul Rudd, Brotherhood representatives, and Bruce Bradshaw, business representative of Millwright, Local 1857.

"The contest was very close," said Sears, "and very successful, too, showing much interest by those competing."

Oregon Millwright Contest winner is Anton Doeden.

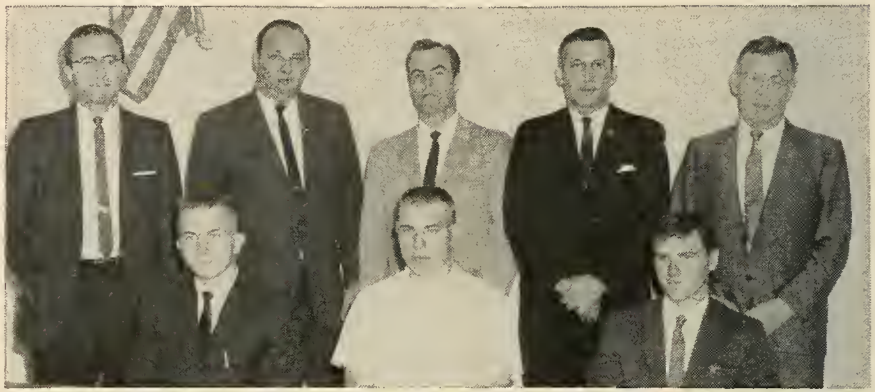
A close second was Jim Lomnicky.

Wisconsin Selects Carpentry Contestant for Int'l Contest

The first annual contest to select the carpentry contestant to represent Wisconsin was held at the Madison Labor Temple, Madison, Wisconsin, on June 21, 1968.

The contestants participating were: George Schultz (L.U. 1114) of Milwaukee; Dominic Stroik (L.U. 1919) of Stevens Point, and Thomas Bell (L.U. 264) of Milwaukee.

The winner was Dominic Stroik. He was selected to be their representative in the forthcoming International Contest.


Participating in the first Wisconsin state contest were (left to right): Seated—George Schultz, Local 1114, Milwaukee; Dominic Stroik, Local 1919, Stevens Point, and Thomas Bell, Local 264, Milwaukee. Standing—William Oviedo, Coordinator, Apprenticeship & Training Department, United Brotherhood; Ron Stadler, President, Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Thomas Chiapusio, Apprenticeship Coordinator, Milwaukee J.A.C.; Michael Balen, Secretary Carp. & Cabinet Maker J.A.C., Secy. Milwaukee D.C.; and Carl Eckloff, Secy. Central Wisconsin D.C. of Carpenters J.A.C.

Suffolk, New York, District Conducts Graduation Exercise

The Suffolk County (New York) District Council of Carpenters held their Graduation Exercise for Apprentices on June 7, at the Wagon Wheel Restaurant at which time the graduates received their diplomas and gifts from the Joint Management and Labor Apprentice Training Classes. Above, Paul Fierro of the Long Island Carpenter Contractors (third from left) presents Norman Gibbons; graduate apprentice, his certificate for 100% attendance, while George Babcock; Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of Apprentice Committee, (left) and Ernest Leeger, fourth year teacher (fourth right) look on. The Apprentices and their guests enjoyed the dinner given by the Apprentice Committee.

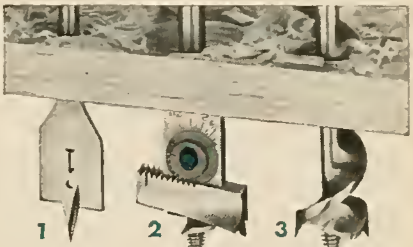
Nevada Contest Selects Winners In Two-Day Competition

Nevada State Apprenticeship contest was held in Reno, Nevada on May 31, and June 1. The contest was held in the Park Lane shopping center with other trades participating.

Contestants from Reno and Las Vegas vied for honors in the carpentry division, with Gordon Brown of Reno receiving the gold award, or 1st place, and Ron Smith of Reno taking the silver award, or 2nd place. Richard Leithead and Ron Schach of Las Vegas also participated.

Ben E. Jones, left, Apprenticeship Coordinator from Reno, congratulates Gordon Brown, first place winner, and Ron Smith second place winner (both from Reno). Leo Gable, right, is technical director, Apprenticeship and Training Department, United Brotherhood.

Officiating at the Nevada State Contest were (left to right): standing—Lloyd L. Jones, Supervisor—Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; E. A. Brown, Director for 42 Northern Counties of California; Ben E. Jones—Carpenter Apprenticeship Coordinator from Reno; and A. D. McKenna—Carpenter Apprenticeship Coordinator from Las Vegas. Seated—Primo J. Bertoldi, Business Agent & Financial Secy., Local 971, Reno; Ellis J. Reese, Director for the Utah Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Training Program; and Leo Gable, Technical Director for Apprenticeship & Training Dept. U. B. of C. & J. of A.



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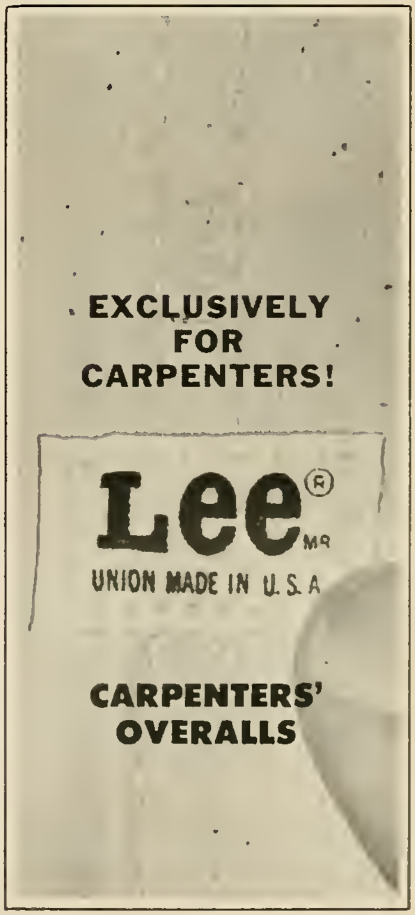

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CARPENTERS' OVERALLS

Portland Apprentice Wins in Oregon

Kenneth M. White, Local 583, Portland, was top winner in the annual Oregon State Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest. Second place went to David L. Hellbusch, Local 1277, of Bend and third to Theodore J. Gay of Local 1233, Albany.

White will represent Oregon in the national apprenticeship competition at Kansas City, Mo., next August 14-17. Roger E. Monette, Local 1411, Salem, was the only entry in cabinetmakers competition and also will go to the national event.

Hellbusch received a $50 savings bond and Gay one for $25.

Judges for the program, which included manipulative and written tests, were Chuck Miller, president of Carpenters Local 226, Portland; T. A. Nelson, contractor representing Portland Home Builders and William J. Hohnstein, of American Institute of Architects, Oregon chapter.

The Oregon State apprenticeship contest held in Portland, saw Kenneth White (left) of Local 583, Portland, take top honors. He will represent Oregon in national contest in August. David L. Hellbusch, Local 1277, Bend, Ore. (right) placed second and Theodore J. Gay, Local 1244, Albany, Ore. (center) was third.

Roger E. Monette, Salem Local 1411, will represent Oregon as its No. 1 cabinetmaker apprentice.

Madison, Illinois, Council Graduates Apprentices, Dedicates Meeting Hall

This plaque dedicated the new meeting hall of the Madison County District Council as the Eugene P. Ellberg Memorial Hall. It was presented by John Udaudi, president of the District Council, at the annual apprentice graduation banquet this spring.

Class of '68, Madison County and Vicinity, Illinois. Graduating apprentices are (left to right): Seated—Larry Smith, Clayton Hall, Joseph Hernandez, Dennis Morgan, Barry Teetor. Standing—Philip Moxey, Jerry Oulson, Carl Arnold, W. Randy Roberts, William Cerny, Larry Skinner, Charles Walker, John Wyrostek, Larry King, Norman Adams, and James Ennen.

Indiana Banquet Fetes Apprentices, Best Student

Apprentices and honor students of the Lake County Joint Apprenticeship Committee were feted at its annual banquet in Highland, Indiana, recently. Shown here are (left to right): Bernie Smetzer, vocational director—apprentice school; Harold G. Rueth, President JAC; and Thomas Kicinski, outstanding and honor student of 1968.

13 Graduates Honored in Florida Exercises

The Fifth Annual Graduation Exercises and Dinner of the General Apprenticeship Committee held in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, June 7. This outstanding event, which was in the beautiful Venetian Ballroom of the Phillips Pier 66 Motel was observed by nearly 500 skilled craftsmen and their wives together with the 13 graduates of the four-year carpenter apprenticeship course of related instruction and on the job training. The men in the photo are: Front row, (left to right): Duane Holder, Bernard Mahoney, Joseph Doane, Alvin Boeltz, Ernest Bender Dennis Pickett, and Donald Shimp. Back Row: Terry Shaffer, Walter Rothermel, William Scoville, William Davis, Davis Spence, and Edward Bartberger.

Outstanding Alabama Apprentice Honored

Leo Gable, Technical Director, Apprenticeship & Training Dept. of The United Brotherhood congratulates Bobby L. Page graduating apprentice for outstanding achievement in the Birmingham, Ala. Apprentice Training Program as Brother B. T. Durham, Brotherhood representative looks on. Page, in addition to becoming a new journeyman was selected as the outstanding apprentice of his program, and will attend the Southern States Apprentice Conference. He is also the winner in competition in Alabama and will participate in the International Carpentry Contest.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Help Needed!

If anyone knows the technique of mounting fish and wants to share it with a fellow member of the Brotherhood, contact Alain Rideout, Cattles Island, N.D. Bay, Newfoundland. He's had a hankering to mount fish for many years but doesn't know how to go about it.

■ Nice Cod Fish Take

We hear, via the outdoor grapevine, that William Sievers of 14 Olive Road, Mastic Beach, N.Y., and two of his fellow Brotherhood members of Local 1483, knocked the cod fish for a loop at Moriches Inlet—30 fish that ran from 12 to 22 pounds.

■ Far-Travelling Fishermen

Two Carpenters who have taken their share of finny gamesters from Florida waters are Peter Henderson, a member of Local 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Arthur Moore of Local 322, Niagara Falls, New York. Here's a pic of the two far-travelling fishermen who retired from the workaday world some years ago. The lads are toting speckled sea trout, taken from the nearby saltchuck.

■ Cane Pole Fishing

Cane pole fishing is fast becoming a lost art but there's still a few oldtimers who employ the technique and they'll tell you it's a most gratifying one. Avid cane pole "dappler" is W. J. Worley of 6906 Denison, Houston, Texas, a member of Local 213. He's shown here in his driveway, after returning from a crappie-fishing junket to Lake Houston. (And that's as nice a catch of saucer-sized crappie as I've seen in a coon's age, Brother Worley.)

■ Ocean City Haul

According to Clevis Baker, financial secretary of Local 1631, Washington, D.C., five members of the Brotherhood struck it rich, fishing off the coast of Ocean City, Maryland. Boating a total of 16 bluefish, averaging 13 pounds each, were Calvin Wells and Sonny Baker, members of Local 1631 and Charlie Rossi, Garland Smallwood and Rick Tadle, members of Local 1590.

■ Lake Pierce Pickerel

Ivor Swanson of Dundee, Florida, a member of Local 1456, lauds the merits of Lake Pierce in his home state, "a bountiful body of water," he says, "from which I've taken some nice catches of pickerel."

■ Retired to Fish

Veteran members of Local 325, Paterson, New Jersey, may oftimes wonder what happened to Brother Martin De Graaf, a member of that local for 50 years. Well sir, Brother De Graaf, last we heard, was soaking up sun, and fishing up a storm. Here's a pic of him, just after he returned from a junket to the saltchuck near his home at 1349 13th St., Sarasota, Florida. He amassed this catch of mackerel, fishing off the New Pass Bridge.

■ "Hot" Fishing

One of the most famous lakes in the country is the Salton Sea, actually a salt-water inland lake in southern California. Living fairly close to Salton is Herbert Gwirtz of 5116 Foothill, Riverside, California, a member of Local 1752 at Pomona. Brother Gwirtz has this to say about Salton:

"Living in Southern California isn't exactly the best as far as fishing is concerned but we can always have a lot of fun at Salton. The enclosed picture (too faint to reproduce) shows the nice catch of corbino we made. They are fun to catch and run in schools. Usually a boat load of people will all be catching fish at the same time. If we don't catch corbino, we try for the smaller species, croaker and Sargo. The best fishing for corbino is when it is too hot to move around, about 115 degrees. If you can stand the heat, you can latch onto some beauties."

■ 58 Pound Catfish

A few miles out of Topeka, Kansas, lies Shawnee Lake, home of monstrous catfish. Two anglers who'll attest to the lake's productivity are Charles S. Slawson of 329 Clay St., Topeka, a member of 1445, and his wife who is every bit as ardent an angler as he is. A pic on our desk, unfortunately too faint for reproduction, nevertheless, clearly depicted their "catfish take," topped off by one that tipped the scales at 58 pounds—yellow cats, that is.

■ Pampered Plugs

Some anglers get a bit sentimental about their fishing lures, especially about those which have consistently produced. It's like an attachment a ball player might have for the last ball he drove out of the lot and won the season's "home run crown." Or the affection which a boxer might well retain for the gloves he used the night he beat the champ.

The more big fish he catches on that "battered old plug," the more he worries about losing it. Dick Kotis of Akron, Ohio, eased his mind on that score by retiring his favorite bass plug which fooled two Florida bass that, together, weighed 21 pounds.

My 16-yr. old son, Steve, says he'll go a step further by garnishing his framed plug with captioned pics of lunker bass—he hopes his plug will eventually dupe. The same procedure might well be adapted by fly-fishing trout fans who wish to retire their battle-scarred winged dandies, or for that matter anglers who pursue any other species of game fish on artificials such as tarpon, musky, northerns, steelhead, salmon, shad, striped bass, etc.

■ 26 Big Catfish

Gene Martin of 1331 Ernestine Lane, Mountain View, California, and fishing partner Charlie Monroe, both members of Local 668 of Palo Alto, California, and their sons, Tom and John, really hit the finny jackpot in a night's fishing at Clear Lake, California. Here's a pic of the angling quartette with their outstanding catch of catfish—26 fish in all, some of which ran over 10 pounds each.

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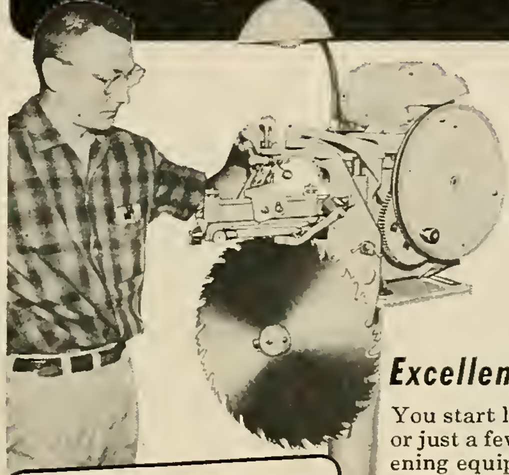

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Norfolk Job Fair 'A Complete Success'

Recently the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce conducted a "Job Opportunity Fair" at the Norfolk Arena.

The Fair was a complete success in all aspects—the public turnout was about three times greater than anticipated, and approximately 1000 jobs were made available by 66 various business firms.

The Tidewater Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for Carpentry reserved a booth at the Fair, and brochures and information regarding our Training Program was given to hundreds of young men. B. H. Craig, Coordinator of Training, gave referral slips to 45 applicants for examinations and interviews. As of this date, six have been indentured and placed them with contractors; several are on the waiting list that will be placed as soon as jobs become available.

The model home on display was constructed by trainees in the Newport News Area during related instruction classes.

'Old Glory' Flies Over St. Louis Carpenters Building 24 Hours A Day

Beginning on Flag Day, June 14, the flag of the United States flies continuously over the Carpenters Building in St. Louis, Missouri. Electrically-timed spotlights illuminate the U. S. Flag throughout the night, until "the dawn's early light" takes over in the daylight hours.

The Carpenters Building is the headquarters of a number of unions, as well as the St. Louis Labor Council which has 238 local union affiliates and nine councils with more than 175,000 members.

The 24-hour flag idea, hailed as "unashamed flag waving" in a recent front-page story in the St. Louis Labor Tribune, originated at a luncheon meeting of officers of the Carpenters District Council and the Retail Store Employees. The noon discussion led the two Retail Store Employees officers to offer a flag if the Carpenters would provide the flagstaff and proper illumination for it. Carpenters' Executive-Secretary Ollie W. Langhorst took them up on the proposal, and this action was unanimously approved by the Carpenters Council Executive Board and the RSE local.

The flagstaff and spotlights were then installed in time for a proper Flag Day dedication service, attended by a large number of union officers and members atop the roof of the Carpenters Building.

28 Virginia Carpenters Earn Welding Diplomas

The regular May meeting of Carpenters Local 388 in Richmond, Virginia, was highlighted by the awarding of diplomas. Of the 40 journeyman carpenters that took a recent 80-hour course in welding, 28 completed it. Some of the men were out of town working, or for other reasons could not be present to receive their diplomas. This picture shows 13 diploma winners, with Al Aslet, the course instructor, at extreme right, front row.

Carpenters Hold First Illinois Competition for Apprentices

Harold Hallin, Local 1248 of Geneva, Illinois, receiving 1st place check from Finlay Allan, First General Vice President.

The Illinois State Council of Carpenters held its first statewide contest for fourth-year apprentices at the Palmer House. Twelve winners of local contests in construction and two expert apprentices in cabinet making took their final tests at the Palmer House.

President George Vest, Jr., of the Chicago Carpenters District Council, headed the host committee.

The first day's test for the apprentices consisted of a four-hour written examination in all phases of carpentry. On the second day, the young men worked from the blue prints and built a structure to specifications.

Power tools, lumber, nails and other supplies were furnished by manufacturers and dealers.

Two busloads of Chicago apprentices and selected vocational high school students witnessed part of the practical test.

There's a $300 cash prize for the winner in each division, $200 for second and $100 third prize.

Finalists who were selected in the Chicago area construction competition were Robert P. Lockridge, Local 13; Roy R. Lovkvist, Local 58 and Sidney Shulman, Local 141.

The cabinet makers were Dennis Buric and Kenneth Kolasa, both of Local 1786.

Downstate Illinois finalists in construction were Ronald Haseman, Local 480, Belleville; Frank Norkus, Local 169, E. St. Louis; Robert Wilder, Local 496, Kankakee; Larry R. King, Local 633, Granite City; James B. Runnerstrom, Local 792, Rockford; John P. Rehberg, Local 2087, Crystal Lake; Daniel Ziller, Local 363, Huntley; Harold Hallin, Local 1248, St. Charles, and Kenneth Freund, Local 4, Rock Island.

W. E. "Duff" Corbin of Aurora is president of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, and Jack Zeilenga of Carpenters Local 416, Chicago, is secretary-treasurer.

Labor representatives on the contest committee were Herbert Rainholt, E. St. Louis; John Pruitt, Riverton; Roger Carlson, Rock Island; Paul Bolger, Elgin; Forrest Clatterbuck, Kankakee; Jack Espeland, Glen Ellyn; Edward Nelson, Chicago, and Louis Ugolini, Highland Park.

The winners in Construction Carpenters Division and Mill Cabinet Makers Division, with Duff Corbin, President of Illinois State Council of Carpenters: James Runnerstrom, third place, Carpentry Division; Sidney Schulman, second place, Carpentry Division; Harold Hatlin, first place, Carpentry Division; Dennis Buric, first place, Milt Division; Kenneth Kolasa, second place, Mill Division; and George Vest, Jr., President, Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

Tom Nayder, Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago Building Trades Council; George Vest, Jr., President, Chicago District Council of Carpenters; Fred A. Mock, Executive Vice President, Chicago District Council of Carpenters; Thomas Murray, President of the Chicago Building Trades Council, inspecting project blueprint.

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Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on page 26

ANSWERS

1. The roof pitch is 1/6. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 79)

2. The number 12.65 identifies the unit length of a rafter for 1/6 pitch and appears under the 4″ mark on the "Length common rafters per foot run" line. (Framing Square and Page 79, Unit I)

3. An increase in the unit rise will increase the unit length. Note that this unit length varies from 12.16 for a 2″ unit rise to 21.63 for an 18″ unit rise. (Framing Square)

4. The unit run of the hip rafter remains the same; 16.97. In using the framing square for making angular cuts on hip (or valley) rafters, a carpenter uses the number 17 as the unit run; 16.97 rounded to the nearest measurable framing square number. Thus, when using the numbers 4 and 12 for angular cuts of common rafters, 4 and 17 would be used for angular cuts of hip, 5 and 12 pair with 5 and 17, 6 and 12 pair with 6 and 17, etc. (Framing Square and Page 80)

5. Consider the △ DBA as the unit rise, run and common rafter length and locate the 16.97 under the 12″ marker of the rafter table. It is the unit length of a roof with a ½ pitch. (Framing Square and Page 79, Unit I)

6. △ ACB is used to establish the unit length of the common rafter (length AC). △ DBA is used to establish the unit run of a hip rafter (length DB) and remains the same in a typical roof frame. △ DCB is used to establish the unit length of the hip rafter (length DC).

7. A=15′ - 6″, B=20′ - 0″.

8. The roof plan shows a typical hip roof. (Page 80, Unit I)

9. The unit rise is 5″. Locate the number 13 under the 5″ marker on the common rafter line. The 13 represents the unit rafter length. (Framing Square and Page 79 and 80, Unit I)

10. The main span is 14′ - 0″, the other spans are 12′ - 6″ and 9′ - 0″. (Page 79, Unit I)

11. C=7′ - 7″, D=6′ - 9¼″, E=4′ - 10½″. These values are common rafter lengths for the spans noted in question 10. (Framing Square and Page 80, Unit I). The common rafter length is repeated many times in a roof framing plan. Each variation in span produces a different common rafter length with the same angular cuts, i.e., 5 and 12 are used for marking plumb and cheek cuts.

12. F=10′ - 3 13/16″, G=9′ - 2 9/16″. H=6′ - 7⅝″. The lengths F. G and H are the hip rafter lengths. Determine the unit run by moving along length of hip or valley per foot run line and locate the number 17.69 under the 5″ marker. Multiply 17.69 by the run for the rafter length. Since there are three spans to be considered, there will be three rafter lengths. Note that all hips and valleys will be cut to either the "F", "G", or "H" length. (Framing Square and Page 80, Unit I)

13. I=5′ - 5″, J=4′ - 7¼″, K=2′ - 8½″. These members are the longest jack rafters in relation to their respective common rafters. Each jack rafter is a stated amount shorter than the common rafter. To find the difference in length of jacks, move horizontally to the right on the "Difference in lengths of jacks for 2 feet centers" line. Locate the number 26 on this line under the 5″ marker. The longest jack rafter will be 26″ shorter than the common rafter. Each succeeding jack rafter will be progressively shorter by the same amount. Jack rafters fill the triangular space in the roof area. The same jack rafter length will occur more than once in a typical roof plan. (Framing Square and Page 80 and 81, Unit I)

14. The theoretical length is 1′ - 1¼″; the difference between F and G. It should be noted that the assembly of the roof frame members at "L" will be as per local area practice. (Framing Square and Page 80. Unit I)

15. The theoretical length is 16′ - 6″, the building length less double the run.

16. The total rise is 35″; the run multiplied by the unit rise. M is the main span ridge. (Framing Square and Page 80, Unit 1)

17. The 12′ - 6″ span ridge is placed 3¾″ lower than the main span ridge.

18. The theoretical length is 6′ - 0″.

19. The 9′ - 0″ span ridge is placed 1′ - 0½″ lower than main span ridge.

20. The angular cut is determined by moving horizontally to the right along the "side cut of jacks" line to the number 11 1/16 under the 5″ marker. Using the Framing Square set at 11⅙″ on the tongue and 12″ on the blade, mark the thickness of the stock so that the angle is marked along the blade. The angular cut for a proper fit will be slightly less than 45°. (Framing Square and Page 81, Figure 13, Unit I)

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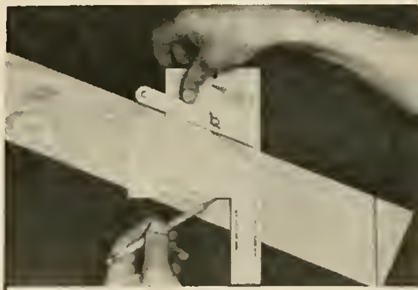

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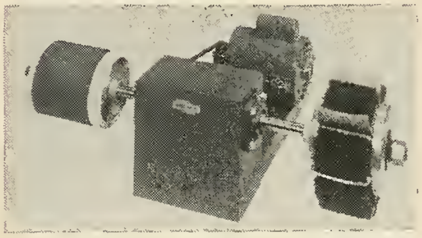

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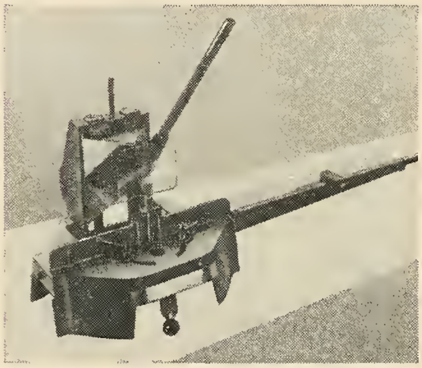

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For further information, contact W. J. Bronkala, Indiana General Corporation, Magnetic Equipment Division, 6001 S. General Ave., Cudahy, Wis. 53110.

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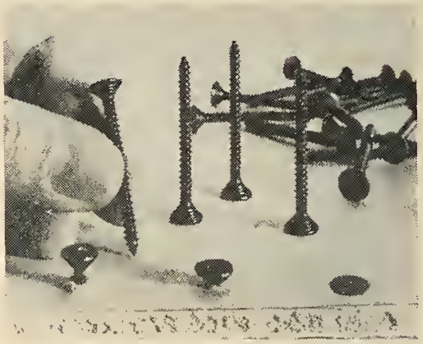

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Additional information is available at Screw and Bolt Corporation of America, Industrial Fasteners Division, Department T, 168 Center Street, Southington, Conn., 06489.

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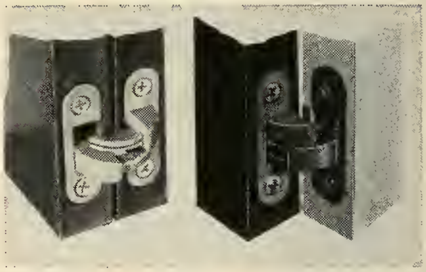

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For information about Hidden Hinges, write to Inviso Corporation, 2045 Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois 60645.

'Retirement Guide'

A 352-page book entitled *The New Guide to Happy Retirement* has been issued. The volume is written by George W. Ware, a recent retiree, who is also the author of several other books.

The new book is the result of interviews with doctors, sociologists, economists and hundreds of retired persons. It is an attempt to present comprehensive information about all facets of retirement planning and living. Its content has been described as "logically organized, interspersed with real-life testimonials, and presented in a smoothly flowing style." The book is directed to the people who have, or will soon have, an active interest in retirement. It gives complete details about planning retirement income and managing financing to get the most from an often limited dollar. It provides authoritative counsel on health matters, including exercise, diet and medical aid. It offers advice on avoiding legal tangles, as well.

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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother David J. Ridgway of Local Union 753, Beaumont, Texas, arrived at the Home June 13, 1968.

Brother Milton F. Powers of Local Union 991, Winchester, Mass., passed away June 1, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Brother John E. Dahl of Local Union 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., passed away June 3, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Brother William C. Waldron of Local Union 746, Norwalk, Conn., passed away June 5, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during June 1968

Mr. W. Huckleberry, L.U. 1400, Fort Myers, Fla.
Emil Brown, L.U. 3, Cincinnati, Ohio.
H. E. Mann, L.U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
Martin J. Wallach, L.U. 2236, Bronx, N. Y.
Herman Burgner, L.U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Charles O. Monroe, L.U. 413, Decatur, Mich.
Gustave Sandberg, L.U. 1590, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Paul B. Shelfer, L.U. 483, San Francisco, Calif.
G. A. Voorder, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
Thomas Kowalcky, L.U. 1459, Westboro, Mass.
Josef Leber, L.U. 2155, New York City, N. Y.
Bernard Wood, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Vinc Delaney, L.U. 1275, Clearwater, Fla.
Bernard Overberg, L.U. 1206, Norwood, Ohio.
Ronald Overberg, L.U. 1206, Norwood, Ohio.
Edward Phillips, L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Bernard Norris, L.U. 507, Nashville, Tenn.
Hal Vance L.U. 1871, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jean Lemieux, L.U. 2396, Seattle, Wash.
A. R. Graham, L.U. 200, Odessa, Fla.
Frank Taylor, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., now living Odessa, Fla.

Words of Praise for Business Representative

The Brotherhood's efficient team of business representatives are an important and well-respected segment of our membership. It's not often, though, that they get fan mail.

An exception is Business Representative of Local 1289, Tom Sheridan. The wife of Brother Donald L. Wurtz, Seattle, Washington, has heaped words of praise on the business representative for taking the time—on several occasions—to explain union policies, issues, and purpose.

Mrs. Wurtz writes that "until we moved to Seattle, I knew nothing about a union. So when the business representative came out I asked so many questions, it's a wonder he didn't laugh at me . . . I just want to say thank you."

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 23
Chicago Technical College . 15
Craftsman Book Company . 37
Eliason Stair Gauge 23
Foley Manufacturing 33
Hydrolevel 39
Irwin Auger Bit 29
Lee, H. D. 29
Locksmithing Institute 31
National Acoustical
Contractors Association . 16
Nelson Industries 37
Stanley Works .... Back Cover

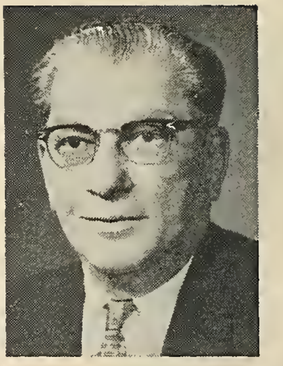
Fine Hobbycraft

Willis Chipman, a union carpenter for 45 years, has a hobby that is somewhat akin to his carpentry trade. From the evidence illustrated in the photo here, Brother Chipman excels in cabinetry, too.

He has a hobby of making beautiful pine furniture, such as the hutch and dry sink shown in the snapshot.

Chipman, who resides in Reading, Massachusetts, has made beautiful hutches for each of his four children, and other furniture for his family.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Monetary Value of Union Membership

You might call your union membership card the greatest "credit card" of all. You can remove the gasoline and department store charge plates and the great variety of credit cards from your billfold and you'll still manage from payday to payday.

But lose the union membership which your union card and dues book represent and your income can, and undoubtedly will, drop . . . perhaps as much as 18 percent.

That's the finding of a professor of economics, as we report on Pages 14 and 15 of this issue, and anyone who has been in the labor movement for a number of years can assure you that this is so.

Slowly but surely, over a period of almost a century, American labor organizations have been fighting an uphill battle for better wages for their members. While the free riders have been on the sidelines, watching, hooting, riding the coattails, union members have negotiated, bargained, organized, and negotiated again and again. Little by little, they have pushed up their standard of living.

Meanwhile, as the economics professor indicates, they have been upgrading the lot of all American workers, union and non-union, through legislation for minimum wage laws, improved labor standards, and through contract clauses calling for fringe benefits.

Your union card won't fly you off to some enchanted South Sea isle so that you can pay for a vacation later in installments, **but** it did make your vacation possible.

Your union card won't guarantee that some lending agency will grant you certain loan privileges, **but** it does tell a bank vice president that you are a skilled craftsman and that chances of a steady income are more than good.

That union card might not let you pay by check at the super market, **but** it helped to stack the groceries higher in the shopping basket.

We speak of union security and of the fraternal values of union membership, but, for every man and woman, what counts in the long run is a union's ability to keep wages high enough for a decent standard of living.

Carpenters wages, I am proud to say, are among the highest in the building and construction trades. We plan to keep them that way.

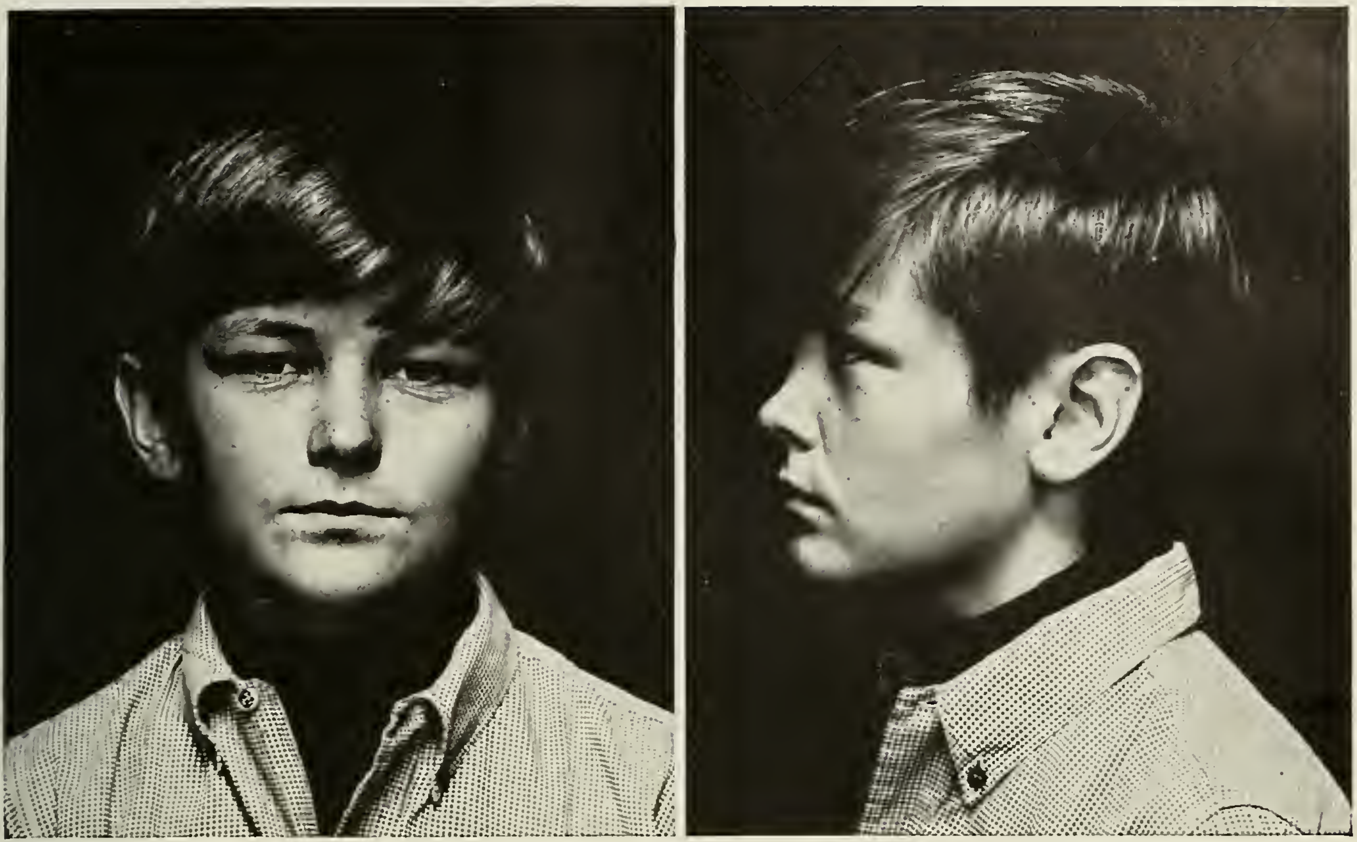
Let's look again now at the figures cited by the economics professor on Page 14. Let's see if you're getting your money's worth in union membership.

We might measure what you put into union membership financially—your membership dues—against this union, non-union income gap. Surely, no active member of this Brotherhood pays out anything close to 18 percent of his income in dues.

Your dues are the minimum needed to carry on the work of your organization in every city, state and province in North America. For your dues you obtain fulltime business-agent, shop-steward representation.

You have agents working fulltime for you in Washington and Ottawa and before various Federal and state agencies. You have people working for your interest in such vital areas as lumber prices and log exports, as you will note in the article on Page 2 and 3 of this issue of The CARPENTER.

All in all, union membership is the greatest bargain the workingman can obtain. It's too bad more people don't realize this.



How to turn a 14-year-old boy into a hardened criminal.

Just forget your keys in your car one day.

Tempt some fourteen-year-old boy into going for a joyride.

Oh, he could be a good kid — just weak.

And taking your car might be the first time he's ever broken the law.

But the minute he hops behind that wheel and turns the key, his life may be ruined.

He'll drive around for a few hours, endangering the life of every man, woman and child who crosses his path.

He might be caught the very first time he takes a car. Or if he's not caught by the police he'll leave your car somewhere and decide to do it again, and again, until the day he does get caught.

Teen-agers steal more than 1,000 cars every day.

The U. S. Department of Justice and your state and local law-enforcement agencies are concerned.

They know that taking a car for a joyride is just the first step.

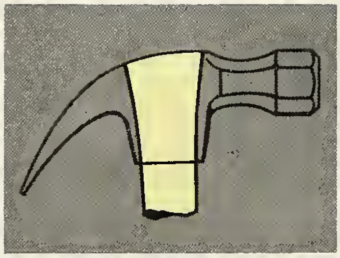
Our prisons are filled with men who started out this way. They went on to become thieves, muggers, and even killers.

You can do something to help solve this terrible problem.

Whenever you get out of your car, even for a second, take your keys. Lock your car.

Every time you do this you may keep a good boy from going bad.

Don't help a good boy go bad. Lock your car. Take your keys.



New fiberglass hammer with exclusive Taper-Lock(TM) design — won't lose its head

A brand new ultra strong fiberglass handle bonded to the head with Stanley's exclusive Taper-Lock. Head won't fly off. Here's why: In assembling conventional hammers, the handle is driven *up* through the *bottom* of the head. But, with the Stanley Taper-Lock, the fiberglass handle is driven *down* through the top, resulting in the inseparable bond shown.

This is, in fact, the *ultimate* in hammers.

Includes other great time-tested Stanley features. Rim-tempered face—minimizes chipping. Super heat-treated head. Extra tough from head to claw. Double beveled nail slot—really bites and pulls. Perforated neoprene rubber grip. Perfectly balanced and contoured for comfort.

Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works,
New Britain, Connecticut 06050.

The hammer

STANLEY
FIBERGLASS

STANLEY®
helps you do things right

P.S. Made by the same Stanley that makes the finest power tools.

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

SEPTEMBER, 1968

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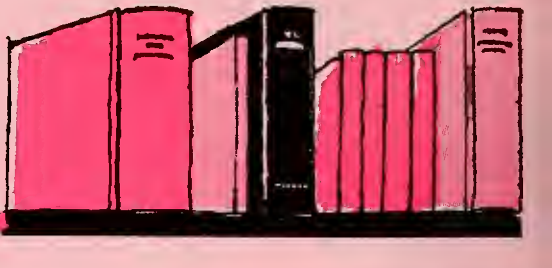

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVII No. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Labor Is Small Part of Home Building Cost 2
Japanese Log Buyers Continue Raids In Pacific Northwest 4
The Problems We Face 5
Carpenters Teach Job Corpsmen 8
Varied Crafts Within Brotherhood Displayed 12
Today's Issues, Where Do You Stand? 22

DEPARTMENTS

We Congratulate 10
Local Union News 13
Washington Roundup 17
Plane Gossip 18
Canadian Report 20
Editorials 23
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit 5 24
Service to the Brotherhood 25
Outdoor Meanderings ... . Fred Goetz 31
What's New In Apprenticeship and Training 33
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .. .. M. A. Hutcheson 40

THE COVER

Among the natural wonders of Yosemite National Park, 150 miles east of San Francisco, California, are the majestic rock domes which rise on either side of the green Yosemite Valley floor. The most magnificent of the domes is El Capitan, shown on our September cover.

Yosemite is remarkable for the variety and beauty of its waterfalls and the enchanting loveliness of its woods and flowering meadows. The park covers a deep valley in Central California formed by the Merced River, a tributary of the San Joaquin River. The floor of the valley is approximately 4,000 feet above sea level, and its walls rise abruptly 3,000 to 4,000 feet to a rolling plateau.

The valley was probably first visited by white men in 1833—by members of Captain Joseph Reddeford Walker's party of trappers—but its existence was not made known to the world until 1851, when Major James D. Savage and members of his Mariposa Battalion pursued marauding Indians into their secret refuge. A member of the party—Lafayette Bunnell, a young physician—asked an Indian guide the name of the valley. He was told "Yo-sem-i-ty" meaning, in the local Indian dialect, "grizzly bear." A young officer, writing a report, the following year, changed the "y" to an "e", thinking the name was Spanish . . . and it stuck. *Photo by Orville Andrews, Cupertino, Calif.*

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave. N.E. Washington D. C. 20018 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

Contrary to public opinion . . .

Labor is Small Part of Total Home Building Cost

Home construction costs chargeable to labor are less than 14 percent, according to recent Canadian study

How much of the selling price of a house is represented by on-site labor?

We asked a half-dozen laymen this question. Their estimates varied from 40 to 55 percent. We also asked six or seven carpenters; their estimates ranged from 25 to 35 percent.

The true answer is 13.8 percent.

A comprehensive study made by the National Research Council of Canada, recently published in the CANADIAN BUILDER, arrived at this conclusion.

The greatest costs in house building are land, services, finance charges, and materials.

Land profit and finance charges accounted for 41.2 percent of the cost of the house. Materials alone accounted for another 43.9 percent. These are the figures arrived at by the Council's research study.

The Council employed time-motion experts to check the labor costs involved in the construction of a $18,000 house in Ottawa, Ontario. The house contained 1150 square feet of space.

The study found that the on-site costs represented 59 percent of the selling price. The remaining 41 percent was made up of land costs, service charges, profits and overhead charges.

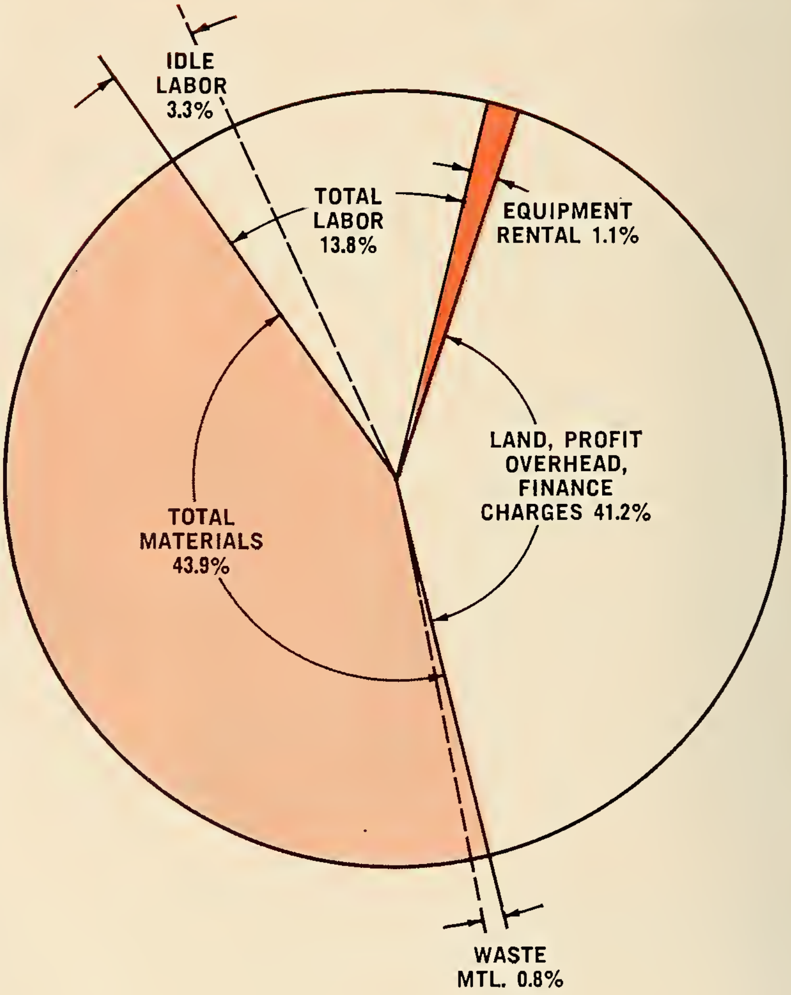
TWO PERCENTAGES

When related to the selling price, the costs chargeable to labor were just under 14 percent. Materials and equipment rental gobbled up about 45 percent of the final price.

The Council report concluded that because on-site costs are only 59 percent in total, the remaining 41 percent should be examined for possible economies.

Obviously, on-site labor costs do

Cost components of $18,000 house.



not offer a very fertile field for reducing the price of housing.

In figuring the labor costs, the study included actual wage rates, plus all fringes, such as holiday pay, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, and all the costs which can be attributed to on-site labor.

The house involved in the study was a three-bedroom, wood frame bungalow, completely built on the site except for prefabricated roof trusses and cabinets.

It had a fireplace, carport, full basement, brick veneer, aluminum siding, gypsum sheathing, aluminum facia and soffits. Carport ceiling and storage shed were of plywood. Interior finish was gypsum wallboard. Flooring was resilient in kitchen and foyer, ceramic tile in bathroom, and hardwood in the other rooms. Roof trusses and partition studs were spaced on 24" centers and the rest of the framing members on 16" centers.

ON SITE COSTS

The total measured on-site construction cost for this house was $10,586. Of this amount, 74.6 percent was for materials, including $141.00 chargeable to waste and scrap. The rental of earth-moving equipment represented 1.9 percent of the on-site costs. The remaining 23.5 percent ($2,499) was for labor. This did not include the operators' time for rented equipment, as this cost was reflected in the equipment rental rate.

The study broke down the labor costs by individual operations. Labor costs for installing exterior doors and windows was figured at 8.3 percent of the costs of the doors and windows. The labor costs involved in painting the inside and outside of the house was 76.7 percent of the total cost of the paint job. Roofing and finished carpentry, usually thought of as the big factors in the cost of a house, accounted for only 27 percent of the total on-site labor costs, but the labor component of these two items was less than 16 percent of the cost of all carpentry.

Total labor cost was found to be 23.5 percent of the on-site costs. The National Research Council concluded that the low percentage of labor costs in relation to selling price reflected the economies brought about by roof trusses, the use of sheet materials, and manufactured cabinets. Another cost-cutting contribution was attributable to the use of power tools.

Of the 13.8 percent of total labor cost, 3.3 percent was represented by idle time. Idle time was defined as time lost through rest periods, time spent waiting for or receiving instructions, and delays caused by inclement weather and lack of proper material allocation at the proper time. Idle time varied from 12 percent for painting to 40 percent for basement construction. The heavier the work, the greater the time loss, the study found.

The total quantity of framing lumber used in the project was 6,770 board feet. Plywood for the sub-flooring underlay, sheathing, and exterior finish amounted to 3,824 board feet. Gypsum wallboard and sheathing came to 4,917 square feet. Approximately 52,000 fasteners were used, consisting of about 278 pounds of nails and 11,000 staples. Waste or scrap was negligible, accounting for 1.8 percent of the total materials cost. The largest scrap item involved aluminum, which accounted for approximately 13 percent of the siding. About 7 percent of the gypsum wallboard was wasted or scrapped and constituted the second largest item in terms of cost. The third major waste item was scrap lumber—approximately 6 percent of 2 x 8's and 5 percent of the 2 x 4's.

In Spite of These Findings . . .

. . . The Industry Still Concentrates on Holding Down On-Site Labor Costs

From the foregoing, it is obvious that the cost of labor is not a major factor in the cost of a house, despite the fact that the general public thinks so.

It is equally obvious that land costs and finance charges constitute the real barrier to low-cost housing. Until such time as speculation in land is held in check and interest rates are reduced, housing costs are going to remain relatively high.

High interest rates not only add substantially to the cost of erecting a house, but they also add very substantially to the cost of buying a house on a mortgage plan.

A $20,000 mortgage for 30 years at 6 percent involves a cost of $120 a month or $43,200 over the entire life of the mortgage. A $20,000 mortgage for 30 years at 7 percent costs $133 a month and $47,880 over the entire life of the mortgage. This figures out to an ultimate increase of $4,680 additional for 1 percent rise in interest rates.

Obviously then, home buying will remain out of reach of the people in the lower wage bracket until such time as interest rates are brought down to a reasonable level.

STILL SHORTSIGHTED

Despite these startling figures, the home building industry is still concentrating much of its efforts to reduce building costs on holding down the wage rates of on-site labor.

Along this line, Richard W. O'Neill, editor of HOUSE AND HOME MAGAZINE, sees little prospect of prefabrication reducing house-building costs substantially. In an article in his magazine, he says:

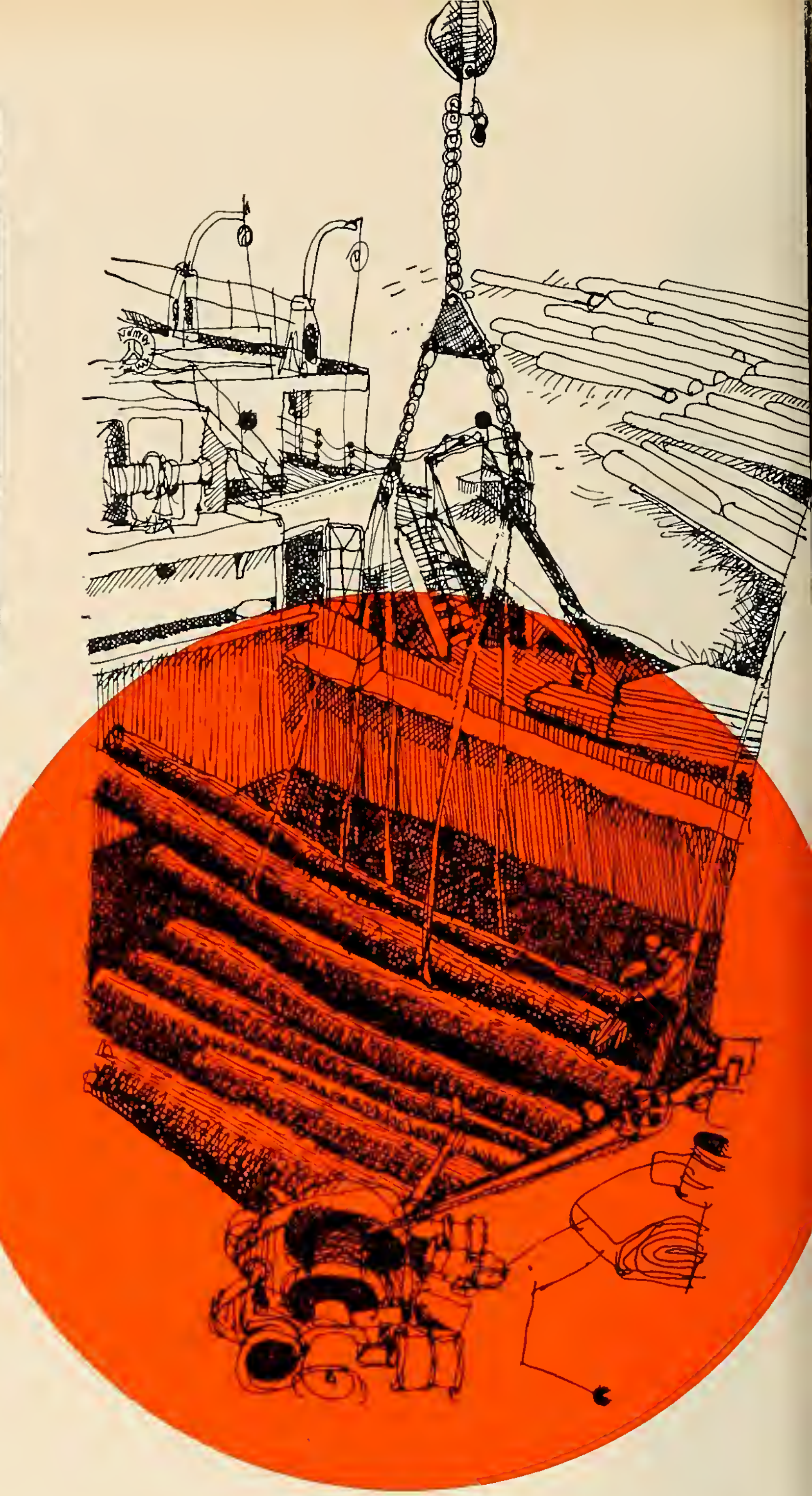
"Attempts to cut the cost of housing by putting it on an assembly line have reduced construction time, to be sure, but the structure of the dwelling unit itself is not a big cost item.

"Saving money on the structure is usually a drop in the bucket compared to the cost of land, financing, overhead, and the various appointments within the structure itself."

Although the study made by the National Research Council was made in 1965, the ratio of the various costs have changed very little since then. In fact, the percentage of the cost of a house attributable to on-site labor has probably decreased in the interim, since new materials and methods of building have entered the picture since that time.

All this poses a challenge to the construction industry to get the story of the true breakdown of the costs of buying a house over to the general public. ■

NISSHUN MARU
東京



JAPANESE LOG BUYERS CONTINUE RAIDS IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Morse Amendment to foreign aid bill offers best hope for relief

As Congress went into recess, last month, for the national political conventions, there was action pending on an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill which would limit total log exports from all Federal lands to 350 million board feet.

As the 91st Congress now returns to its business, the Morse Amendment still offers the best immediate prospect for halting the continuing raids of Japanese log buyers in the Pacific Northwest.

More than two dozen West Coast lumber mills have gone out of business and thousands of lumber mill workers are idled by the fact that Japanese log buyers are outbidding U.S. mills, paying premium prices in order to acquire hardwoods, which they find in short supply in their homeland.

Japanese log buying has been blamed for the sky-rocketing prices of domestic lumber. So long as Japanese firms can bid without restriction on government timber, the acute log problem will continue.

The Brotherhood is making every effort to keep the Morse Amendment in the Foreign Aid Bill. The amendment goes further than simply placing restrictions on log exports. It requires Federal land agencies to show through public hearings that specific quantities and species of unprocessed timber are surplus to domestic users before export permits are granted. It would be impossible for private timber owners to sell their logs for export and make up the difference by bidding on Federally-owned timber.

It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the West Coast lumber industry is at stake in this battle.

THE PROBLEMS WE FACE

The social and economic crises growing out of America's paradox of progress must be met head-on by the nation's leaders we elect in November

A few weeks hence, the people of the United States will determine into whose hands the stewardship of the government will be entrusted for the next four years.

That the new administration will face awesome problems hardly needs to be mentioned. Our leaders will face crisis after crisis growing out of both domestic and foreign problems.

Our nation is one of paradox. For every problem we have solved, another rises to take its place.

There is poverty in the midst of plenty such as this world never dreamed of.

There is ignorance in an age which has achieved enlightenment without parallel in human history.

There are people sharing hovels with rats when decent housing for all is not beyond practicality.

There are people wracked by disease because the medical attention which could alleviate their problems is beyond financial reach.

The air we breathe is polluted and the streams and lakes that once filled the landscape with beauty are clogged with debris and muck.

Worst of all, brave, clean-cut American youth are dying on a foreign battlefield in a war we cannot win and dare not lose.

All these problems have been with us for many years, but time is beginning to run out. Solutions must be found promptly or the future of the nation will become bleak. Years of neglect must be overcome promptly.

Both major political parties have, in this election year, drawn up long lists of goals and assembled them into what is known as their national platforms. These platforms are a realization and recognition of the problems of the nation and, supposedly, contain solutions they would implement if elected.

Americans concerned for our future are looking deeply at the problems. They are looking at the credentials of those men who would be our leaders through these troubled times.

Inept and short-sighted leadership in various periods in our nation's history, and the apathy and selfishness of a growing populace have combined to leave us with unsolved problems of other generations.

Perhaps George Meany summed it up best in a recent article, when he said:

"Half a millennium ago, the first European adventurers came upon an almost empty land, rich in all the resources nature could provide. Ambitious, but too often heedless, Americans have long since occupied the last frontier, felled most of the once limitless forests, slain the countless game, tilled the prairies to the point of exhaustion, fouled the lakes and rivers and polluted the air. Now the evils committed in the name of progress must be undone; what remains of nature's beauty must be preserved and the air and the waters purified."

What President Meany seems to be saying is that we have made spectacular gains in our methods for producing the needs and luxuries of living, but many of the technical advances have been bought at the cost of deterioration of the environment we live in; congestion in the cities and unemployment in the rural communities; filth in the streets and ugliness everywhere.

The price of progress seems to be the emergence of a world less and less suited to maintaining those human qualities which make men fit company for one another.

Not many years have elapsed since many mayors measured their cities' progress by the amount of black factory smoke in the sky and the number of trucks that crowded the streets.

POLLUTION

America's rich bounty of natural resources has been so used and abused in the past as to leave a void in our storehouse of minerals, scarred countryside, and barren waterways. Our skies are now clouded with contaminants, and our lakes and streams are filled with the refuse of our industry. Our states are now paying dearly for conservation measures enacted decades too late.

America's labor unions have supported effective conservation and anti-pollution measures for many years. Growing public concern has resulted in the beginnings of a national effort to deal with this increasingly serious problem.

The 1966 amendments to the federal Water Pollution Control Act and the 1967 Clean Air Act are blueprints for systematic efforts on a national scale to control air and water pollution. Nevertheless, activities at all levels of government will remain weak, diffuse, cumbersome and variable unless there is a will to do what must be done. These weaknesses must be rapidly corrected if these new and expanded programs are to have any real effect.

No doubt the war on air and water pollution will be costly, yet increased capital outlays for such purposes will not entirely solve the problem. There must also be strong enforcement of meaningful standards of air and water quality.

Closely linked with the pollution problem is that of conservation of water and other resources. Developing, conserving and managing America's natural resources for the long-range good of all Americans requires as never before a national resources policy, integrated with a full employment economic policy. A social policy is needed to establish the goals of preserving and restoring man's physical environment and enhancing its recreational and esthetic potentials. The American labor movement feels strongly that such a policy must protect America's resources against exploitation, speculation and monopolization. The manner in which we use our metals, petroleum, natural gas and other fuels today may well determine our nation's progress in years to come. We must also act now to make the most of our undersea resources through properly-directed research and development.

The Atomic Age has introduced a new factor in our fuels and energy future. The resolution of ways of utilizing atomic power for the common good is in itself a great problem—and challenge—of our time. In the coming four years our legislators must create new laws to establish federal guidelines governing the issuance of licenses to construct and operate nuclear power plants—to enable all utilities to participate in such development, to safeguard worker and public health safety, to protect the air and water from discharge of radioactive wastes and to meet the needs of power-short areas of the country.

HOUSING

Air pollution is not the only problem hanging over our cities. Our nation is fast becoming a nation of city-dwellers, rapidly changing the balance of population, the balance of legislative power, and the entire make-up of our nation.

Ten years ago, 60 percent of this country's people lived in urban areas. Today, 70 percent of Americans are city-dwellers. Within 10 more years, it may be 80 percent. Thus, in a decade, 80 percent of the people will be huddled into 1 percent of the land.

This rush to the city has created a crisis unlike any faced by our forefathers. The need for streets, schools, hospitals and the myriad of city services to cope with this influx have so burdened municipal governments as to render them helpless and in bankruptcy. The grouping of teeming millions of people in small areas has had a staggering effect on our housing, on transportation, even on our social and civil conduct.

The lack of adequate, livable homes and apartments within America's cities has sent the price for apartments and homes—both for rent and for sale—skyrocketing out of the financial reach of many lower income city dwellers.

Although new subdivisions are being laid out on the periphery of every metropolis, land is being gobbled up for speculative reasons, and demand has far outstretched supply. In the meantime, zoning restrictions and the need for city services—streets, utilities, police and fire protection—have sent town planners and city fathers scurrying in search of expansion funds, more employees, and more realistic tax rolls. Concurrent to these needs have come demands for hospitals, schools, and more freeways and mass transit systems to expedite travel between inner city work area and the "bedroom cities."

Though this problem—the problem of the suburbs—is bad enough, the crisis back in the inner city has become even more critical. For many, escape to the suburbs is not possible for financial reasons. And as commercial and industrial areas within the city expands, the residential land area shrinks—but the metropolitan population grows. People from rural areas continue their migration to the inner city in search of work, adding greatly to the congestion but little to tax funds necessary to keep a city functioning. These inner city tax rolls have dwindled as the affluent have moved out and the city operating costs have increased, schools have become outdated, understaffed and overcrowded.

We in the building and construction trades have worked diligently to alleviate the housing crisis that exists both in the major cities and in the suburbs. The AFL-CIO has wholeheartedly supported the mammoth Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, recently passed and signed into law by President Johnson. This multi-faceted act will be a great help in: (1) allowing low income families to rent or purchase better dwellings—either new or reconditioned; (2) permitting construction of schools and hospitals in congested areas; (3) helping to build mass transit systems to and from the cities; (4) permits demolition of old buildings which are a health hazard; (5) easing restrictions of home improvement loans. Yet this law has not been given "teeth" in the form of appropriated funds, and still further federal assistance will be needed to alleviate the complex housing problems facing the cities of our nation.

POVERTY

The dilemma of so many living in poverty in the midst of an affluent America is a great problem in itself. It is axiomatic that poverty breeds slums; slums breed delinquency and distrust. Out of inequality and lack of economic opportunity in the ghettos has risen the greatest problem of our generation. The problems of the poor and oppressed minorities have given way to civil revolt against their plight. Poverty has grown out of unemployment and under employment. The need for higher minimum wages and other assistance appears necessary to bring many out of poverty. Still others, particularly the old, have become locked in a web of poverty as inflation cheats people out of a livable subsistance dependent on fixed income from social security and private pension funds. Still more must be done to provide money for those who cannot work.

Medicare, education grants, and other forms of direct and indirect assistance must be made available to many—young and old—to rid our nation of the blight of poverty.

The labor movement has been active in promoting a workable plan of manpower training to those who are able to work. A great paradox of our economy is that so many jobs go unfilled for lack of skilled applicants, and that so many millions are yet unemployed. Labor has further endorsed a better financed and restructured public employment service, improvements in unemployment compensation, and a permanent program of adequate relocation allowances for unemployed workers and their families.

So much needs to be done to alleviate the pockets of urban and rural poverty. We must not hesitate or turn away from the needs of the poor, in a land where so many have so much.

HEALTH

In matters of public health, America has come far, but has so far to go. Science and modern medicine have banished many deadly diseases in recent years. Better medical care has extended the average life span of Americans. Even so, many cannot afford minimal health care and the price of hospital and doctors' fees shoots upward, and hospital bed and nursing home space is at a premium.

The concept that health is a basic human right is now widely accepted, yet many—because of lack of medical facilities and/or lack of money—are denied this right. We are still a long way from insuring this right to all Americans through a National Health Insurance program, as proposed by organized labor, which would guarantee equal and adequate medical treatment.

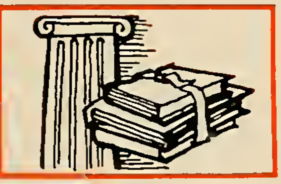
More pressing, perhaps, is the need to bring a greater measure of health care to the nation's disabled and aged.

Further, we must recognize the needs for better mental health care, better public-financed mental hospitals for the treatment—not just the confinement—of mental patients.

Of concern to workmen everywhere is the rising incidence of occupational accidents and diseases. Each year 14,500 workers are killed and 2.2 million workers are injured on the job. With very few exceptions, the safety and occupational health programs of the various states have failed to effectively protect workmen. Stronger federal legislation to reverse this rising pace of industrial accidents must be enacted immediately.

Another aspect of America's health crisis is centered on the alarming growth of nationwide distribution of drugs having dubious value or downright harm. Quackery and malpractice are widespead. Greater policing of the drug traffic—in areas of quality and cost—must be enacted, and ways must be found to stop the activities of health practitioners of questionable reputation.

EDUCATION



Closely allied with our country's problems of poverty, and health is the educational crisis. Our highly technological age demands for survival's sake that we educate our children to meet the needs of tomorrow and to be able to work and live happily in our complex society. Great beginnings in meeting the educational challenge have been made in this decade.

The Johnson Administration initiated such projects as "Head Start" and "Follow Through" to provide educational opportunities.

Many of our public schools are still overcrowded and understaffed. Too many teachers are grossly underpaid, effecting migration of badly-needed teachers to other professions. Rural schools are often in as bad a state as those in the fast-growing cities, having failed to keep pace with a changing educational technology.

Further assistance is needed to permit all those who choose to continue their studies beyond the high school level to attend college. Many colleges are hard put to find classroom or dormitory space for all those who would attend.

Education in our times must be a lifelong process. There must be generally expanded opportunities for a wide range of adult education, to permit men and women to train or retrain to meet today's fast-changing job requirements. The labor movement urges enactment of a full-scale program of federal loans for students in higher education, and federally-financed programs of university extension services in the field of labor education.

More attention must be paid to vocational training for those who would not go on to college. There is a crying need throughout the nation for skilled craftsmen. If we, as building and construction trades craftsmen, for example, are to meet the demands of a full-scale housing boom as proposed in the new Housing law, then far more apprentices must be trained; not by lowering standards but by permitting more young people to participate in present and expanded programs of apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship.

INTERNATIONAL

As if this nation did not have enough problems of its own, the United States must keep the balance of power among nations, act as protector of its smaller and less powerful friends, and, when called upon, act to provide aid and comfort in time of economic and social need to the lesser nations. With so much wealth, knowledge and power, America has a moral obligation to act and react in accordance with world needs.

The AFL-CIO has gone on record as opposing all attempts to return to isolationism in any form; it accepts our country's responsibility in its task of preserving world peace and promoting human freedom and well-being. Vietnam continues to drain tax dollars sorely needed for domestic purposes, but more important, the best of American youth is fighting and dying there in a war we cannot win, a war from which we cannot retreat

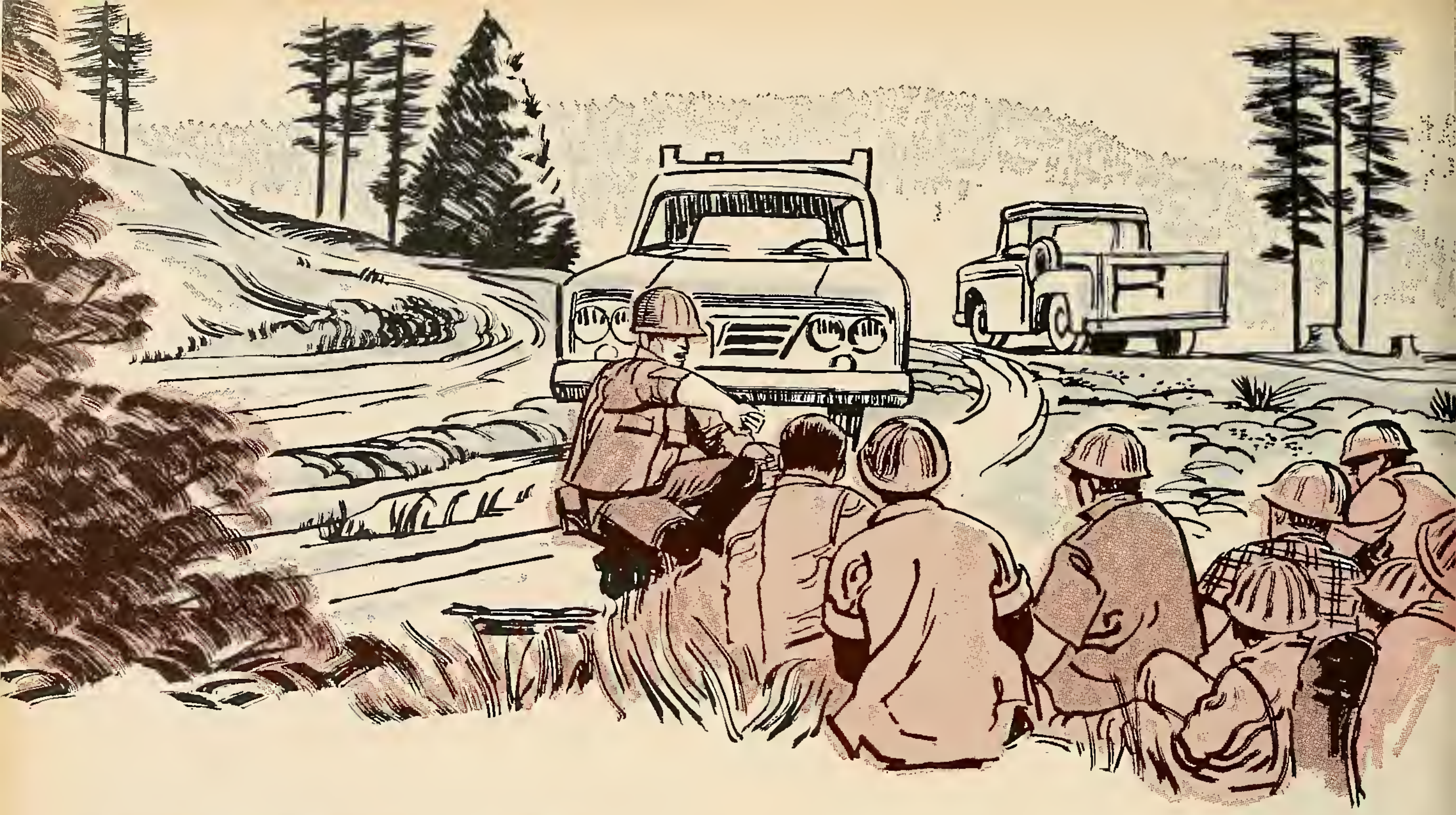
Our status in international affairs must be maintained. The Armed Forces must be maintained as a modern and effective instrument of national policy in defense of freedom. This nation must continue to extend and improve its economic and technical assistance to nations which need our help and will cooperate to use it fruitfully. We must continue to participate in NATO, SEATO and other pacts.

There is crisis in every segment of the international picture. Our confrontations (as in the case of the Pueblo) with North Korea continue. Our relations with Southeast Asia countries surrounding the Vietnam conflict continue tense. The Israeli-Arab problem is unresolved. The invasion of Czechoslovakia has heightened European tensions.

We are faced with more problems, both domestic and international, than perhaps any Americans of any age. Though we have these problems, perhaps no generation has shown so great a concern for all its people.

The frustrations are many. How can we provide so much badly-needed assistance to so many worthy causes? Is time running out for humanity to peacefully resolve so many economic and political conflicts, both within our borders and around the world?

These are problems that must be faced by our nation's leaders in the tumultous years just ahead. More explicitly, we must face the issues now, selecting those leaders in the coming national election who can best lead us to victory over poverty, civil and social strife, ignorance, and international entanglements.



Timber Lake Center in Oregon

Carpenters Teach Job Corpsmen

Instruction underway at first of 14 Job Corps Centers to be operated by the Brotherhood

■ In a quiet, isolated section of the Mt. Hood National Forest in Oregon, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is fanning the spark of ambition in sixty young men between the ages of 17 and 21. The men come from every part of America and from varied and sometimes unpleasant backgrounds. The location is Timber Lake Job Corps Center. The instructors include several of the Brotherhood's finest leaders.

The United Brotherhood is prime contractor for the Timber Lake carpentry training project, one of three similar training programs that opened June 3. The other two are located at Five Mile Center, California, and in Anthony, West Virginia. The Brotherhood will train more than 800 unemployed and disadvantaged young men in 14 job corps centers, all expected to become operational in coming months.

At Timber Lake, the program is already being pronounced a success after just two months of operation by its coordinator, Chuck Miller. Miller is President of the Portland Carpenters Local Union 226.

Miller's 60 volunteer trainees will undergo 52 weeks of intensive instruction. Much of the training will be in the classroom leading to the equivalent of a high school diploma, but equal emphasis is being placed in teaching valuable job skills. These skills are intended to give the corpsmen the aptitudes they need to qualify as carpenters' apprentices at the end of their year of training.

This training will not be at the expense of the Brotherhood's existing apprenticeship program, the center's coordinator points out. Taking note of the clamor from certain elements for unions to lower standards to get more people working at the trades, Miller states flatly, "The standards of apprenticeship must never be lowered." Upon completion of the 52-week program, the trainees will have an opportunity to enter the regular carpenters' apprenticeship program.

While all the instructors are union carpenters, there is no recruitment for future union membership. It seems unnecessary.

"They have shown interest in what goes into a union contract," Miller says. "And they know something about the wage rates and can see that the building trades pay well and provide a good life. They have studied union constitutions to find out how unions are structured.

"Some of them have tried jobs requiring no skill and they know there's no money or future in that work. They are aware of the job placement benefits in being a union carpenter."

During their first two months of training, the corpsmen have already worked on constructive projects. They first built their own sawhorses. They prepared wainscoating for walls in their recreation and study lounge. Dwellings and other buildings will be constructed as soon as the trainees perfect appropriate skills.

Miller points out that "these projects are non-contractable items for which the Forest Service has no money. We are not in the market in competition with anyone." The center is run by the Forest Service, which is part of the Department of Agriculture.

The Job Corpsmen in the carpenter program are among more than 200 youths at the Timber Lake Center involved in learning different skills. The Center was opened in 1965 under the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Robert Krout is director of Timber Lake Center, who came to the project last November. Classroom instruction is under the direction of Richard Todd. Todd was in public education. He visited the center and decided to get involved. "Now he's a dedicated teacher," Miller says. "Students don't fail in his classrooms. He feels he's the one who has failed if the student doesn't make the grade."

The Center's activities are, for the most part, a "labor of love" for everyone concerned, including the students.

Each corpsman receives a base pay of $30 a month, upon which he must pay taxes. Through an incentive program he can earn up to $50, before taxes, on points for good work.

Portland area locals provide the manpower to conduct the Timber Lake carpentry classes. In addition to Chuck Miller, who coordinates the instruction, are these instructors: Fred Wahl, President of Local 738; Herman Haugen of Local 1388; John Leaverton of Local 1020; Leonard Brown of Local 226, and Carl Hendren of Local 1020.

The faculty took up its task in June after a week of indoctrination in Washington, D. C.

What do Miller and the other instructors think of the pilot program thus far? Miller answers: "It has been very gratifying, the way the kids have taken to it. They can see the end result and they feel it meets their needs. They knew before they came here that they needed training."

The road to learning has been a long one for some of the trainees. "Forty percent of the corpsmen are functionally illiterate," says Director Krout. "That means they are below the third-grade level of education." The classroom instruction is changing all that in a hurry, largely because of the young men's own desire to learn. The end of the year-long program will bring successful candidates a general education development certificate, which is the equivalent of a high school diploma.

Many of the students came to the lonesome Timber Lake Center from such places as the sidewalks of New York, and for many the new atmosphere of the Center comes as quite a shock. Yet, in just two months—the corpsmen give the impression of being well-oriented students, eager to tackle the manipulative tasks of their shop work and in their classroom studies.

Although the value of the carpentry training project is immeasurable, the cost is very little. "Our budget per student is less than at Portland Community College or in the Portland School District," says Miller.

The Carpenters' contract with OEO to participate in Timber Lake Training, as well as at the 13 other locations planned across the nation, grew out of the interest of General President M. A. Hutcheson in the war on poverty, and his determination that the Brotherhood play a more active role in reducing unemployment among idle young people.

The federal OEO recruits the trainees for all camps. Candidates are screened for qualification and aptitude by a panel of each center, including the center director, educational director and coordinator. The corpsmen must first have a sincere interest in becoming a carpenter, demonstrate an ability to perform mechanical operations requiring physical coordination, and meet other general selection criteria.

A project coordinator's office has been established in the Brotherhood's Washington headquarters, under the watchful care of First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, who directs training activities. Day-to-day planning is handled by the Brotherhood's Technical Director Leo Gable.

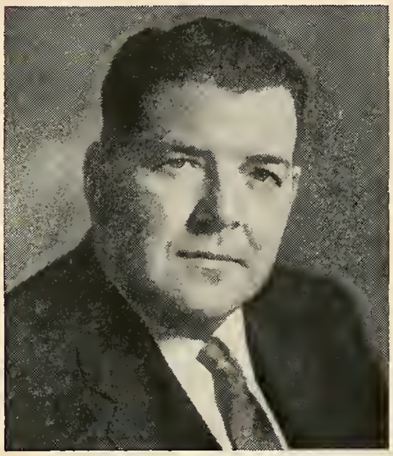
But the future of the program is literally in the hands of the trainees, in their individual success, and in the abilities of the carpentry instructors to excite the imagination and ambitions of the young men while cultivating their skills as craftsmen. ■

Deeply involved in Timber Lake Center training plans are (left to right): John Leaverton, instructor; Lyle Hiller, Brotherhood Seventh District Executive Board Member; Charles "Chuck" Miller, coordinator for Timber Lake; Carl W. Hendred and Frank Wahl, instructors. On the back row (left to right) are: Hal Morton, Brotherhood Representative; Leonard Brown, and Herman Haugen, instructor.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

General Secretary Heads Conference



GEN. SECRETARY LIVINGSTON

Richard Livingston, General Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters, has been selected Chairman of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference for a three-year term beginning June 1968. He has served similar terms as vice chairman, and prior to that as treasurer.

The Conference was founded in April, 1956, for the purpose of exchanging ideas and experiences in the area of information on financial and other matters relating to the activities and responsibilities confronting the Secretary-Treasurers of AFL-CIO affiliated organizations. The Conference in the past has drafted guidelines and controls for the handling of union finances and accounting controls, and has conducted numerous studies and surveys on various matters pertinent to the responsibilities of Secretary-Treasurers.

The AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers met recently in Philadelphia, Pa., during the Union Industries Show. It was at this conference that Secretary Livingston was nominated to the highest post of the organization.

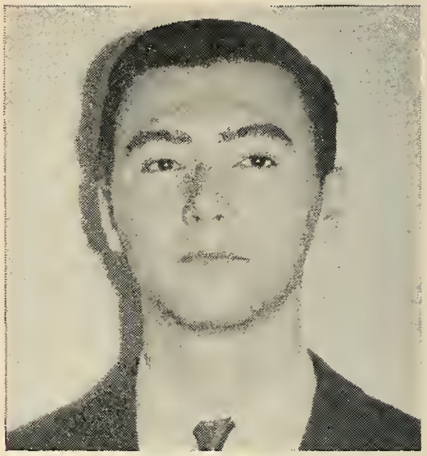
STATE APPOINTMENT—Burdette Cochran, Financial Secretary of Local Union 106, is a member of the Iowa Employment Safety Commission. Brother Cochran was originally appointed to fill an unexpired term and has since been appointed for his own 6 year term.

The Commission is made up of 8 members, 4 persons appointed from Unions and 4 from Management. The Iowa Commissioner of Labor is the ninth member and serves as its Executive Secretary.

The Commission meets twice a month to discuss and debate safety rules for the Iowa construction industry. Since its inception three years ago, the Iowa Employment Safety Commission has promulgated safety rules for floor and wall openings, railings and toe boards, safety rules for demolition and excavation, and safety rules for electrical installations in hazardous locations.

The rules, when passed and approved by the Commission, have the full effect of law and should resolve in making construction projects in the State of Iowa much safer.

Clifford Gebhardt



Lars Lundeen

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS—Local Union 1772 has announced the winners of two scholarship awards given to members' sons this year. They are Lars Lundeen, who will attend Cornell University, and Clifford Gebhardt, who will attend Oswego State.

Lars Lundeen resides in Farmingdale, New York. Clifford Gebhardt lives in Hicksville, New York.

Burdette Cochran, at far end of conference table, is Local Union 106's contribution to the Iowa Employment Safety Commission. From left to right around the table: William Leachman, Management Representative; H. Von Seggren, Management; Clint Ruby, Labor Representative; Melvin Smith, Labor; Cochran, Labor; Carl Dahl, Labor; Richard Lacy, Management Representative; Dale Perkins, Iowa Labor Commissioner.

WAR SERVICE—Private First Class John J. Whitworth of North Bergen, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Whitworth, has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal for heroism in Vietnam.

Home on leave following combat service, PFC Whitworth in civilian life was a member of the construction staff at Palisades Amusement Park, N. J. His father, Bert Whitworth, is chief carpenter and construction superintendent of Palisades Park.

PFC Whitworth, who was awarded the Army Commendation Medal with "V" Device by Brigadier General Robert Taber, U. S. Army Chief of Staff in Vietnam, was cited for his heroism in connection with military operations against a hostile force in the Republic of Vietnam. In presenting the award to young Whitworth, General Taber said, "PFC Whitworth distinguished himself by valorous actions on 9 November 1967 while serving with his artillery unit during an attack on its camp at Suoi Da. Late at night, the Viet Cong launched a furious rocket and mortar barrage on the outpost. Ignoring his own safety, Private Whitworth dashed from his shelter to aid the wounded. He moved through a hail of impacting rounds to the point of heaviest attack and carried casualties to safety. Repeatedly, braving flying shrapnel, he remained in the open until he was sure that all the injured had been treated and taken to cover."

SCHOLARSHIP AWARD—Michael A. Rupel of South Bend, Indiana has received the 1968 Scholarship awarded by Local 413, Carpenters Union. Michael, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Rupel, plans to study engineering at Purdue University, aided by the $500 award from the South Bend local.

Young Rupel is a senior at South Bend's Clay High School.

The scholarship award was made recently by George Elrod, business representative, and R. H. Gerhold, scholarship chairman, both of Local 413.

OUTSTANDING OFFICER—A posthumous message of congratulations is in order for the late Brother Martin L. Johnson. A member of Carpenters Local Union 1547, Johnson was Business Representative, Financial Secretary and Treasurer of his Local for 25 years. In these capacities, he "did an outstanding job" for labor.

Death overtook Johnson before the merger of 1547 and other locals into Local Union 100. Johnson had worked diligently to help bring about the consolidation of three Carpenters Local Unions in the Southwestern Michigan Carpenters District Council.

The merger, consummated July 1 of this year, brought together several hundred members and some 209 years of unionism. Involved was Johnson's Local 1547 of Ludington with its 56 members (chartered 1905), Local 1226 of Manistee with 42 members (chartered 1902), and the Muskegon Local Union of 300 members, chartered in 1888.

Locals 388, 1402 "Contribute Immeasurably" to Safety Record

A safety award was presented to the Richmond (Virginia) Building Trades Council at a recent meeting and luncheon attended by representatives of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation and the Richmond Building Trades Council.

The award was made to the Richmond Building Trades Council for its cooperation and efforts in achieving an outstanding safety record on the Chesterfield Power Station for the Virginia Electric and Power Company, Chester, Virginia.

"Members of Carpenters' Local Union 388 and Millwrights' Local Union 1402 contributed immeasurably to this safety record by their spirit of cooperation and safe working habits," states V. D. Van Horn, Stone & Webster's Manager of Field Labor Relations & Safety.

R. C. Boyd, Business Manager of Local 1402 and President of the Virginia State Building Trades Council accepts the award on behalf of the Richmond Building Trades Council from G. M. DuWors, Safety Supervisor for the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation. Others included in the photo are (left to right): G. H. Hermann, Jr., Virginia Electric and Power Company, Plant Superintendent; L. F. Fleming, Superintendent of Construction; DuWors; Boyd; R. G. Bodner, Labor Relations Representative; O. N. Knutson, General Superintendent; and H. R. Moyers, Project Safety Engineer.

Fat or Lean
or in between

Don't Be Square

DO YOUR SHARE

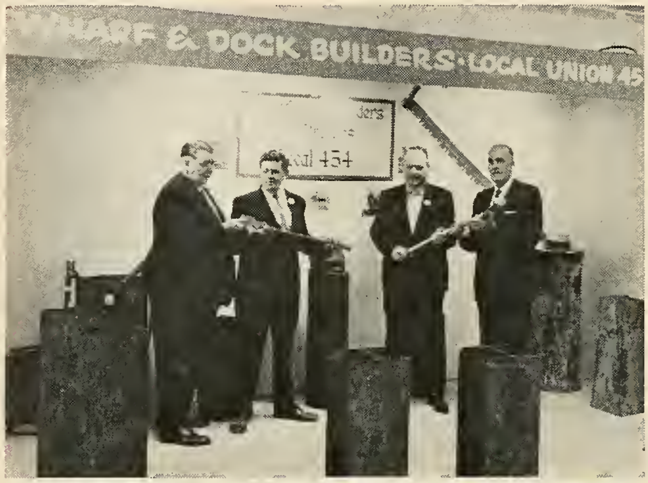
REGISTER AND VOTE

—by E. Angell, Local 620, Califon, N. J.

At Union Industries Show:

VARIED CRAFTS WITHIN BROTHERHOOD EXHIBITED

The recent Union Industries Show in Philadelphia displayed the many varied and interesting crafts which are a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The exhibits of several employers pointed up the different kinds of work performed by our members. Representatives from several local unions explained the tools and techniques of these trades to the many thousands of show visitors.



General Secretary Richard Livingston, (left) and First General Vice President Finlay Allan, right, stand in front of Millwrights exhibit with Millwrights Local 1906 Business Agent George Walish and General Representative Raymond Ginnetti.

SPIVEY CO.
MILLWRIGHTS LOCAL #1906 C

Tools of the Wharf and Dock Builders are examined by (left to right) First General Vice President Finlay Allan, Dockbuilders Business Agent W. J. Gushue, General Secretary Richard Livingston, and Business Agent Harry Anderson.

IVEY CO.
WESTINGHOUSE
GEORGE YOUNG CO.
ILLWRIGHTS LOCAL #1906 COOPERATING WITH INDUSTRY

Representing different segments of the United Brotherhood are (left to right) Business Agent Edward Goldstein, Local 1073; John Anello, Local 1050; Al Emig, Local 359; William Durkin, Local 122; General Representative Raymond Ginnetti; Business Agent George Walish, Local 1906; First General Vice President Finlay Allan; General Secretary Richard Livingston, Business Agents W. J. Gushue and Harry Anderson, Local 454; George Forbes, Local 1823; Edward Kane, Local 8; Charles Boyer, Local 465; Joseph Seefeldt, Local 845; and Assistant-to-Secretary-Treasurer Harry Dooley.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Jacksonville Carpenters Conduct 19th Annual Graduation Ceremonies

DESTINATION
SUCCESS

Carpenters of the Jacksonville (Florida) and Vicinity District Council recently held its nineteenth annual graduation ceremonies. A host of visiting dignitaries attended the highly successful event. Shown here are: front row (left to right)—Clay Mort, Chairman-Carpenters JAC, Paul McHenry, Member-Carpenters JAC, Charlie C. Howell, Member-Carpenters JAC, Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice-President-United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Hal L. Jones, Member-Carpenters JAC, Hoyt Verner, Carpenters 4th Year Instructor, John H. Sea, Secretary-Treasurer-Carpenters JAC, Louis E. Toth, Apprenticeship Director-Carpenters JAC.

Second Row—John Maxim, Member-Carpenters JAC, W. H. Turner, Carpenters 2nd Year Instructor, Billie E. Thomas, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Jimmy Adams, Graduating Apprentice-Gainesville, Arthur J. Birchall, III, Outstanding Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Andrew D. Beckham, Graduating Apprentice-Gainesville, Glenn A. Hart, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Robert H. Byrne, Graduating Apprentice-Gainesville, James Geoghagan, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Harry D. Gordon, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Larry Joiner, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville.

Third Row—Charles H. Blankenship, Coordinator-Carpenters JAC, Archie Campbell, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Carlos A. Cherry, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Douglas Carroll, Graduating Apprentice-Gainesville, David McNeil, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Jerry L. Casey, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Lloyd Whitaker, Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville, Clayton Crenshaw, Carpenters Instructor-Gainesville, Stephen W. Meyer, Jr., Graduating Apprentice-Jacksonville.

Support The 1968 CLIC Drive

Little Rock Local 2486 Honors 51-Year Member

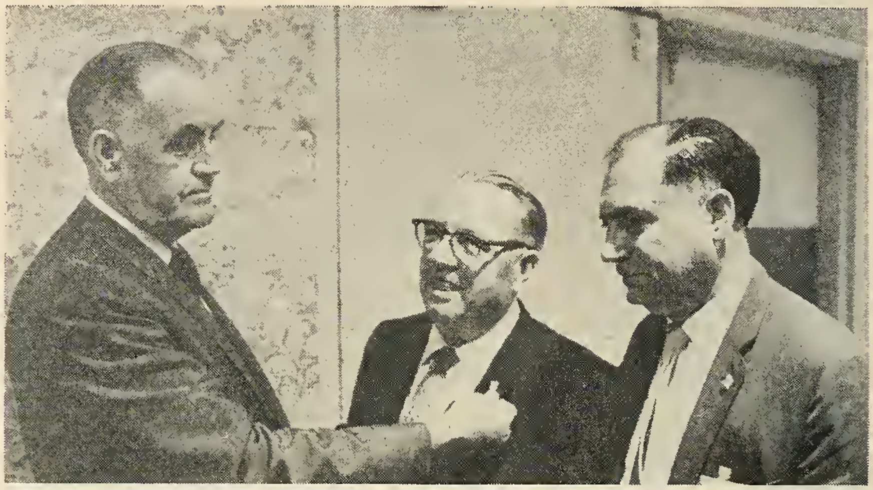
The picture below shows James Parker, Southern States Organizing Director, shaking hands and congratulating Brother Asa Mayberry on the occasion of his 51st year of service (seniority) as an "end matcher" in the E. L. Bruce Flooring operation, Little Rock, Arkansas. Also shown in the picture, from left to right behind Brother Mayberry and Brother Parker, are Mr. Andy Gandy, Plant Manager; Brother B. C. (Bill) Moore, President and charter member of Local Union No. 2846; and Brother G. K. Cutter, Treasurer and charter member of Local Union No. 2846.

Local Union No. 2846 represents the employees of the E. L. Bruce Company's plant in Little Rock, Arkansas. This local was organized September 9, 1937. The E. L. Bruce plant in Little Rock manufactures fine hardwood flooring and dimensional furniture. The plant has been in continuous operation since 1907. Our Union Label is used on the E. L. Bruce flooring.

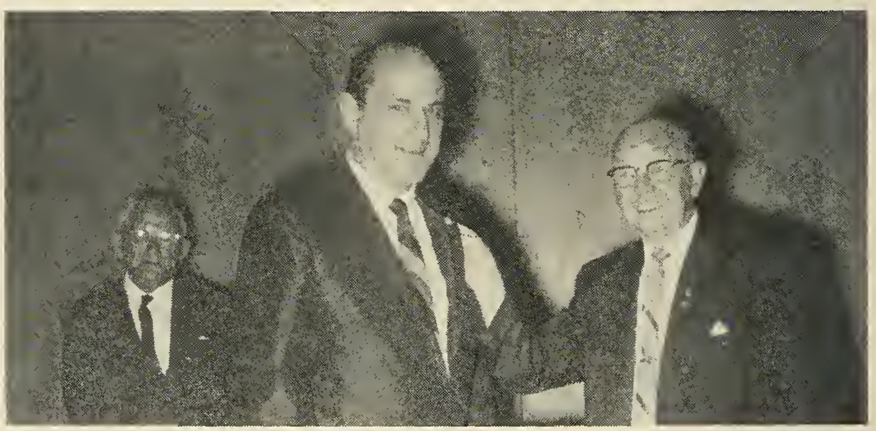
Brother Asa Mayberry began work for the E. L. Bruce Company in 1917, and has been continuously employed by this company since that date. For the past 35 years he has been employed as an "end matcher" in the flooring mill. Andy Gandy, the plant manager, says, "Asa Mayberry is still one of the best "end matchers" we have ever had". Of course, he is top on the Seniority List!

Philadelphia's Local 8 Awards 294 Service Pins

LOCAL 8 at Philadelphia, Pa., held a special meeting June 24 to present membership emblems and gold cards to pioneer members of the local union. Honored were those members with 25 or more years of continuous membership. Some 294 members were eligible to receive emblems, but two of the 60-year members, James Baird and Ray Schreiber passed away before the meeting was held.



First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan (left) presents John J. Cregan, Recording Secretary of Local 8, a 45-year emblem. General Representative Raymond Ginnetti is at the right.



Local 8 Vice President Frank J. Clarkson (right) congratulates Brother Carlton R. Rouh on receiving a 25-year emblem. At left is Local 8 President Joseph Gressang.

Special guests at the meeting included: Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President of the Brotherhood; Raleigh Rajoppi, General Executive Board Member, Second District; Raymond Ginnetti, General Representative; George Walish, President, Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters; Robert H. Gray, Secretary-Treasurer, Metropolitan District Council; John McCrea, Director, Carpenters Health & Welfare Fund; and Martin Durkin, Coordinator, Carpenters Joint Apprentice Committee.

Joseph L. Gressang is President of Local 8.

Members honored at the special meeting were:

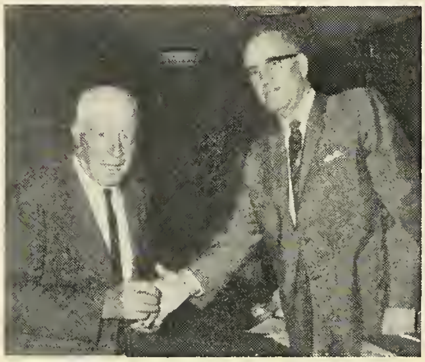
65 years—Louis Johnson.

60 years—Charles Buob, William S. Brown.

55 years—Albert Archibald, Robert Archibald, M. C. Christiansen, Oscar Cole, Marion Cwiklinski, Harry Ehst, Alvar Gustafson, Wm. A. Kendrick, Ralph Kuhn, Ezra Law, Frank B. Morrison, Arthur Saino.

50 years—Edwin Allen, Thomas Allen, Oscar Austin, Frank J. Clarkson, Herman Fischer, Santi Guarnaccia, John Halonen, Archie L. Hannum, Amos Keim, Edward Light, Wm. S. McKelvie, Donald MacDonald, Leo McMenamin, Harry Mankonen, Thomas Martin, John Nurmi, Eric Nystrom, John A. Bobertson, John Rodger, Emerick Schroeder, Arthus Sandstrom.

45 years—John H. Anderson, Paul T. Anderson, Albert E. Argentieri, Martin Berg, Fred Bergman, Charles Blom, Joseph Brown, Olaf Carlstrom, Carl W. Cooper, Walter H. Cooper, John J. Cregan, Maurice Feeley, Guiseppe Fusto, Joseph Godfrey, Joseph L. Gressang, Edward Haenze, Arthur Hansen, Sigurd Haug, Samuel D. Houser, Rudolph F. Huebner, Einar Jokinen, Charles Klossin, John Lakeman, James Laverty, George C. Lemmert, Wm. E. Madden, Otto Marcussen, Charles J. McCauley, Duncan McLean, Jack Nurmi, Frank C. Olds, Lenni Osterberg, Andrew Patanovich, Bernard Patterson, Karl Alex Post, Andrew Ritchie, Wm. B. Riva, Peter Rourke, Eugene Sihler, Arthur Spellman, John Walge, Joseph J. White.



Ralph Kuhn (left) gets a handshake from the vice president for 55 years service.

40 years—John M. Alexander, Seymour Beatty, Walter Cerwinski, T. C. Coble, Robert Crout, Clifford Demo, Ernest Gert, Hugh Gibson, Jr., Ralph V. Hallett, Charles L. Hess, Rognar P. Johnson, Walter Lamont, Thomas Lewis, Leroy G. Miller, Adam Quaglia, Frank Rossetti, Alfred Schrier, Wm. C. Weise, Wm. Weller, Wm. J. Wilson.

35 years—Henry Courbis, James C. Gibson, Eugene Kohles, Harry Nenstiel, John Stoltz, Charles Strause.

30 years—Henry Alfonsi, Thaddeus Allen, Hans Anderson, Edward Anton, Joseph H. Baer, Dominic Barra, Bernard Brady, Matthew Brozozowski, Joseph L.

Recipients of 50-year emblems were, back row left to right: Oscar Austin, Leo McMenamin, Alvar Gustafson, Local 8 Vice President Frank J. Clarkson, and William McKelvee; front: Edwin Allen, Trustee Thomas Martin, Harry Mankonen, Donald McDonald, and Emerick Schroeder.

Vice President Allan presents a 45-year emblem to Local 8 President Joseph Gressang as General Representative Raymond Ginnetti looks on.

45 to 50-year recipients

40 to 50-year recipients

30 to 40-year emblems

30 to 35-year emblems

30 to 35-year recipients

25 to 30-year emblems

Burns, John P. Byrnes, Jr., John T. Carlin, Elwood Case, John S. Clancy, Charles A. Coe, Wesley E. Colson, Steve Condra, Ralph J. Cottman, Charles Di Santi, James Dowdell, Joseph W. Duaime, Wm. O. Eckhart, Joseph H. Elkins, Raymond Engel, Ralph Erickson, Martin Evansted, Nels Evensted, Stanley N. Faut, Harry Feindt, Jay R. Fillman, Rifford Footland, Fred Frederickson, C. D. Fritz, John B. Galvin, Webster Gatton, Wm. S. Gibson, Charles Granahan, Michael Haber, James A. Haigh, Howard Heffelfinger, Asa Heflin, Conrad P. Heins, Roland J. Hentz, Edward Hollis, Wm. Hoogerwerff, Harold Johnson, John Kane, John J. Keefe, Harry M. Kelly, Donald Laughlin, George Lind, Walter Lindquist, Andrew Love, T. A. McCarty, Edward Marre, Robert Matthews, Elmer Miller, Robert Morrow, Chris Munz, Raymond Nallinger, Harry Nelson, Conrad Neubauer, Carl Ogren, Garold C. Ogren, Frank Peck, Richard Perks, Harry Portland, Richard Ranlof, Herman Ruebsamen, William M. Schwager, Lewis E. Tuber, Maurice Tuber, Joseph C. Shallcross, Frank Sims, Jr., Alarck Tattalo, Harry Torbert, Samuel Tucker, Clarence P. Twilley, Henry S. Tyson, Anthony Valence, Chas. F. B. Voorhees, Cyril Weber, Henry C. Weiss, Leon Werkheiser, Walter Wish.

25 years—Herman Alexy, Russell Althouse, Carmen Aufiero, Edgar Bachman, Walter Baer, John Billie, John Bird, Walter J. Brosz, Adolph Burdulis, Paul J. Carberry, Bert Carlson, William Carr, Gaetano Carro, Marino Ciccantelli, Frank W. Coryell, Murtha Cottman, T. H. Cross, Herbert Dahlberg, Frank Dauer, George H. DeMasse, Dennis F. Dempsey, Michael A. DeSanto, George Dugan, Anthony E. Esposiyo, Gordon Evans, Chas. Fammestao, Thomas Ferrer, Anthony R. Finan, Lawrence Fowler, Kenneth Frankenberger, Russell Frisk, Theodore German, John Gibson, Thos. H. T. Gibson, John Gustafson, Olaf A. Gustafson, Andrew Haber, Martin Hancharck, Ralph Norman Hansen, Fred J. Hass, Jr., Per Hedlund, Henry Heidelback, Frank Held, John Hoffstetter, Wm. E. Howard, Harold E. Irwin, Lennie A. Jerdan, Nicholas Kalfko, Edward Thomas Kane, Francis B. Kendrick, Louis Kerr, Russell Klein, John Koch, William Langreder, Leo A. Larsen, Carl Larson, Willard Leister, John Lichtwark, Ralph L. Presti, Paul R. Lupus, Nils Malmquist, John T. Mason, Anthony Matteo, James McMenamy Nathaneil McNeil, Frank McWilliams, Michael Minnar, Herbert F. Morton, Thomas F. Mower, Olger Olsen, Paul Ondo, Jack O'Neal, Louis J. Peters, Nicholas Portscheller, Ralph D. Power, Robert S. Price, James M. Quigley, Alfred Rhoads, Carlton Rouh, James Schneider, Marcel Sfrisi, Frank W. Shisler, Jr. Joseph F. Shivey, Steven L. Shivy, Francis Short, Claude A. Stover, Frank A. Strom, Samuel E. Tuber, Wilfred Vandrevil, Patrick J. Walsh, Amos Z. Ward, Owen H. Watson, John Welgas, Lawrence Whelan, August C. Wolf.

25 to 30-year recipients, back: Mike Minnar, Olger Olsen, George Dugan; front: Nick Smigo, Francis Short, Frank Shisler.

More 25 to 30-year emblem recipients of Local 8.

Centennial State Fund Names First Recipients

First recipients of pension benefits from the Centennial State Pension Fund have been announced. These brothers are members of Local 362, Pueblo, Colorado. The local is affiliated with the District Council of Southern Colorado.

The pension benefits were made possible through contract negotiations between the Carpenters District Council and Employer Associations.

The checks were presented at a banquet held May 21, 1968, sponsored by the Carpenters District Council of Southern Colorado.

Fund recipients and banquet hosts are: Back row (left to right)—Harry Triebes, Everett Ritchey, Paul Jones, Thomas Asher, Ralph Edgar, C. W. Churchfield, President of Local Union 362, Raymond Jay, E. G. Samuelson, Roy Bergh, Joint Representative for Colorado, H. W. Houston, Chairman of the Centennial Pension Trust Fund, M. H. Pearson and L. A. Ader, Pres., District Council of Southern Colorado. Middle row—Albert Vigil, Clarence Woodard, Mike Latka, Frank Stanton, Harry Sands, Ed Holst, William Sheard.

Seated—J. C. McCaffrey, E. W. Arlen, John Anderson, John McDonald, William Moore, Guy Hill, Chester Howard, Grover Hall and Elmer Baldwin.

This point lets you bore holes up to 1½" with small electric drill

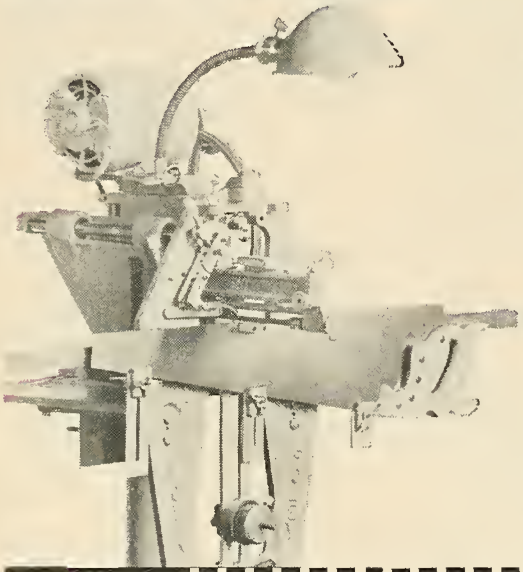
IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle

Now step-up the boring range of your small electric drill or drill press to 1½" with Irwin Speedbor "88" wood bits. ¼" shank chucks perfectly. No wobble. No run-out. Sharp cutting edges on exclusive hollow ground point start holes faster, let spade type cutters bore up to 5 times faster. You get clean, accurate holes in any wood at any cutting angle.

Each Irwin Speedbor "88" forged from single bar of finest tool steel. Each machine-sharpened and heat tempered full length for long life. 17 sizes, ¼" to 1½", and sets. See your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer soon.

IRWIN *SPEEDBOR "88" WOOD BITS*
at Wilmington, Ohio, Since 1885

RETIRED CARPENTERS!



Are you looking for part-time work? The only machine that files hand, band, combination and crosscut circular saws is the

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: "After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time." Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—and new model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the only machine that sharpens hand, band, both combination and crosscut circular saws.

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Please send literature on Foley Saw Filer and Time Payment Plan.

NAME______________________________

ADDRESS______________________________

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You can set up a Foley Saw Filer in your garage or basement. A small cash payment will put a Foley in your hands, and you can handle monthly payments with the cash you take in. Operating expense is low—only 7¢ for files and electricity to turn out a $1.00 or $1.50 saw filing job. Send us your name and address on coupon for complete information on the Foley Saw Filer.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

600,000 ESCAPE POVERTY—We are winning the War on Poverty, according to new statistics released by the Office of Economic Opportunity. A new report reveals that, for the first time in history, median family income passed the $8000-a-year mark. On a family basis it was estimated that about 600,000 non-farm families escaped the $3335-a-year "poverty" threshold last year. On an individual basis, the figures showed that the total number of poor persons in 1967 was 25.9 million, down by 2.9 million from the 1966 level. OEO Acting Director Bertrand Harding declares that last year's record represented "the greatest exodus from the ranks of the poor in the 10 years that records have been kept, and possibly in the nation's history."

BACK-TO-SCHOOL WITH SOCIAL SECURITY—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare says that Social Security benefits will send some 466,000 students to college this fall. The program will pay $479 million during the 1968-69 school year to students in the 18-22 age bracket who are entitled to the benefits because of a disabled, retired or deceased parent. These benefits amount to more than the scholarships at all colleges and universities, states HEW. Students receiving Social Security payments may also receive scholarship funds, and further earn up to $1680 per year.

UNION LEADERS TO COLLEGE—Grants totaling more than $615,000 by the Office of Economic Opportunity to three universities will extend training programs for union leaders involved in community action programs. Though each of the programs differ, instruction in each is designed to expand economic development by using the resources of the labor movement and by building a "reservoir of knowledgeable people with the capability of initiating new programs and opening opportunities for employment." Universities involved are: The University of Houston (Texas), West Virginia University, and University of Massachusetts.

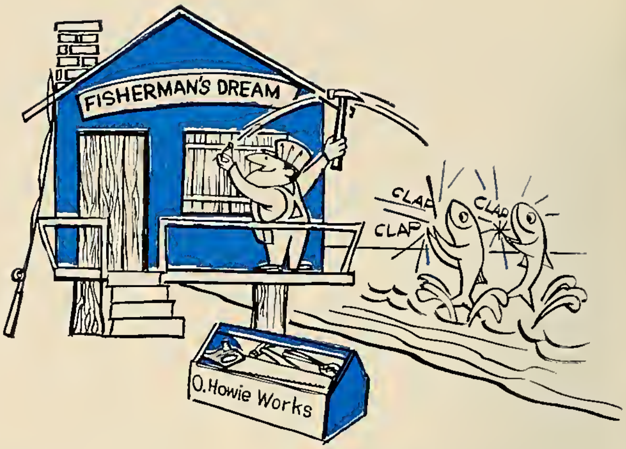
MEXICAN BORDER PATROL—United States and Mexican labor groups have joined together to fight exploitation of workers on both sides of the border. The Mexican government has lured more than 100 U. S. companies across the border to take advantage of cheap wages, low tariffs and tax incentives, oftimes at the expense of workers. Representatives of AFL-CIO and the Mexican Confederation of Workers met recently to face this problem and the continuing "green carder" crisis. The group asked that the U. S. clarify its immigration laws, studied plans to strengthen the Mexican minimum wage, and discussed strike breaking aspects of Mexican workers who commute to U. S. fields and factories.

SINGLE STEWARDESSES: UP, UP AND AWAY—The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission continues to whittle away at job discrimination violations. Two recent and major rulings have been handed down to tell the airlines that they are violating the Civil Rights Act if they fire or ground stewardesses because they marry or pass an arbitrary age limit.

BETTER CONTRACTS IN '68—Bigger increases in wages and benefits are being won this year by American workers under union contracts. In a poll of two million workers, the Department of Labor has found that nearly 1.5 million workers won a median-wage-benefits package of 6.8 percent a year in 1968 contracts, compared with a 5.6 percent median increase gained by about the same number of workers in 1967. A breakdown of the survey revealed that 19 percent of the workers reaped increases of at least 7.5 percent.

AFL-CIO ATTACKS CZECH INVASION—The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia has prompted a sharp rebuke from American labor leaders. AFL-CIO President Meany has condemned the "dastardly armed invasion" in violation "of very principle of human decency." The Soviet action, Meany states,"proves once again that dictatorial communism cannot tolerate even a small measure of freedom on its borders. It once more gives the lie to those who pretend to believe that communism has changed."

PLANE GOSSIP

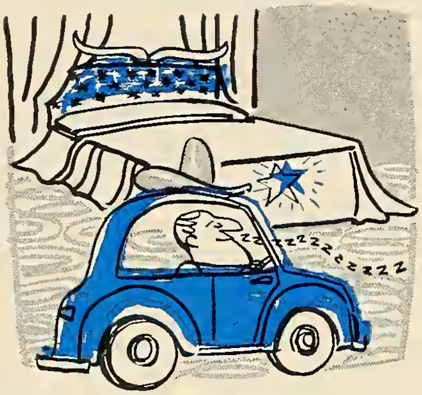


Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Doctor's Horsing Around!

A doctor named his horse "Consultation." Now, when his patients call, his office nurse truthfully says: "I'm sorry, but the doctor is out on Consultation!"

UNITED WE STAND



He Auto Re-Tire

Talking to a Texan, he was astounded to learn the millionaire drove, not a Cadillac, but a Volkswagen. The Texan went on to explain that he suffered from insomnia and found that, if he drove for an hour or two at night, he was able to sleep better.

"But wouldn't it be more relaxing to drive a Cadillac?" asked the other. "Whassamatta with 'y' all?" drawled the Texan. "In mah bedroom?"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?

Daffynitions

Miser—One who saved money.
Wizard—One who saves money.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Hooray For The Boob Tube!

The popularity of television has established beyond a shadow of a doubt that married people today would rather look at anything rather than each other.

A Corny Cornet

Arturo Toscanini had this favorite story: In Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, there are two climaxes of the full orchestra followed by swift silences. In the silences there are heard two solo trumpet passages played offstage. As he called for the first orchestral silence and waited for the trumpet offstage, there was none. So he went on to the second . . . again no trumpet! Handing the baton to the concertmeister, he hurried offstage. There he found the trumpeter struggling with a house attendant, who was saying: "I tell you, you can't play that thing in here . . . there's a concert going on!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Wisdom of The Aged

The old bachelor was being interviewed by the newspaper as he hit 90 years. Asked why he had never married, he said: "Well, I'd rather go through life wanting something I didn't have than to have something I didn't want!"

BE AN ACTIVE UNIONIST

Hi-Yo . . . No Silver!

The woman walked into a bank and said: "I'd like to borrow some money." The teller replied: "You'll have to see the loan arranger." "Well," replied the woman, "who are you . . . Tonto?"

This Month's Limerick

There was a young fellow named Weir,
Who hadn't an atom of fear.
He indulged his desire
To touch a live wire . . .
(Most any last line will do here.)

—Rita Pederoda, Palisades Pk., N.J.

Did His Homework

The kindergarten teacher had told the story about the race between the tortoise and the hare. Then she opened the class for questions. One tot said: "What odds did he pay?"

B SURE 2 VOTE

Gone and For-Cotten

Once there were two boll weevils in a cotton field. One worked hard and soon was regarded as a Big Shot. The other one, lazy, didn't exert himself. He soon was known as the lesser of two weevils.

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC

Pointless Joking

The kidder in our local union allows there is one thing worse than a bum joke; a bum who can't take a joke.

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

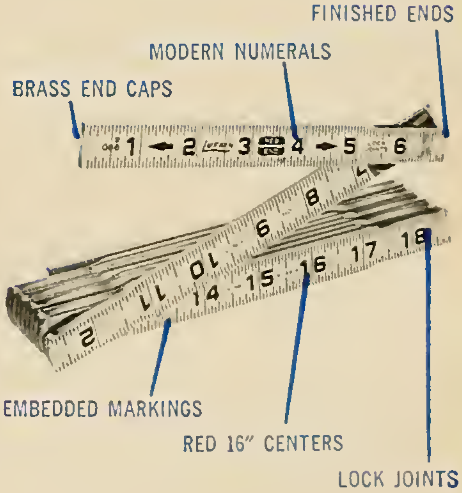
Shocking Question

The jury had been deliberating a murder verdict for three days when it filed back into the courtroom, told the judge they had not reached a verdict, but the foreman said the jury would like to ask the defendant a question. The judge gave his permission and the foreman asked: "Do you prefer AC or DC current?"

Can a wood rule stay out of trouble in the joints?

YOU BET!

Just make sure it's a Lufkin RED END® rule, with positive-lock, spring joints. They incorporate sockets, lugs and slots that mate snugly to hold the rule sections in rigid alignment for straight and true measuring . . . time after time after time. But, RED END quality starts before this—in our own forests where we grow the straight-grained, hard rock maple we use in RED END rules. It results from steps such as embedding markings in the wood in place of laying printing on the surface where it would wear off quickly. It includes big, bold new markings for extra legibility; solid brass end caps, rolled to eliminate sharp edges; finished lath ends to prevent moisture absorption. See them today at your hardware or building supply dealer's.



LUFKIN

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Canadian Report

Postal Employees Win 'Good Package'

Twenty-four thousand postal workers went on strike across Canada for three weeks ending August 8th at midnight, won a good wage package and fringe benefits from reluctant government negotiators and must have created some kind of precedent.

Canada's postal employees have been an unhappy crew for many years. Two years ago there were signs that their patience was running out but a 25 cent wage increase and some improvements in working conditions solved the problem until this year.

Last year changes in the federal civil service legislation gave the federal government's employees who are organized into various associations the right to free collective bargaining. They were given the choice of settling their disputes with management which could not otherwise be resolved either by compulsory arbitration or by strike action.

Most of the employees accepted compulsory arbitration but a strong minority, including the postal employees opted for the right to strike.

This year the Council of Postal Unions went after a 75 cent an hour wage increase over 14 months plus improvements in working conditions and benefits. They charged that the recommendations of an investigation headed by Judge Montpetit about bettering working conditions had not been carried out.

The government negotiators countered with an offer of a six percent increase, later upped to 19 percent over 38 months. This was rejected by the union representatives.

Prime Minister Trudeau, who had backed the six percent offer, called a press conference for August 6th, presumably to inform the parties to the dispute that he was calling parliament to put an end to the strike and to invoke compulsory arbitration.

Hours before the press conference, the two sides reached agreement which breached the government's so-called guideline of a maximum six percent boost.

The postal workers got 15.1 percent or 39 cents an hour over 26 months, plus overtime after 40 hours (instead of 44 to 48 hours), plus more holiday pay, plus faster increases to the maximum, plus further investigation into working conditions by Judge Montpetit.

After agreement, government spokesmen made it appear that the government guideline had not been breached—that it was actually six to 7½ percent; but no one appears to have heard of the 7½ percent until after the settlement.

Even though the package won was really a good one, and the vote to accept ran about two to one in favor, the larger centres like Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver either rejected the final offer or carried it by a narrow margin.

The vote was carried by majorities in small centres where living costs are lower. However some large centres outside Ontario and Quebec also voted to accept.

In dollars and cents the new agreement will boost the average hourly rate from $2.57 to $2.96.

But if the government wants to have happy postal workers in the major postal centres, it will have to see that the Montpetit recommendations about improvements in working conditions are carried out in full.

More New Homes; Price Still Problem

The government agency, Central Mortgage and Housing, predicts that 185,000 new homes will be built in Canada this year. This would be only 5,000 short of the minimum needs established by the Economic Council of Canada.

The Council said last year that Canada would have to have at least 585,000 new homes by 1970, and the government hopes that this objective will be reached.

However, some sources predict that no more than 175,000 new homes will be built this year, a shortfall of 15,000. Last year around 165,000 were built.

Whether the objective is reached or not, the guts of the problem is still the price of homes. Any family earning under $8,000 a year is priced out of the current housing market. The average earnings in manufacturing is about $5,500 a year.

International Unions In Step with Companies

The attack on the affiliation of organized labor in Canada with international unions continues. Stated opposition to international union ties has emanated from such prominent people as John Munro, M.P. for Hamilton East and now Liberal government minister of health and welfare, and from Leonard Reilly M.P.P. for Toronto-Eglinton, chief whip of the Conservative government in Ontario.

In addition, an organization calling itself the Christian Labor Association of Canada, with only 3,300 members in 76 locals, is spearheading an anti-union drive, especially among small firms.

Such questions as who is financing the CLAC drive and is there any connection between CLAC, Reilly, Munro and others, are pertinent, but cannot yet be answered.

However the CLAC has publicly supported Mr. Reilly's attack on unions in the Ontario legislature.

Last month at a Public Affairs Conference, the subject of international unions was debated by Professor John Crispo of the Industrial Relations Department of the University of Toronto and trade union leaders.

The various arguments pro and con cannot be dealt with here, except that the consensus was that as long as there are international companies operating in Canada, the question of international unions is not the problem.

Since international companies control at least two-thirds of Canadian industry, it is certainly neither surprising nor alarming that over two-thirds of Canadian organized workers are members of international unions.

Harmony in Quebec

The conflict between unions affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress and those in the Confederation of National Unions in Quebec is likely to simmer down for a while.

The Quebec Federation of Labor backed by the Canadian Labor Congress has reached some kind of agreement on ways and means to restore harmony in the labor movement in Quebec with the CNTU and the Quebec Teachers organization.

Are Canadians Strike-Happy?

The large number of strikes in Canada this year is bound to give the public the impression that Canadian workers are strike-happy.

Newspaper headlines encourage this impression, but before anyone bets that this will be a record strike year, it would be good to wait until year's end before the final assessment is made.

A typical headline was the one in the Toronto Daily Star June 29th, "Canadian Labor's Long, Angry Summer."

However this grim comment may be as wide of the mark as the same newspaper's headline of June 4th, 1966, "Has Canadian Labor Gone Strike Crazy?"

As events turned out, 1966 was not a record strike year. Time lost through strikes amounted to only 0.33 percent of total working time of non-agricultural workers, well short of the 1946 mark of 0.54 percent.

This means that only 33 days were lost through strikes for every 10,000 days worked. And in 1967 the strike rate was down to 0.27 per cent.

Profile of Mackasey, New Minister of Labor

The new federal minister of labor is Bryce Mackasey who is expected to be an improvement over former labor ministers because of his union background of some years ago.

He was an active trade union member for 12 years in IBEW Local 561, Montreal.

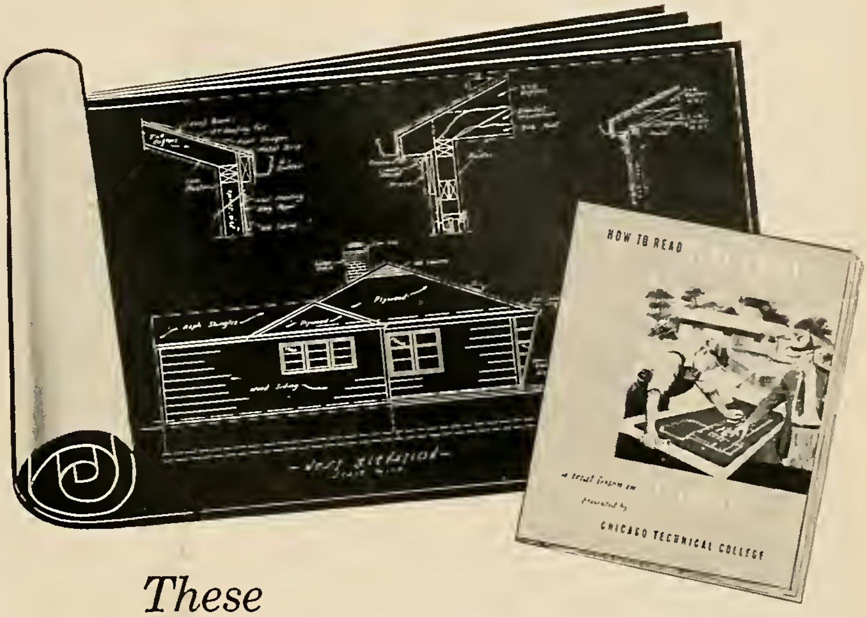
However eventually he went to University, then into municipal politics after which he was elected as member of parliament for Montreal-Verdun in 1962 and re-elected twice since.

When questioned about his views, he said, "I am in nobody's corner. I just want to be fair and square. I can see the problem on both sides."

ATTEND YOUR LOCAL UNION MEETINGS REGULARLY

●

BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER



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Accredited Member National Home Study Council

Today's Issues...

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

No election since the Civil War included a greater variety of vital issues than those involved in the forthcoming election in the United States. Vietnam, taxes, spiraling living costs, and crime in the streets, have become an integral part of our conversation and concern.

Thanks to television and other mass media, no generation of citizens has been better informed regarding the problems confronting the nation before an election.

For the investment of a few moments of your time and a 6¢ stamp, you can register your feelings on a number of the more pressing issues. Simply fill out this questionnaire and forward it to the editor of *The Carpenter.*

If enough readers respond and there is a general consensus on some or all of these questions, the results will be passed on to all the political parties and the candidates representing them. To that extent, you will help to influence the course which the Nation will pursue between now and 1972.

It is not necessary for you to sign your name to the questionnaire. All we ask is your opinion. Send the completed questionnaire to:

Peter E. Terzick, Editor
The Carpenter
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

1. With regard to the Vietnam War, do you:

☐ favor the present Administration policy?
☐ want to "walk" out of Vietnam right now?
☐ want to intensify the war to whatever degree is necessary to bring about a settlement?

2. Do you favor gun controls on:

☐ all guns?
☐ hand guns only?
☐ no controls at all?

3. Do you believe our tax dollars are spent wisely by the Federal Government?

☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Which do you think is more important:

☐ beating the Russians to the moon?
☐ cleaning up our air and water?

5. In your opinion, which program should get priority:

☐ developing a supersonic transport?
☐ reducing medical costs?

6. Over the years the Federal Government has initiated many social programs, such as Social Security, Medicare, unemployment compensation, aid to education, etc., all of which are financed by tax dollars. Do you favor:

☐ additional social programs?
☐ keeping things as they are?
☐ decreasing the number of social programs?

7. Do you think acts of civil disobedience are justified under some circumstances:

☐ by college students?
☐ by minority groups?
☐ by the poorest ghetto-dwellers?
☐ by none?

8. In dealing with rioters, do you feel that police and law enforcement officials should:

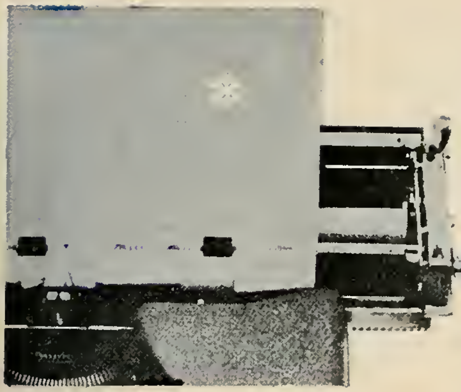
☐ use reasonable restraint in arresting and punishing offenders?
☐ take faster and more punitive action to put down uprisings immediately?

9. Do you feel that the Selective Service system:

☐ is selecting men for the draft fairly?
☐ should be overhauled?
☐ should be abolished?

10. Based on things as they stand now, do you expect to vote the:

☐ Democratic ticket?
☐ Republican ticket?
☐ Wallace ticket?



EDITORIALS

*Road to Better Wages

Congress has passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968, continuing and expanding the Federal highway program. The legislation approves cost estimates for completing the Interstate System, authorizes appropriations for the system and other Federal-Aid roads, and provides authorization for highway safety and beautification programs.

Of special note to union men everywhere is a provision in the new law extending the "prevailing rate of wage" clause of the Davis-Bacon Act to cover wages of laborers and mechanics employed on the initial construction work on Federal-Aid primary and secondary roads as well as their urban extensions. Previous Interstate System legislation required that this rule apply only to the Interstate Highway itself.

This provision of the new Highway Act is a credit to the efforts of organized labor, who forsees its implementation as a major force in uplifting wages and employment in depressed areas and in regions where sub-standard wages have too-long prevailed.

The Act extends the 41,000 mile Interstate Highway System an additional 1,500 miles. It authorizes expenditures of $8.34 billion over existing authorizations. Additional millions go for highway safety research and in support of state and community highway safety programs.

The American motorist has long needed the safe, wide highway links between our cities, all made possible by the Interstate Highway legislation passed in recent years. But America also needs the wage guarantees and job stability in road construction affirmed in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968.

*A Good Turn

The work of union craftsmen has helped make possible the teaching of Scout crafts to 44 million boys in America through the years.

Carpenters, in particular, and their Boy Scout sons have been bound together by a great sense of achievement that comes only in doing something with one's own hands. All union men, in fact, have played an important role in helping shape the Nation's youth through Scouting.

This close relationship between union members and the Boy Scout movement was recently recognized by the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America. At its annual meeting in Chicago, the group unanimously passed a resolution expressing its appreciation to labor. The resolution stated:

"Whereas the friendship and cooperation of organized labor has helped make Scouting possible . . . by the service of union members in volunteer leadership capacities; through the sponsorship of Cub packs, Scout troups, and Explorer posts; by generous support of united funds and Scout fund campaigns; through the help of union craftsmen in developing and maintaining Scout camps; in supporting programs for needy boys to attend Scout camps, and in many other ways; and

"Whereas the president of the AFL-CIO has urged local and international unions and their members to participate in Scouting, and the Community Service Activities Department of the AFL-CIO has effectively supported the Boy Scouts of America:

"Therefore be it resolved, that the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America hereby expresses sincere appreciation for the Labor-Scouting partnership as we join hands in the interest in citizenship training, character development, and mental and physical fitness for the boys of America."

Labor's "good turn" in support of Scouting will be repaid many-fold as it works to teach and to train America's youth today for responsible citizenship tomorrow.

*Reflections on Labor Day

With Labor Day fresh on our minds, it is important that we reflect on its importance and meaning.

It is encouraging to note that this year New York City staged its "largest Labor Day parade in history." Hopefully this marks a return to the true brotherhood of unionism that marked the first Gotham City parade and picnic in 1894.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has these words for Labor Day 1968: "Labor Day is always a special occasion for the trade union movement, but every four years it has even greater significance than usual. this is one of those years—a year in which the American people will choose a President, and therefore decide to a considerable degree the future course of the nation."

Labor Day is a time when working men assess their present stand and then go forward to elect those men who will best preserve and promote the rights and just causes of labor.

HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT V

The answers to this unit are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit I-Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

This unit completes the explanation of the rafter framing tables. It deals with the use of "Difference in Length of Jacks" and the "Side Cuts of Jacks, Hips and Valleys."

The explanation of the total length rafter table is introduced. This particular table is not shown on the R-100 framing square. The text and Figure 14, Carpentry Unit I, will be used to assist you in obtaining the solutions.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the range of difference in lengths of jacks (hip jack rafters) for 16″ centers?
2. What is the range of difference in lengths of jacks for 24″ centers?
3. What is the difference in lengths of jacks for a ⅓ pitch roof on 24″ centers?
4. A 5/24 pitch roof has a building span of 18′—0″. Find the lengths of the jack rafters for a typical corner using 24″ centers.
5. Find the jack rafter lengths for problem 4 using 16″ centers.
6. What framing square numbers are used for jack rafters side cuts for ⅙ pitch?
7. What framing square numbers are used for jack rafter side cuts for ½ pitch?
8. Note answers 6 and 7 and explain the angular relationship as the roof pitch becomes steeper.
9. Which power tools are most adaptable for cutting the angular cuts on jack rafters?
10. What is the unit length of a hip rafter with a ½ pitch roof?
11. What framing square numbers are used for making plumb and cheek cuts on hip rafters with a ½ pitch roof?
12. What framing square numbers are used for the side cuts of hip rafters with a ½ pitch roof?

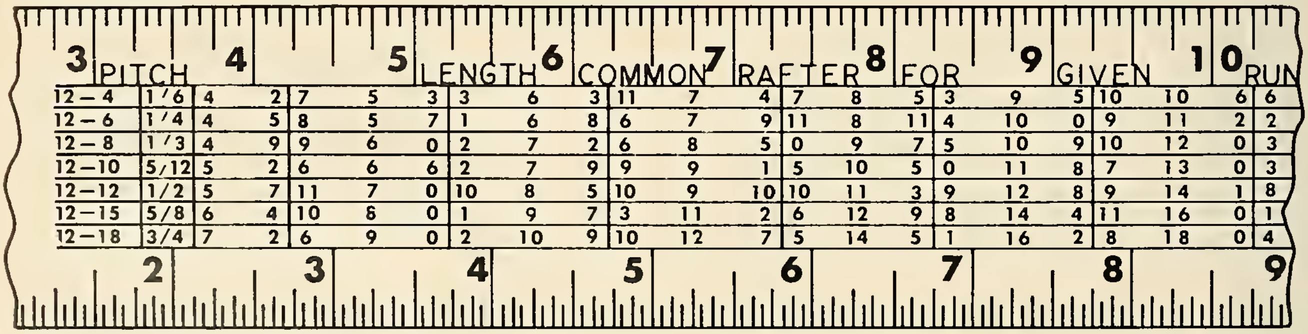
Questions 13-20 deal with the total length rafter table which does not appear on the R-100 framing square. Use the illustration below to determine the correct answer.

13. What do the numbers 12-4, 12-6, etc. on the rafter table indicate?
14. How many pitches can be applied to the total length rafter table?
15. What is the longest common rafter length that can be read directly on the total length rafter table?
16. Note the numbers opposite the ⅙ pitch under the 4″ marker and compare with the unit length table.
17. Find the common rafter length for an 8 ft. span with a ⅙ pitch roof.
18. Find the common rafter length for a 10′ span with a ⅓ pitch roof.
19. Find the missing values:

	Pitch	Run	Common Rafter Length Direct	Computed
A.	⅙	4	?	4′ 2 9/16″
B.	⅙	8	?	8′ 5¼″
C.	¼	6	?	6′ 8½″
D.	¼	9	?	10′ 0¾″
E.	5/12	7	9′ 1 5/12″	?
F.	½	10	14′ 1 8/12″	?
G.	⅝	5	?	?
H.	⅝	?	9′ 7 3/12″	9′ 7¼″
I.	?	?	16′ 2 8/12″	16′ 2 11/16″

20. Find the rafter length for a run of 10′-6″ with a ⅓ roof pitch.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 38



12–4	1/6	4	2	7	5	3	3	6	3	11	7	4	7	8	5	3	9	5	10	10	6	6
12–6	1/4	4	5	8	5	7	1	6	8	6	7	9	11	8	11	4	10	0	9	11	2	2
12–8	1/3	4	9	9	6	0	2	7	2	6	8	5	0	9	7	5	10	9	10	12	0	3
12–10	5/12	5	2	6	6	6	2	7	9	9	9	1	5	10	5	0	11	8	7	13	0	3
12–12	1/2	5	7	11	7	0	10	8	5	10	9	10	10	11	3	9	12	8	9	14	1	8
12–15	5/8	6	4	10	8	0	1	9	7	3	11	2	6	12	9	8	14	4	11	16	0	1
12–18	3/4	7	2	6	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	7	5	14	5	1	16	2	8	18	0	4

THE TOTAL LENGTH RAFTER TABLE

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

1A

(1) WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Elmer T. Nelson (left) receives his 25-year service pin from Local 708 Vice President John Caruso.

(1A) Highlight of the ceremony held by Local 708 to honor its "old-timers" was the awarding of a 50-year pin to Gordon Woodworth (left). Brother Woodworth's son, Harris, who is also a a member of Local 708, made the presentation.

2

(2) LONGMONT, COLORADO — Four of the six members eligible to receive twenty-five-year pins were present at a banquet held by Local 896 in their honor earlier this year. Pictured, left to right: Matt Weaver, president of the Colorado State Council, who presented the pins; Brothers Felix DeBuse, Glenn Ream, Alva Parker, and Oscar Fischer, all 25-year members. Not present, but receiving pins, were Brothers Frank Rinker and Hallie Mullen.

3

(3) VICTORIA, B. C.—Local 1598 presented 25-year service pins to several members at a recent meeting. They are, standing, left to right: Brothers Harry Yetman, Ed Thorsen, John Mickelson, Board member George Bengough (visitor), Fred Miller, Walter Frobell, Arnold Smith, Provincial Council President (visitor). Seated, left to right: John Schibli, Steve Annable, George Mattila and Jack Clyde.

4

(4) SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA—Local 548 (Millwrights) presented 25-year membership pins in ceremonies held in June. General Executive Board Member Leon W. Greene handed out pins to the following members, left to right: R. J. Murdock, Chester Holmstrom, Palmer Peterson, Art Nelson, Herbert Leier, Al Hedding, Orval Singleton, Clarence Lupelow, and M. J. Moore.

5

6

7

(5) BURLINGTON, IOWA — Local Union 534 recently honored seven 25-year members. Only five recipients were able to attend the presentation ceremony. Pictured, left to right: William Alter, Clifford Messer, Wayne A. Halliwell, Carl Schmidt, and Jack Steinbrecher. The two members unable to attend were W. D. Schroder and Lester McCey.

(6) VALDOSTA, GA.—At the regular meeting of Local 903, four members were awarded 25-year pins, left to right: R. E. Crouch, W. H. Buckholts, General Representative W. Reid Stewart, who made the presentations; S. R. Lynds, and Virgil Wesley.

(7) CINCINNATI, OHIO — Local 854 is justly proud of its seven 50-year members. The newest member to join the "half century club" is William B. Delin (second from right) who is shown receiving his pin from Local 854 President Harry L. Bryant (right). Pictured, left to right, are George Perkinson, Oral Sellers, Henry L. Keune, all 50-year members; Brother Delin, and President Bryant. Other 50-year members of the local are Al Gerard, William E. Einspanier, and Joseph S. Evans, 93, who has 68 years of service to the Brotherhood.

8

(8) MASON CITY, IOWA — Two men received pins in recognition of 40 years in the union at a meeting of Local 1313 in the Mason City Labor Temple.

The 40-year men are Jacob Ravenstad (left) and Ernest Nygren (center). The awards were presented by chapter president, John C. Kelly (right).

Receiving 30-year service pins were LeVoy Anderson, Leon Beamish, John Degen, Elief Erickson, Howard Rowe and Marinus Van Ry.

Pins for 25 years of service were given to Ed J. Brown, Iver Brudos, Clifford Christensen, Max Degen, Verner Gutterman, Clifford Hansen, Hans P. Hansen, Laurel Helm, Howard Hendrickson, Donald Leake, Harold Leake, Leonard Lowenberg, Velman Lysne, Donald J. Picken, Frank D. Redington, Thomas Rye, Robert Seamon and William Olson.

(9) SALINAS, CALIF.—Earlier this year 29 Carpenters were honored by Local 925 for achieving 25 years of membership in the Brotherhood. A dinner in their behalf was well attended and enjoyed by all. They were honored with an interesting talk by 8th District Board Member Charles Nichols. At the conclusion of the dinner, pins were presented by Local 925 President Mike Karr and Brother Nichols. Old friendships were renewed and many jobs were rebuilt and discussed. A good time was had by all. Pictured, left to right, front row: Roy Rudkins; Jess Hickey; Charles Nichols, 8th District Board Member; Mike Karr, president of Local 925; Edward Fisher; O. P. Crenshaw; W. C. "Tex" Durham; W. H. Niblett, Silvy Foletta. Second row, left to right: Charlie C. Myhre; Aaron Myhre; Wiley Jones; Walter Noli; William Pilliar; Bert E. Jones; Richard Rice; L. Temmermand; Aaron Dillingham; and Herbert Nelson, financial secretary of Local 925. Back row, left to right: Cecil Lawrence; Paul Neely; Russell Jeska, treasurer of Local 925; Elmer Hughes; Don Hedberg; W. T. Hair; E. G. Ellis; Sam Allen; Herman Arnhart; C. C. "Chris" Bragg; and John W. Brown.

9

Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, Honors "Old-Timers"

Members of Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., with 25 and 50 years of service have been presented pins in award meetings since last fall and continuing into this year. Pictured here are fifty-year members, seated: Ernest Friedman, 56 years; Oscar Hanson, 58 years; Christ Clausen, 52 years; and Jacob Hellmund, 50 years. Standing: Jose Alonso, 50 years; Albert Golder, 52-years; George Hadden, 50 years; Emil Riha, 55 years; and Nels Nelson, 51 years.

Recipients of 25-Year Service Pins

1st row: Earl Barnes, Charles Bartlerr, Stan Blakeley, Bennie Bishop, Joshua Blanchard, W. A. Adams. 2nd row: J. A. Aldrich, C. L. Bezner, L. C. Bessinger, James Bailey, Leroy Bickle, W. C. Belka. 3rd row: M. T. Anderson, W. D. Benton, John Baker, Wallace Asher, Dorsey Bennett.

1st row: Eugene Cheves, George Dame, Christ Clausen, Art Carlson, W. D. Dodd, W. A. Boardman. 2nd row: Willard Davidson, John Carlson, T. R. Christian, Vern Brown, H. A. Cowan, J. P. Christensen, John Balmer. 3rd row: Joe Brown, Jack Cast, Archie Boring, B. F. Cox, R. F. Branstetter, Dale Baker, Earl Dethrow.

1st row: Melvin Horton, Ray Bryant, William Geiseman, D. M. Garrison, A. K. Henderson George Hickman Lester Ervin, E. B. Griffith, Neal Gray. 2nd row: C. P. Ferguson, A. M. Herndon, Jerry Hofman, Leo Houston, H. H. Doughty, T. M. Heard, L. L. Cowan, Wesley Edwards, J. R. Santee, John Grant. 3rd row: W. E. Graves, Dallas Ellis, Charles Evernden, Ralph Gilman, Robert Geiseler, Melvin Glaser, L. N. Feuerriegel, A. Clark Fay.

1st row: E. W. Kroenke, H. V. Hoyer, O. A. Hite, George Lewis, Ed Malone, Jess Long, S. E. Johnston, Donald Jeffcoat. 2nd row: Frank Maldonado, Floyd Johns, A. J. Kroenke, Ralph Lincoln, Fred Maldonado, Marion LaBrash, H. F. Haskett, A. Maldonado, C. F. Johnson, William Mays. 3rd row: Jesse Jarrell, Wally Kraus, O. C. Lindley, Carl Jannsen, Jesse Howell, R. W. Knox, Ed O. Martin, T. M. Busby, Harold Keltner, George Loew.

1st row: Homer Owens, Ramoy C. Hill, Joseph Mellecker, Nick Pela, Russell Dooley, Charles F. Parker, Charles Pendergrass, Homer Rakestraw. 2nd row: C. E. McKibben, J. O. Noble, Edward Nagel, Albert Johnson, O. C. Niskern, Art Piles, Wesley Olson, Paul Orick, Ellsworth Purdy, Amos McDonald. 3rd row: Ray Price, W. E. Melugin, Carl Moore, Pete McRoy, H. R. Oswald, Ira Noble, M. J. Mitchell, Frank Poindexter, W. J. Hunt.

1st row: George Wrabel, Ralph Young, Phillip Watts, Morris Zapp, George Webb, John H. Wood, Ora Weil, George C. Walters, Charles Rigling. 2nd row: Jack Taylor, Jack Wuorinen, Kendrick Thompson, W. H. Wright, Henry Whelpley, Clarence Weber, Ralph Winton, Clyde Williams, Otto Watkins. 3rd row: George Wheat, Paul Tschoepe, E. E. Walkup, Olaf Torne, Morris Christensen, Harvey M. Wilson, Bill Williams, Frank Tetiva, Paul Terry.

1st row: Thos. J. Scott, Howard Stewart, C. L. Richardson, O. J. Sweat, C. V. Suggs, Harry Shepard, Fletcher Stewart, John Soltesz, A. H. Schmitt. 2nd row: Wilfred Riley, Lloyd Reisland, T. C. Snodgrass, Willis Rollins, Cecil Sheets, Raymond Shay, Carl S. Smith, Joseph Shockey. G. E. Spence, H. Russell, L. B. Robbins. 3rd row: Chester Sarten, R. C. Stacey, Charles Silas, T. B. Reder, T. A. Schmidt, Jacob Schriner, L. L. Sanders, P. C. Redden, William Sanvido, D. G. Roberts, Herman Robillard.

1st row: E. E. McFarland, M. E. Arend, Henry G. Walsh (50 years), Earl Shipp, Lester Jackson. 2nd row: Henry Valenzulea, W. K. Hill, Mark Soto, Everett C. Price, Harry Wynn.

Members of the Executive Board of Local 1089 include, seated: Lester Ervin, Warden; Charles Hladik, Conductor; Roy Longshore, Trustee; C. L. Richardson, Trustee; J. M. McNeill, Treasurer. Standing: Harry Mallory, Recording Secretary; Ralph M. Ellison, Business Representative; L. L. Cowan, President; James R. McGee, Vice President; Robert W. Knox, Assistant Business Representative; Jerry Hofman, Financial Secretary; Dave Aldrich, Trustee; R. C. Holt, Assistant Business Representative.

Membership Pins Presented by Local 417 of St. Louis, Mo.

REPRESENTING OVER 2,400 YEARS OF MEMBERSHIP IN LOCAL 417 were these 25 through 65 year veterans who received membership pins in ceremonies earlier this year. Among the many guests and pin recipients were: SEATED, from left, honorees Marvin Parsons, Benjamin Franklin, Paul Houthit, Melvin Detterman, Alfred DeRousse, Harry Copeland, Edwin Conrad, Ed Capstick, Richard Bloctaner, William Bocker, Ralph Blackburn, Ray Binger, H. A. Bange, Marion Aussicker, Kenneth Anderson, Richard Mummert, Ed Pallardy and Henry Brauch. STANDING, from left: Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus Erwin C. Meinert, Carpenter District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, honorees, James Martin, Ancil McCarter, George Lawrence, Arthur Laird, Engelbert Krami, Harold Kramer, Ernest House, George Hewitt, Syl Guttemeler, K. A. Friedhoff, Alfred Walter, George Tracy, Fred Tomschin, George Steinkrueger, Elmer Spenser, Wallace Small, Anthon Schweer, Edward Schroeder, Adolph Schneider, Edward Scannell, A. Robert Roades, Eldred Prouhet and Business Manager Emeritus D. Richard "Dick" Adams. THIRD ROW, from left: Business representative Michael Hellich, retired Bus. Rep. Wm. Wells, Bus. Representatives Dean Sooter, Pleasant Jenkins, Ed Thien, Hermman Henke, Wm. Field and Leonard Terbroek; Trustees Don Rhoads and Ed Fitzgerald, Conductor Emmette Swyres, Treasurer Les DeGuentz, Fin. Sec. Truman Korte, Rec. Sec. John Dortch, Vice President Charles Smith, and 25-year pin recipients Clem Nilges, C. Mundschrenk, Milton Moreland and Frank Muenks.

THREE GENERATIONS OF UNION CARPENTERS are the male members of the Hewitt Family who represent more than 142 years of union membership. Carpenters District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, left, pins a 50-year membership on F. E. Hewitt. Next to him is his brother, George L. Hewitt, who received a 25-year membership pin; while Roger Hewitt received a 65-year membership pin from Local 417 Financial Secretary Truman Korte, at right, in behalf of his late grandfather George A. Hewitt, who died November 23, 1967.

Membership pins representing more than 2,400 years in the Brotherhood were presented to 84 veteran members of Local 417, St. Louis, Mo., at a dinner-dance. The pins represented 25, 50, 60, and 65 years plus interim years between each span.

The emblems were presented by Local 417 Recording Secretary John Dortch and Vice-President Charles Smith. Wendell Shasserre, president of the Local, had intended to be master of ceremonies but illness prevented him from what, in a letter to the gathering, he said was a privilege and an honor. Instead, he wrote, he could extend to each and everyone present his best wishes for good health and happiness in the years ahead.

Two unusual facets characterized the occasion. One was that three generations of members of the Hewitt family were represented, totaling 142 years of membership in the Carpenters Union; the other, the attendance of a 67-year member, Henry Brauch, spry young fellow who at 89 still does a bit of carpentry for his church and other charities for free.

Sadly, George A. Hewitt, head of the clan, was present only in spirit. Hewitt was slated to receive a 65-year membership pin but on November 28, 1967, at 96, he died. His pin was accepted by his grandson, Roger Hewitt, a member of Local 417 for the past two years, and his two sons, F. E. Hewitt (Roger's father), a 50-year honoree and George L. Hewitt, who was among the 25-year honorees. F. E. Hewitt is a 50-year carpenter veteran and made a trip from Sullivan, Mo., where he now lives in retirement, to be present.

Two of the scheduled speakers were themselves retired veterans. They were D. Richard "Dick" Adams, Business Manager Emeritus, and Erwin C. Meinert, Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus. Both retired last fall. Adams was a business representative and then business manager for 34 consecutive years, while Meinert was secretary-treasurer for 28 consecutive years.

The Carpenters District Council's new leader, Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, told those attending that the presence of the veterans, some of whom were members before he was born, was both an inspiration and challenge to the younger members to carry on in the best traditions of the past and adapt them to both the present and the future. Few unions, whether local or national, have such valid reasons for blowing their horn as the Carpenters have, he asserted.

On behalf of his fellow officers and the Council's executive board, he said he wished each and every one of them a long, healthful and happy life.

A number of the veterans eligible for the emblems were unable to attend either due to illness or being out of the city. Eligible to receive their 55-year pins were A. T. Gross and Eugene Sydnor; 50-year honorees not present were Charles Mustermann and C. A. Patterson.

OLDEST LIVING member of Local 417, Henry Brauch, 89, receives best wishes and congratulations on his 68 years of active membership in the Brotherhood from Carpenters District Council Executive Secretary-Treasurer Ollie Langhorst, left and Business Manager Emeritus D. Richard "Dick" Adams, right.

Local 846 Auxiliary Installs Officers

The Ladies' Auxiliary to Local 846, West Newton, Mass., held installation ceremonies recently. Pictured are the Charter Members, left to right, seated: Mary Pacione, warden; Penny Kuhn, vice president; Rita Hunt, president; Marie Caruso, recording secretary; Esther MacRae, financial secretary. Standing, left to right: Elsie Brennan, trustee; Dolores Dolan, trustee; Nettie Watson; Ruth Henley, conductor; Virginia Carder, trustee; and "Vi" Herbert, president of the Fitchburg Auxiliary, who installed the officers.

JAPANESE LABOR LEADERS VISIT HEADQUARTERS, TOUR WASHINGTON

A group of labor officials from Japan toured the various departments of the United Brotherhood headquarters, August 26.

The group was visiting eight major cities in the United States on a tour sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Interior Affairs Office. They have been hosted by Carpenter, Electrician and Operating Engineers local unions in various cities.

They had lunch in the Headquarters cafeteria at noon, visited Capitol Hill at 1:30, and then toured various building sites in the company of two business representatives of the Washington and Vicinity D.C.—Cecil M. Amos and Horace Helton.

The six tour members included: Risaku Eguchi, a carpenter by trade who is associated with the Nagasaki Perfectural Construction Industrial Workers Union; Kazuma Tachikawa, a carpenter and President, Hiroshima Construction Workers Union; Toshihiko Yamamoto, Painter and Executive Committee Member of the Tokyo Civil Engineer and Construction Workers Union; Bill Yamagami, interpreter; Mike Nishimura, interpreter; and Darrel Dorman, team manager, who is employed by the U.S. Department of Labor, Interior Affairs Office and is a member of Local Union 635, Boise, Idaho.

The group presented to the Brotherhood a robe which typifies the craftsmen in Japan. First General Vice President Finlay Allan accepted it on behalf of the General President.

Apprentice Contest In Ohio Reported

On May 13, the Manipulative Examination for the Ohio State Apprentice Contest was held at Max S. Hayes Vocational School in Cleveland, Ohio. The Written Examination was held May 14, 1968, at the same location.

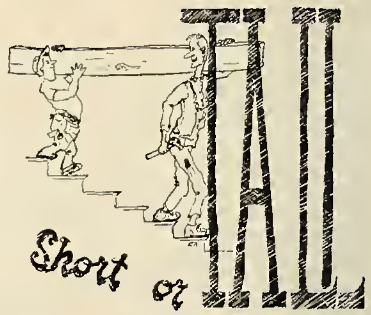
Contestants included:

Larry Mulpas, L. U. 1138, Toledo, who placed No. 1 in Carpentry; Nick Naszodian, L. U. 90, Norwalk, Carpentry; James Helmick, L. U. 104, Dayton, Carpenty; Richard Brown, L. U. 171, Carpentry, Youngstown; Robert Barbus, L. U. 182, Carpentry, Cleveland; and Richard W. Sehnert, L. U. 1793, Millwright, Toledo.

Richard W. Sehnert, millwright contestant for the State of Ohio, was selected as a result of a local elimination held in Toledo prior to the state contest.

The judges were Howard Miller, Carmichael Construction Co., Akron; Thomas Welo, B.R. Cuyahoga, Lake, Geauga & Astabula Counties DC; and Earl J. Shobe, Architect, Cleveland Board of Education.

The awards presentation was made at Cleveland, May 14, with approximately 20 representatives of management and labor in attendance. Among those present were Milan Marsh, Secretary of Ohio State Council; Al Morley, Coordinator, Lake Erie DC of Carpenters JATC; and Robert Dalton, representing Employers Association in Cleveland.



ONE MAN
(two men)

ONE VOTE
(two votes)

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Vote This Fall

—by E. Angell, Local 620, Califon, N. J.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Not a Leg to Stand On, but . . .

In a serious accident on the job, Herman Meyer of 274 East Allman St., Medford, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1025, broke both legs in the spring—but it didn't prevent him from hunting in the fall. On crutches for ten months, Herman was issued a special permit by the Wisconsin Game Department to hunt from his car, a most-appreciated privilege—but Herman didn't take advantage of it; the call of the wild was too great. He preferred to hunt in the woods and took a secluded stand nearby. A buck deer soon accommodated him by strolling within rifle range and he downed it with one shot.

Not satisfied with just a deer, Brother Meyer returned to his spot the next day and shot a bear. Hunting with him north of Perkinstown, Wisconsin was his son Marvin, who also nailed a buck.

We're indebted to Mrs. Meyer for the story and the following pic.

■ 240-Pound Buck

Robert Eckhoff of Elmont, N.Y., a longtime member of Local 740, downed his fifth and largest buck this past season and, no doubt, will be looking for its brother this coming winter, out of Tannersville in Greene County. Bob passed up a pair of doe the first day of the hunt; decided to wait a spell—and the wait paid off. Following the does was a moose-sized buck that was downed with a heart shot. It field dressed at 240 pounds and sported an 8-point rack that measured 37 inches at its widest part.

Many thanks to Mrs. Eckhoff who sent in the story and said that in spite of its large size the buck was very tender.

■ Like Father, Like Son

Dippin' down into the bottom section of the memory bag, H. C. Stehle of 3819 Roosevelt Ave., Midland, Texas, a longtime member of Local 1428, recalled the day his youngsters brought home their first big catch. He recorded the event on the following photo which depicts the lads with their finny prize, a chunky catfish from the Concho River, east of San Angelo, Texas, that tipped the scales over three pounds. It was the "first" but not the "last," we hear. The lad in the pic with the dark shirt and hat is Garry, the other lad is Murry. Obviously pic dates back a few years as Garry has since become an apprentice in Local 1428.

■ Rainbow in Wisconsin

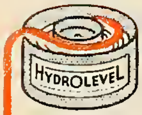
Steelhead are rainbow trout that leave their native stream as fingerlings, go to the ocean where they grow large as salmon and return in two or three years to the stream of their birth to spawn. Four anglers who wait for them are W. W. England, H. C. Cunningham, James Morgan and Richard Koepkie, all members of Local 3023, of Omak, Wis. They do get their share of the fighting sea 'bows and they are pictured here with a catch they made from the Methow River in north-central Washington.

■ Partridge Hunter

Another nimrod who hunts close to home is Vincent Monteleone Sr. of Onteona Road, Haines Falls, N.Y., a member of Local 2161. Here's a pic of Brother Monteleone with the results of several afternoon hunts in the woods near his residence. Says Vince:

"When the work slacks off in January and February, I enjoy going out with a hunt partner and our dogs, fanning out into the surrounding wildwoods where I hunt for partridge and rabbits. Thought my fellow Carpenter members would like to see some of the aforementioned critters we down in this area."

LAYOUT LEVEL



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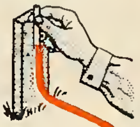

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■ Trout at the Door

During the summer, the Bridges of 1203 Tyler Avenue, Cottage Grove, Oregon, never bother to store trout in the refrigerator; there's usually a ready supply in Shanks Creek, not too many stone throws from their kitchen door. Last we heard, dad Tom, a member of Local 2627, and his two sons, age six and seven, harvested nine rainbow trout from the creek, using salmon eggs and gravel bugs for bait, in less than two hour's of fishing in the afternoon. Some of the 'bows went over 12 inches.

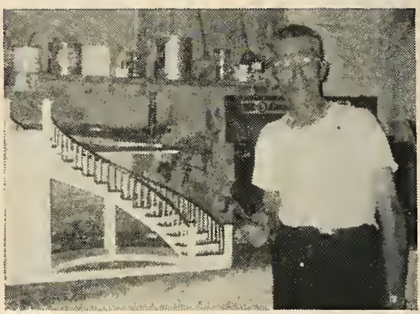
■ Back Casts and Spent Powder

. . . Lou Ebner of Glenfield, Pa., a member of Local 211, hit the finny jackpot on a junket to northern waters—a washtub full of walleye (dorie) from Matagami Lake, Quebec.

. . . Retired Carpenter Grady B. Savell of 1617 Crestwood Drive, Mobile, Alabama, a member of Local 89, and son, Grady Jr., got into some of the best largemouth bass fishing of their lives on a recent trip to waters out of Deer Park—13 bass, from 3 to 6 pounds.

. . . Chalk up a rocker-racked buck for Samuel M. Minza of 9478 Central Ave, Orangerale, California, a member of Local 1147 at Roseville. He tripped to the wildwoods out of Ennis, Montana to nail a buck that dressed out well over 200 pounds, sported 11 points on the right antler and had a spread of 34½ inches.

Spiral Staircase Story Continued



The puzzle posed in a *Carpenter* story a few years ago about a mysterious spiral staircase continues to draw solutions from our members.

The most recent spiral staircase reported by a member of the Brotherhood comes from John Aigeltinger, Jr., of Canastota, New York.

Brother Aigeltinger has been a member for 49 years, first in Local 26 (now Local Union 12) in Syracuse.

Aigeltinger's model staircase required 44 hours of tedious labor, and needless to say, he's "mighty proud of it."

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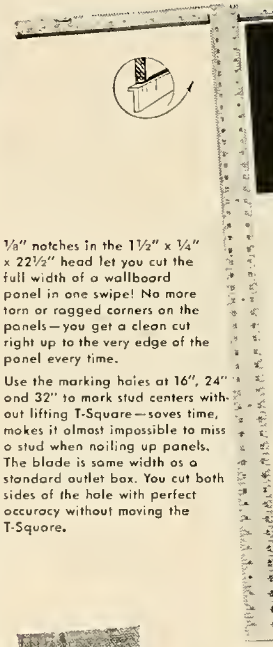

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What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Finlay Allan, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood, addressed the Washington, D. C., Apprenticeship Commencement Exercises. Allan spoke to the 1967-1968 J. A. C. graduates and committee members assembled June 8 in the nation's capital.

Coming . . .

in the October CARPENTER

A COMPLETE, SPECIAL SECTION ON

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AT KANSAS CITY, MO., AUGUST 15, 16, 17

Banquet For Washington, D.C. Apprentices

CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP

18th Annual Apprenticeship Commencement Exercises sponsored by the J. C. A. C. of Washington, D. C. and vicinity. Shown here (left to right) are: First Row—J. A. Neese; R. W. Markle; A. C. Murray; W. L. Briggs; A. I. Newell, Highest Scholastic Achievement Award Winner; E. G. Mercer; J. A. Lucas; J. A. Calfee; M. J. Cronin; Hubert Stallard; R. P. Newcomer; D. W. Marz; L E. Parks and Nicholas R. Loope, J. C. A. C. Director, wearing special gold jacket presented to him by the Student Council.

Second Row—E. B. Friel, Jr., J.C.A.C. Member; W. D. Jordan, Secretary-Treasurer, J.C.A.C.; C. J. DeFranks; S. L. Grooms; A. T. Nowell; R. E. Delaney; T. M. Burnett; C. B. Bennett; J. L. Barentine; A. F. Hardeman; K. F. Brumback; E. Roberson; J. C. Will; Gene Wiseman and L. M. Rice, J.C.A.C. Chairman.

Third Row—John Acors, J.C.A.C. Member; B. A. Sanford. J.C.A.C. Member; D. M. Keys; J. D. Mathews; Oscar Reynolds; R. E. Loveless; V. M. Wilkerson; T. S. Gooby; S. H. Jewell; R. H. Young; J. W. Payne; W. R. Beaton; T. E. Plummer; F. X. Martin. J.C.A.C. Member; J. S. Merkle, J.C.A.C. Member.

Fourth Row—N. I. Ross; W. K. Bell; R. H. Cooks, Jr.; Gene Ballard; W. A. Auth; B. T. Blandford; M. L. Black; D. R. Smith; R. L. Riley; T. K. Sloper and L. L. Morelock.

Fifth Row—J. R. Furrow; S. E. Braswell; D. M. Eury, Second Highest Scholastic Award Winner; G. A. Balyeat; E. C. Davis; M. A. Harris; R. B. Swann; K. O. Viars; T. H. Sledd; Albert Woolfrey; C. W. Jones and G. W. Walter.

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Fort Worth Pre-Apprentices In Training

Two groups of pre-apprentices (Type I) are now in training in Fort Worth, Texas, under the direction of Local Union 1822. The pre-apprenticeship training programs are sub-contracts 155 and 169, developed under the Manpower Development Training Act. Included in the program are (left to right): First row—Robert Andrews, Joe Lewis, Bernard Wilson and Lawrence Wallace. Second row—Patrick Calton, Nelson Garland, James Allen, Ray Strange, Charles Williams, and Daniel Brown. Standing—Coordinator-Instructor M. W. Curay, Onofre Gonzalez, and Robert Valencia.

First Pre-Apprenticeship Program Held in Northeast Louisiana

The first pre-apprenticeship program was held at Ouachita Parish Vocational School, West Monroe, Louisiana, with 15 apprentices participating for a six-weeks course. Trainees are shown in picture with Vocational School Coordinator and their Instructor. Front Row, left to right: Mr. Clark; Vocational School Coordinator, Houston Free, Ellis St. Pierre, Larry Simons, A. W. Cascio, Jimmy Brown, Anthony Ticheli and Ray Stewart, Instructor. Second row: Danny Jackson, Harold Moore, Dallas Jones, Hugh Andrews and Jimmy Young.

California Names Winners

The highlight of the Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship Graduation and Awards Banquet was the announcement of the first place winners in the Carpentry, Mill & Cabinet, and Millwright Divisions. Pictured, seated left to right, are: Gary Norris, Mill Cabinet winner from Local 721, Los Angeles; Lee J. Struer, Carpenter winner from Local 1323, Monterey; and Robert McClellan, Millwright winner from Local 1607, Los Angeles. With the three top California Contestants (standing) are: Fred Gough, Director, San Diego Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training Program; Gunnar Benonys, Chairman, State Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee; E. A. "Al" Brown, Director, Northern California Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training Program; C. M. Sanford, Director, 11 Southern Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training Program; and Gordon A. Littman, Director Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training Program; George Prince, Contest Coordinating Judge, Coordinator of the Apprenticeship & Training Department, United Brotherhood.

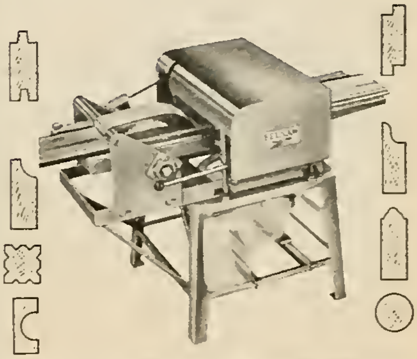
Pre-Apprentice Trainees Tour Cathedral

Five members of the first Carpenters Pre-Apprentice MDTA Training Class in the San Francisco Calif. area were given a tour of the new St. Mary's Cathedral construction job by Cahill Construction Superintendent, Frank Porter, and Gordon A. Littman, Director of the Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training Program. The students who recently completed their training of eight weeks at the John O'Connell Vocational and Technical Institute were shown the basic techniques used by carpenters in heavy construction, and given information on form construction.

Since completing their training, four of the five pre-apprentice trainees have been indentured and placed in training with construction firms in the San Francisco Bay Area.

On tour (left to right) are: Richard Humphrey, Albert Soto, Charles Wright, Joseph E. Hernandez, and Marvin Robinson.

Planer·Molder·Saw!



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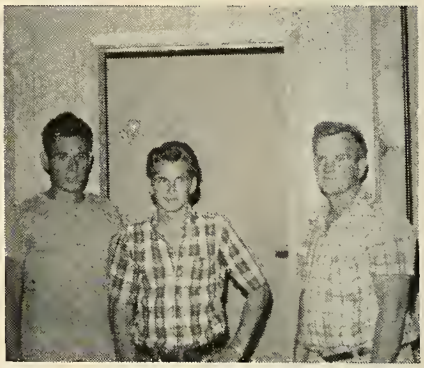
Northeast Louisiana Contest Selects Winning Apprentices

The Northeast Louisiana District Council has held its first district apprentice carpenter contest. The contest—first of its kind in the area—was held at the Ouachita Parish Vocational School in West Monroe.

The contest was a day-long event, with participants required to plan, layout and construct a project. The task was to erect a wall section with paneling on the outside and sheathing on the inside, complete with door frames set and cased out.

Jerry Cascio was selected by judges as first place winner. He represented Northeast Louisiana in the State Contest held in Baton Rouge, where he won first place in the third-year division.

Second place winner in the Northeast Louisiana competition was Frank Burroughs, Jr. Third place winner was Jesse Sepulvedo.



The winners (left to right): Third place winner Jesse Sepulvedo; first place winner Jerry Cascio; and second place winner Frank Burroughs, Jr.

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Zamenick, Joseph
Zengler, Florenty
Zilka, George

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Dambrau, Ignatz
Fisher, William
Francis, John R.
Fuller, Carl
Hendrickson, Albert
Heniff, James A.
Johansen, Einar C.
Krack, Charles J.
Lopacinski, Boleslaus
Lyons, John J.
Meadows, Hobert L.
Pace, Howard
Pape, Charles E.
Pearson, Oscar
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Polkow, Ralph C.
Spasari, Peter
Van Trigt, Peter
Westhouse, Edwin L.

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Continued on page 38

Home Study Course

Answers to questions on page 24

1. The difference in lengths of jacks for 16" centers varies from 16¼" for the 2" unit rise to 28⅞" for the 18" unit rise. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit I.)

2. The difference in lengths of jacks for 24" centers varies from 24 5/16" for the 2" unit rise to 43¼" for the 18" unit rise. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit 1.)

3. The difference in lengths of jack for ⅓ pitch would be found under the 8" marker. Move horizontally to the right along the "Difference in Length of Jacks Two Foot Centers" to the number 28⅞". Some framing squares employ decimal values for the "Difference in Length of Jacks" instead of fractional values. Since measurement by carpenters is normally made in fractions, the framing square with "Difference in Length of Jacks" given in fractional values is preferred. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit 1.)

4. The common rafter length is 13" x 9 (run) or 9' - 9". The jack lengths are 7' - 7", 5' - 5", 3' - 3" and 1' - 1". A typical corner would "pair-up" these jacks to meet at the hip. The unit length of the common rafter and the difference in length of jacks are found under the 5" marker opposite the appropriate description. (Framing square.)

5. Use the 9' - 9" common rafter length and shorten by 17 5/16". This is the amount noted under the 5" marker on the "Difference in length of jacks 16" centers line." The jack rafter lengths are 8' - 3 11/16", 6' - 10⅜", 5' - 5 1/16", 3' - 11¾", 2' - 6 7/16" and 1' - 1⅛". (Framing square.)

6. The ⅙ pitch uses the 4" marker. Locate the value 11⅜" on the "side cut of jacks use" line. Set the framing square so as to note 11⅜" on the blade and 12" on the tongue and mark along the tongue on the thickness of the stock. This is the angle necessary to insure a precise fit for joining jack rafters to the hip rafter. It should be noted that the plumb cut for the jack rafter can be made by using the framing square numbers 4 and 12 on the stock width. The compound angle will be repeated on each jack rafter. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit I.)

7. The ½ pitch uses the 12" marker. Locate the value 8½ on the "side cut of jacks use" line. Use the framing square numbers 8½ and 12 and mark a diagonal line on the stock thickness along the 12" marker. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit 1.)

8. As the roof pitch increases (becomes steeper), the angle formed by the jack rafter joining the hip rafter decreases. It ranges from 44°+ for 1/12 pitch to 29°+ for ⅔ pitch. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit I.)

9. Angular cuts on jack, hip and valley rafters can best be made with a radial-type saw. It is common practice to use a portable electric saw for making angular cuts, although the tilting table on the portable electric saw does not slant beyond 45°. (Page 81, Unit I.)

10. Locate the number 20.78 under the 12" marker on the "Length of hip or valley per foot run" line. This represents 1' - 8¾" to the nearest measurable amount. (Framing square and Page 80, Unit I.)

11. Use the numbers 12 and 17 for making plumb and cheek cuts. (Framing square.)

12. Locate the number 9⅞ under the 12" marker on the "side cut hip or valley use" line. Mark the side cut by holding the numbers 9⅞ and 12 on the framing square. Mark the stock thickness on the 12 side of the framing square. The compound angle that is formed uses the framing square numbers from answers 11 and 12. Local area practice determines whether the hip will be single or double angled on the plumb cut. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit I.)

13. These are the framing square numbers used by the carpenter in making plumb cuts for commons and jacks. A specific pair is used for a given pitch, i.e., 4 and 12 is used for ⅙ pitch, 6 and 12 is used for ¼ pitch, etc. (Illustration and Page 81, Unit I.)

14. The total length rafter table can only be used for the seven pitches listed as fractional values under the 3½" marker. These fractions are referred to as standard pitches. (Illustration and Page 81, Unit I.)

15. The longest common rafter length uses a run of 24' (not pictured in illustration). In actual practice the common rafter length for any run could be determined by using multiples or sums of numbers from 4 to 24, i.e., for a run of 36 ft., use the run of 18 and double it or add the runs of 12 and 24. (Illustration and Page 81, Unit I.)

16. The unit length value under the number 4 can be multiplied by run to obtain the values along the ⅙ pitch line, i.e., 4 x 12.65 (from the unit length table) = 4' - 2⅝" so that the number 4 2|7 (from total length table) is to represent

Continued on page 39

Do you have a framing square problem to present to our readers? A later issue of the CARPENTER magazine will contain framing square problems submitted by readers. The problem should be submitted to:

Apprenticeship and Training Department
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Please note the manner in which this unit and previous units present questions and answers. Your problem (and solution) should reach the Apprenticeship and Training Department by October 10, 1968 to be considered. Problems may be submitted by members, apprentice classes or other interested groups.

In Memoriam

Continued from page 37

L.U. NO. 1822, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Smith, Cecil

L.U. NO. 1840, FARIBAULT, MINN.

Gretz, Nicholas R.
Hopwood, John N.

L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Jakovich, John
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McFarland, Don Pat, Sr.
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Schwebel, Frank
Sheddy, Irving
Shoemaker, C. G.
Smale, Percy
Wilkie, Harold

L.U. NO. 2398, EL CAJON, CALIF.

Underwood, Joseph

L.U. NO. 2898, GLIDDEN, WISC.

Eineichner, Otto

Home Study Course

Continued from page 38

the same amount. 4 2|7 is read as 4' - $2\frac{7}{12}$" and measured as 4' - $2\frac{9}{16}$". There may be a slight difference in common lengths determined by the unit length and total length method. (Illustration and Page 82, Unit I.)

17. Under the 8" marker opposite ⅙ pitch, locate 8 5|3. The answer is read as 8' - $5\frac{3}{12}$" or 8' - 5¼". (Illustration and Page 82, Unit I.)

18. Under the 10" marker, opposite ⅓ pitch, locate 12 0|3. The answer is read as 12' 0¼". (Illustration and Page 82, Unit I.)

19.

Pitch	Run	Common Rafter Length Direct	Computed
———	———	4' - $2\frac{7}{12}$"	———
———	———	8' - $5\frac{3}{12}$"	———
———	———	6' - $8\frac{6}{12}$"	———
———	———	10' - $0\frac{9}{12}$"	———
———	———	———	9' - $1\frac{7}{16}$"
———	———	———	14' - $1\frac{11}{16}$"
———	———	8' - $0\frac{1}{12}$"	8' - $0\frac{1}{16}$"
———	6	———	———
¾	9	———	———

20. Under the 10" marker opposite ⅓ pitch locate the number 12 0|3. Read this amount as 12' - 0¼". Under the 6" marker opposite ⅓ pitch locate the number 7 2|6. Read this amount as $7\frac{2}{12}$" + $\frac{6}{100}$". Omit the $\frac{6}{100}$ as negligible; read the $7\frac{2}{12}$ as $7\frac{3}{16}$ and add to 12' - 0¼" for a common rafter length of 12' - $7\frac{7}{16}$". The table can be used to find the rafter lengths for runs that are not whole foot values; i.e., this table could be used to find rafter lengths of runs such as 9' - 3", 7' - 5", 10' - 11", etc. (Illustration and Page 82, Unit I.)

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore	39
Belsaw Machinery	35
Chicago Technical College	21
Eliason Stair Gauge	32
Estwing Manufacturing	36
Foley Manufacturing	15
Fugitt, Douglas	34
Goldblatt Tool	32
Hydrolevel	32
Irwin Auger Bit	15
Lee, H. D.	35
Locksmithing Institute	39
Lufkin Rule	19
Riechers, A.	34
Stanley Works	Back Cover

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Joseph T. Campbell of Local Union 708, West Newton, Mass., arrived at the Home July 11, 1968.

Brother Albin Anderson of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home July 16, 1968.

Brother George H. Leggett, Sr., of Local Union 1765, Orlando, Fla., arrived at the Home July 18, 1968.

Brother Fred Thelin of Local Union 769, Pasadena, Calif., arrived at the Home July 26, 1968.

Brother Edward O'Dowd of Local 608, New York, N. Y., passed away July 2, 1968 and was buried in Long Island City, N. Y.

Brother Alex P. Buchan of Local Union 20, New York City, N. Y., passed away July 6, 1968 and was buried in Cambridge, N. Y.

Brother Charles Ferguson of Local Union 507, Nashville, Tenn., passed away July 6, 1968 and was buried in Nashville, Tenn.

Brother Ivan Lane of Local Union 337, Detroit, Michigan, passed away July 27, 1968 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during July 1968

Archie J. Stanton, L.U. 726, Davenport, Iowa.
T. B. Reder, L.U. 1089, Phoenix, Arizona.
Robert F. Thorley, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.
William Lincoln, L.U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
Fred J. Leach, L.U. 3233, Newmarket, Ont., Canada.
Georgia Fitzgerald, L.U. 1341, Owensboro, Ky.
Josef Brosic, L.U. 246, St. Astoria, New York.
Robert Sobo, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Leonard Peterson, L.U. 1715, Vancouver, Wash.
Paul Weber, L.U. 105, Euclid, Ohio.
Charles Stephens, L.U. 58, Hollywood, Fla.
Jacob Ruche, L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio, now living St. Petersburg, Fla.
Tom A. Kolcic, L.U. 661, Cleveland, Ohio.
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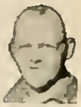

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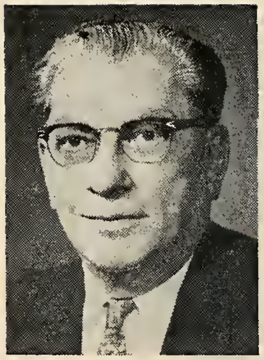
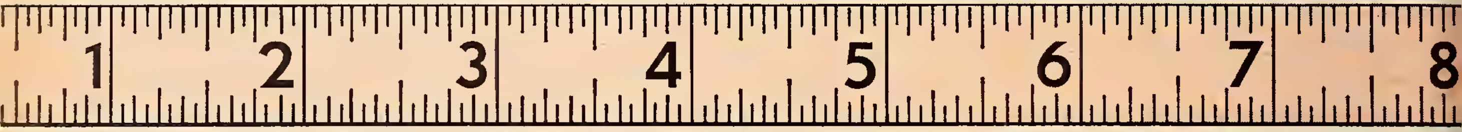


M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



A Blue Collar Should Be Worn with Pride

At the turn of the century there were approximately 18 blue-collar workers for each white-collar worker.

Several years ago the number of white-collar workers in the North American work force passed the number of those who are classified as blue collar. On that day it became crystal clear that the United States and Canada are becoming nations of technicians, office workers, salesmen, and service personnel. However, little of this increase in white-collar occupations was at the expense of skilled mechanics.

What happened is that, despite the rapid increase in the white-collar category, the demand for skilled mechanics has increased rather than decreased. In fact, the major labor shortages in both the United States and Canada are in the skilled-mechanic category. The decline in blue-collar jobs involved the drying up of demand for unskilled and semiskilled help.

All indications are that the emphasis on skilled mechanics will grow year by year.

Somewhere along the line, the white collar became a status symbol, especially for working people. The white-collar occupations seemed to be preferable to those which require the handling of tools or the washing of dirt off ones hands. Because of this, many young people have been lured into white-collar pursuits. Many have become "organization men"—faceless men with college degrees but without individual skills or the satisfaction which comes from knowing that one can create something of value with one's hands and know-how.

There was a time when white-collar jobs paid more than blue-collar jobs. However, that day has long since vanished.

The skilled mechanics who make up the construction trades, in common with the skilled men in factories and mines, earn as much or more than do the average white-collar workers. There also was a time when the road to advancement lay exclusively in the white-collar area. Today, however, most upper echelon executives can boast valuable experience gained while working at blue-collar jobs. In fact, a study recently completed by the University of Wisconsin for the U.S. Department of Labor concluded that blue-collar experience should be given more consideration by employers in filling managerial jobs.

Whether or not blue-collar occupations are stepping stones to managerial positions is not particularly important. The important thing, as I see it, is that skilled workers are achieving a better place in the sun for themselves.

The next 30 years will be years of great building activity. The polluted air and water will have to be purified. Better means of transportation will have to be developed. More and more people will have to be housed and provided with places to shop, worship, and educate their children.

All this means building; and building means skilled workers.

Whatever "status" white-collar occupations enjoyed a generation or two ago has nearly disappeared. In the years ahead, it will vanish completely. I hope parents and guidance counselors will realize the fact.

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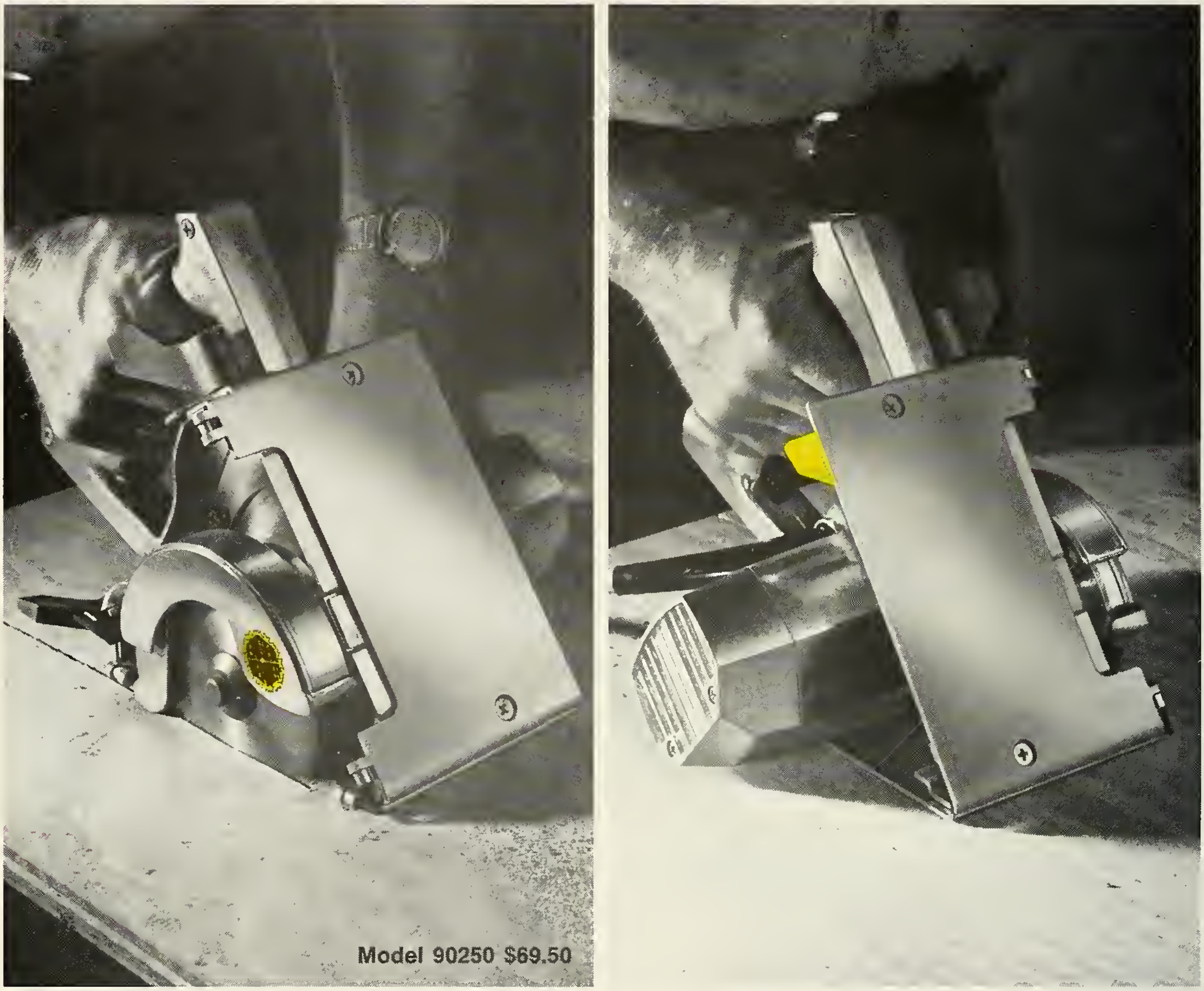

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

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OCTOBER 1968

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WINNERS 1968 INTERNATIONAL APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST

Kansas City, Missouri
August 15, 16, 17, 1968

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVII No. 10 OCTOBER, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

The 1968 International Apprenticeship Contest 2
- Carpenter Contestants 6
- Millwright Contestants 10
- Mill-Cabinet Contestants 12
- The Awards Banquet 14

Congress Adopts Morse Amendment 19
The Ladies Add Inspiration 20
Minutes of the National JAC Meeting 21
Winning Smiles—International Contest Winners 24
Top Winners and Their Sponsors 26

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 18
Local Union News 30
Plane Gossip 33
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred O. Goetz 34
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit VI 36
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

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Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave. N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018 by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

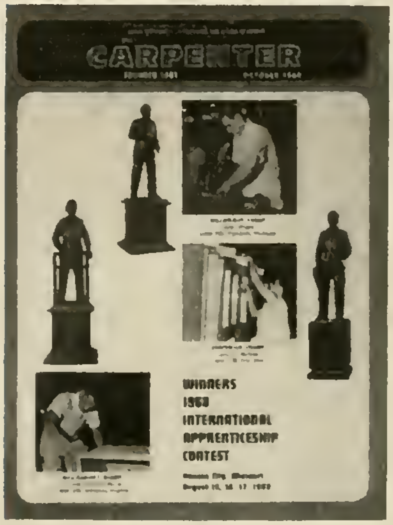
Our October issue is devoted almost entirely to the 1968 International Apprenticeship Contest, held recently in Kansas City, Missouri . . . with the exception of the regular month-to-month features.

You'll find 114 pictures of the big and growing annual competition inside this issue of *The Carpenter*. Prints of these pictures may be ordered from our printers, Merkle Press, Inc., 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018, at $1.50 each. The number beside each picture is the one to use when identifying particular pictures.

Our front cover shows the three top winners of the 1968 contest, plus the wood-carved trophies awarded to each top contestant. The beautiful wooden trophies, which are retained by the winners and their sponsoring local unions each year, until they are handed over to the winners of the succeeding year, were created by a member of the Brotherhood. (A story about this skilled craftsman appears on Page 27 of this issue.)

The 1968 contest at Kansas City was the biggest held yet. The number of contestants was more than double the number of contestants in 1967.

We expect many, many more in 1969, as the top state and provincial winners assemble at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago to compete for the Championships.



THE 1968 INTERNATIONAL CARPENTERS APPRENTICESHIP CONTEST

■ In two grueling days of competition August 15 and 16, in Kansas City, Mo., the 54 top carpenter, mill-cabinet, and millwright apprentices of North America vied for prizes of $1500, $1000, and $500 in each of their particular skills, plus a big array of trophies.

Each contestant labored for four hours over a written test at the Plaza Inn, contest headquarters, and for eight hours over a manipulative test in the promenade of Ward Parkway Center, one of Kansas City's largest shopping facilities.

Mill-cabinet contestants built free-standing cabinets of plywood, which included two doors and two shelves each. Construction carpenters produced 33 frame utility buildings. Millwrights had a project that encompassed precision setting, adjustment and alignment of roller bearings, through which they fitted two precision shafts which were later coupled together with adjustable couplings. Each test of skill had been carefully worked out in advance by teams of experienced journeymen and instructors, so that a wide range of knowledge gained in four years of apprenticeship training could be brought into play.

The manipulative tests, attracted hundreds of spectators and focused attention on the proficiency attained by apprentices who participate in joint labor-management training programs across North America.

The written tests, taken quietly under the supervision of three monitors, found out how much "book learning" each contestant had acquired.

There were 33 carpentry contestants, 9 millmen, and 12 millwrights in all. They were the champions of 27 states of the United States, the District of Columbia, and five provinces of Canada. Each is a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which, along with the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., and the National Association of Home Builders, sponsors the annual competition.

The Kansas City gathering marked the ninth year in which carpentry apprentices have engaged in interstate contests. Although it was the *second* International Contest, having officially been designated as such by the National Joint Apprenticeship Training Committee, last year, it was the ninth in a series which began in Portland, Oregon, in 1959, when five Western states—Idaho, California, Montana,

Continued on Page 4

1

1 *A view of the carpentry manipulative projects going up.*
2 *From left: Leo Gable, Technical Director of Apprenticeship & Training Dept., United Brotherhood; Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice-President of United Brotherhood; Rapheal Steinke, carpenter contestant, Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; and M. A. Hutcheson, General President of United Brotherhood.*
3 *Floyd Price of Kansas City, apprentice coordinator and chairman of the Kansas City Contest Committee.*
4 *The Ward Parkway staff planning the contest space layout. Left to right, Mrs. Shirley Bradley, secretary; Spud Barrett, Jr., general manager; Mrs. E. L. Segrist, Assistant Promotion Director; and Roger Hunt, property manager.*
5 *Donald Brus, Local Union No. 4, carpenter contestant, Davenport, Iowa; Edmond Godfrey, representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan; and Hugh C. Murphy, Administrator, U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.*
6 *Jimmie Payne, first place mill-cabinet winner at work as William Sidell, Second General Vice President and M. A. Hutcheson, General President observe his tool box and project.*
7 *General President Hutcheson meets Lee Struer, California, third place carpenter winner, with William Sidell, Second General Vice President.*

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Continued from Page 2

Nevada, and Oregon—competed for Western championships.

Each successive year, the contest has grown and taken on the aspect of a truly international competition. In 1961 it was held in Reno, Nevada; in 1962, Portland, Oregon; in 1963, Phoenix, Arizona; in 1964, Sun City, California; in 1965, Albuquerque, New Mexico; in 1966, Las Vegas, Nevada; and last year in Vancouver, British Columbia.

There were 21 contestants last year, and approximately 35 were expected this year. Growing enthusiasm and the addition of millwrights to the contest almost doubled that estimate.

Winners of the competition were announced at an awards banquet on Saturday night, August 17, at the Plaza Inn. More than 400 contestants, sponsors, officials, and guests assembled for the exciting evening.

Clark Ridpath, mayor pro tem of Kansas City, who was a guest speaker, told the gathering, "There is a great deal of talent assembled here."

"You have certainly received the notice of this community," he said.

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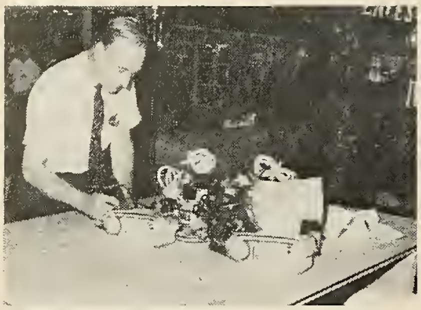

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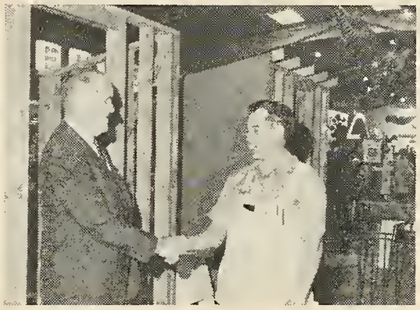

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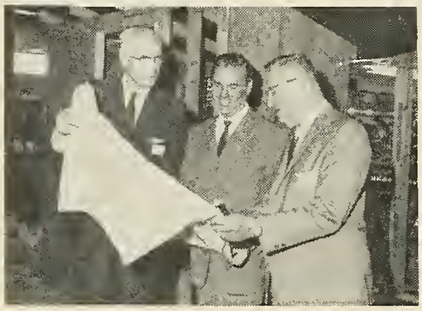

8 *Willard Edwards, Business Representative, Carpenters District Council, Kansas City, putting away routers and sanders.*

9 *Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, U. B. C., congratulating Jacob Voth, Local Union 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, on his workmanship.*

10 *Left to right: Ed Wasielewski, Chairman of Contest Committee; and George E. Prince, Coordinator of Apprenticeship & Training Dept., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

11 *From left : William Dunn, Executive Secretary, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Hugh C. Murphy, Administrator, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor; and Ed Wasielewski, Chairman, National Joint Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee.*

12 *A general view of the mall at Ward Parkway Center.*

13 *Jimmie Payne, First-Place Mill-Cabinet, and Lee Rice, member of the National Carpenters Joint Committee.*

14 *Coordinating Judges. Paul Rudd, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and Richard Hutchinson, Apprenticeship and Training Director, Seattle Chapter, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.*

15 *Carpenter contestants taking the written test.*

16 *Left to right: Richard Hutchison, Training Director of Seattle Chapter of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; William Dunn, Executive Secretary of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; and Richard Bowie, Secretary of National Carpentry Joint Committee.*

17 *M. A. Hutcheson, General President, U. B. C.; William Sidell, Second General Vice President; and Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President; watching Richard Sehnert, millwright contestant, Local Union 1393, Toledo, Ohio, check alignment.*

18 *Nicholas Loope, Director of Washington, D. C. and Vicinity Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee; William Oviedo,*

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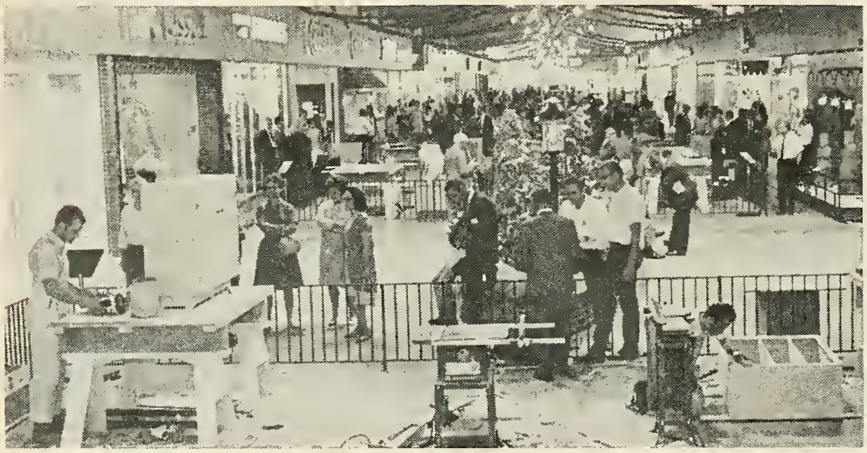

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"Certainly you are to be commended for the quick and ready awareness, which all of you have of the benefits that flow to our community and the communities from whence you come, because of your desire and intense interest in fostering and developing excellence in craftsmanship and greater skill. . . . Because you are willing to build, and because you are willing to build better, our communities are better places in which to live."

At the opening of the banquet, Ed Wasielewski, chairman of the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest Committee, praised the diligence of the contestants and he called attention to the inspiration given to many contestants by wives and loved ones.

"When we look over the array of beautiful wives and sweethearts of our valiant champions, it may well be in order to stage a Miss North American Building Industry 'queen contest,' " he laughed.

The invocation for the evening was delivered by the Rev. Harry R. Allen, pastor of the Lutheran St. Marks Church.

Master of Ceremonies was First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan. He told the contestants, "It was a thrill to see all of you fellows going about your jobs in a workmanlike manner. Each of you is a winner in his own state. Although you couldn't all expect to be winners here, you have conducted yourselves in such a manner as to bring credit to the Brotherhood, to your sponsors, and to yourselves.

Continued on Page 9

Apprenticeship Coordinator, Apprenticeship and Training Department, United Brotherhood; and Ben Collins, General Representative, United Brotherhood, correcting written tests.

19 *Millwright and cabinet maker contestants taking the written test.*

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CARPENTER CONTESTANTS

20 *James E. Deal, Local Union No. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

21 *Robert W. Walker, Local Union No. 857, Tucson, Arizona.*

22 *Dominic S. Stroik, Jr., Local Union No. 1919, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.*

23 *John E. Lundberg, Local Union No. 918, Manhattan, Kansas.*

24 *Michael Young, Local Union No. 87, St. Paul, Minnesota.*

25 *Ronnie E. Loftis, Local Union No. 213, Houston, Texas.*

26 *Kenneth M. White, Local Union No. 583, Portland, Oregon.*

27 *William M. McDonald, Local Union No. 953, Lake Charles, Louisiana.*

28 *Robert G. Barber, Local Union No. 18, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*

29 *Carpentry Contest Judges, Team 1: Fred Whittle, Director of Apprenticeship, Edmonton Province of Alberta, Canada; William Conrad, president, K. C. Chapter, A.I.A.; and W. W. Bennett, Bennett Construction Company, Inc.*

30 *Carpentry Contest Judges, Team 2: Dean Graves, Treasurer, K. C. Chapter, A.I.A.; A. D. McKenna, Local Union No. 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada; J. E. Dunn, Jr., J. E. Dunn Construction Company.*

31 *George E. King, Local Union No. 311, Joplin, Missouri.*

32 *Arthur J. Birchall, Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville, Florida.*

33 *Donald Lee Brus, Local Union No. 4, Davenport, Iowa.*

34 *Jacob Herman Voth, Local Union No. 343, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*

35 *Gerald C. Wiener, Local Union No. 98, Spokane, Washington.*

36 *Thomas A. Brayton, Local Union No. 1598, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.*

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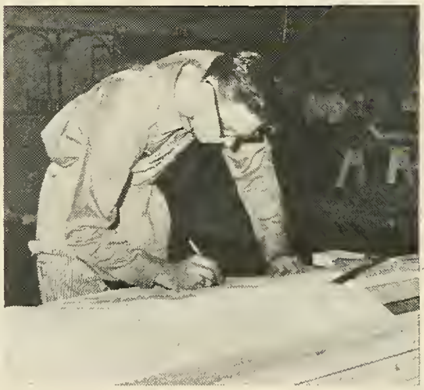

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CARPENTER CONTESTANTS, continued

37 *Luther J. Wood, Local Union No. 1319, Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

38 *Rapheal Steinke, Local Union No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.*

39 *Alan M. Cillessen, Local Union No. 1396, Golden, Colorado.*

40 *Larry F. Mulpas, Local Union No. 1138, Toledo, Ohio.*

41 *Paul Westergaard, Local Union No. 998, Royal Oak, Michigan.*

42 *William A. Matthews, Local Union No. 2250, Red Bank, New Jersey.*

43 *Lee J. Struer, Local Union No. 1323, Monterey, California.*

44 *James Arthur Lucas, Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C.*

45 *Raymond Farmer, Local Union No. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska.*

46 *John Kirgin, Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

47 *Bobby L. Page, Local Union No. 103, Birmingham, Alabama.*

48 *Herman G. Ferris, Local Union No. 1624, Lander, Wyoming.*

49 *Paul B. Williams, Jr., Local Union No. 50, Knoxville, Tennessee.*

50 *Thomas J. Barry, Local Union No. 12, Syracuse, New York.*

51 *Gordon A. Brown, Local Union No. 971, Reno, Nevada.*

52 *Charles L. Bohman, Local Union No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

53 *Harold L. Hallin, Local Union No. 1248, Geneva, Illinois.*

54 *Ronald J. Kobelka,*
Local Union No. 1867,
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

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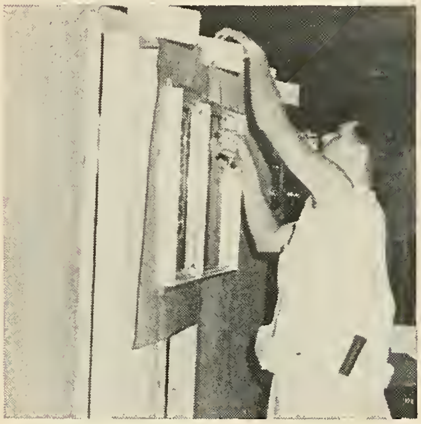

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"No matter how complex the construction industry becomes, regardless of what changes in construction techniques and methods technology develops in the years ahead, you are well equipped to maintain your place in the industry.

"As the industry grows and prospers, you are ready to grow and prosper with it."

First General Vice President Allan introduced guests at the head table and in the audience.

Henry Brown, president of the Kansas City District Council of Carpenters, extended a welcome to guests. He expressed pride in the fact that the contest had come to Kansas City "so closely on the heels" of the General Convention of the Brotherhood, two years before.

Hugh C. Murphy, administrator of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, brought official greetings from Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. He praised the efforts of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee in stepping up the training of apprentices and pre-apprentices.

"The need is abundantly there," he said. "A registration of 225,000 apprentices of all types throughout the United States is not enough. The years ahead are going to present a great demand."

Carl M. Halverson, senior vice president of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., led off addresses by spokesmen of the three contest-sponsoring organizations.

He stressed the need for quality in all phases of life's work.

"Quality creates a great future," he

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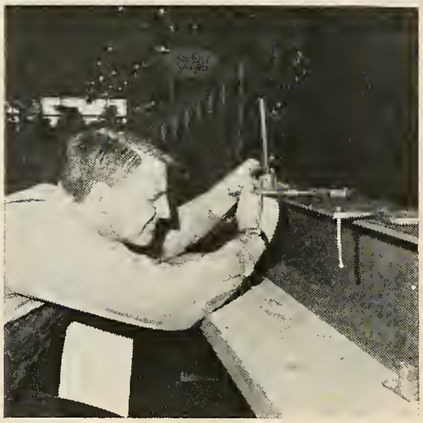

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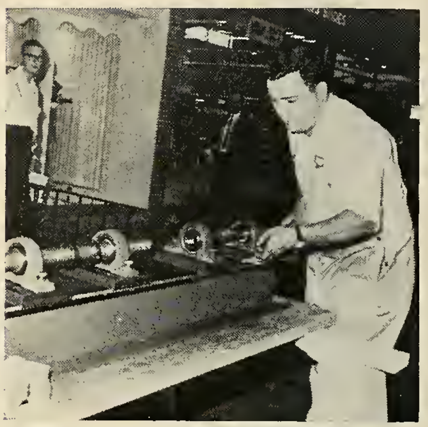

MILLWRIGHT CONTESTANTS

55 *Thomas Gordon, Local Union No. 2178, Jersey City, New Jersey.*

56 *Anton Dennis Doeden, Local Union No. 1273, Eugene Oregon.*

57 *Charles Gordon Muir, Local Union No. 2309, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.*

58 *Robert S. McClellan, Local Union No. 1607, Los Angeles, California.*

59 *Roger N. Brazil, Local Union No. 2232, Houston, Texas.*

60 *Kenneth Allan McAllister, Local Union No. 2736, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.*

61 *Larry S. Lambert, Local Union No. 1931, New Orleans, Louisiana.*

62 *Daryl Wright, Local Union No. 1102, Detroit, Michigan.*

63 *Wade H. Rollins, Local Union No. 1831, Washington, D. C.*

64 *Robert E. Hinkle, Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Kansas.*

65 *Richard W. Sehnert, Local Union No. 1393, Toledo, Ohio.*

66 *David Smith, Local Union No. 1906, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

said, "quality in our political solutions, quality in our sociological solutions, which are going to be very substantive in this country in the life which you people as new workers in our work force are going to be a part of, quality in the maintenance of our institutions in this country, which you are a product of tonight."

"In the next 30-odd years you people are going to have a great opportunity to double everything we have in the nation today. For every building here today, you and your cohorts are going to build another building . . . another bridge . . . other roads . . . You're going to rebuild this nation."

He called apprentices lucky because they have gained sufficient experience to meet the challenges.

Rodney M. Lockwood, chairman of the Manpower Task Force of the National Association of Home Builders, discussed NAHB's views on apprenticeship training.

"You have by great wisdom or happenstance chosen a career in the construction industry, which offers great promise for you in the future," he told the young men about to become journeymen.

He cited data compiled by the U.S. Census Bureau to show that the construction industry is second only to the food industry in dollar volume. The housing sector of the industry accounts for more than one third of the $75 billion a year spent on construction of one type or another, he told the audience.

Mr. Lockwood expressed optimism that "the Federal government has seen the light" regarding legislation affecting the construction industry.

"Ever since the end of World War II the construction industry, and particularly the housing sector, has been

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67 *Millwright Contestant Roger N. Brazil, L. U. 2232, is judged and scored by Contest Judges Alva R. Grimes, Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Kansas; John Thorton, J. C. Thornton Conveyor Company, Kansas City, Missouri; Omer Potter, Midwest Conveyor Company, Kansas City, Missouri.*

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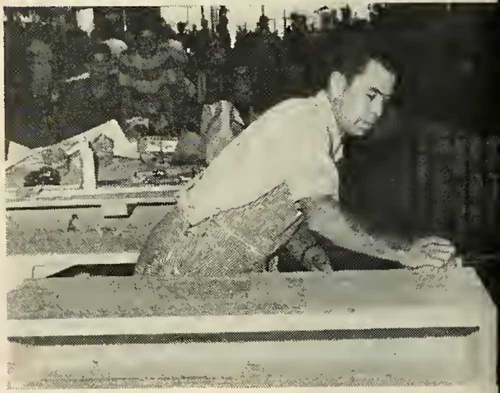

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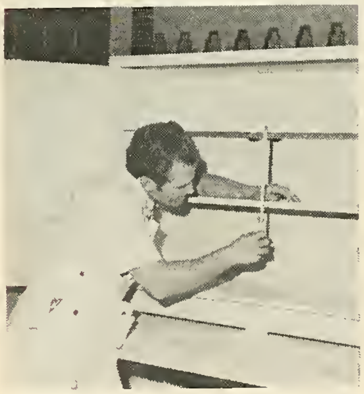

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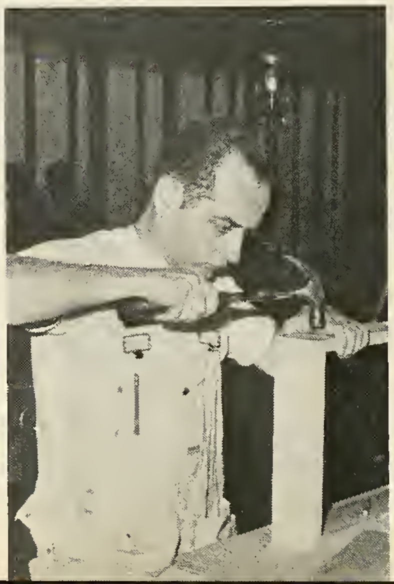

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MILL-CABINET CONTESTANTS

68 *MILL CABINET JUDGES—Raymond Marquette, Allsman Cabinet Company; Gordon Littman, Director, Bay Counties Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Program; and George Todd, Local Union 1635. Kansas City, Missouri.*

69 *Dominick V. Sgroi, Local Union No. 118, Jersey City, New Jersey.*

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the victim of what I believe to have been an erroneous policy of the Federal government," he said, "wherein the industry has been used as a counter, or an offset, to the swings in the business cycle. Whenever the tempo of production and manufacturing in other industries seemed to be going too fast, steps would be taken to depress the supply of money available for financing housing and reductions in government expenditures for public construction of all types.

"Then at other times when the economy seemed to be slowing down in other industries, they would take steps with monetary controls which the Federal government exercises to make money plentiful for housing and increase appropriations for public construction of all types.

"This is all very well and good as far as the government and the politicians who have control over it are concerned, but it makes for a very unstable construction industry. With this turning on and off of the faucet of money supply, it's very difficult to build, to train, to maintain stable employment, which is necessary to build a stable force of building mechanics."

The speaker expressed the belief that the Federal government, in recent legislation, has indicated a recognition that the monetary and fiscal affairs of the nation must be conducted in such a way as to bring stability of employment in the construction industry.

He congratulated the apprentice contestants for "having made the basic life decision to become self reliant and to take the steps necessary to equip themselves with the training, education, and skills necessary to support a life of self reliance. You have rejected the theory which we have heard

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70 *Roger Edward Monette, Local Union No. 1411, Salem, Oregon.*

71 *Gary Norris, Local Union No. 721, Los Angeles, California.*

72 *Theodor P. Rahn, Local Union No. 1928, Vancouver, British Columbia.*

73 *Michael D. Stegriy, Local Union No. 338, Seattle, Washington.*

74 *Moises Martinez, Local Union No. 1583, Englewood, Colorado.*

75 *Charles Fischer, Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.*

76 *Dennis C. Buric, Local Union No. 1786, Chicago, Illinois.*

77 *Jimmie Winston Payne, Local Union No. 1694, Washington, D. C.*

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THE AWARDS BANQUET

78 *M. A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

79 *Rodney M. Lockwood, Chairman, Manpower Task Force, National Association of Home Builders.*

80 *Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice Pres., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

81 *Carl M. Halverson, Senior Vice Pres., Associated General Contractors.*

81A *Hugh Murphy, Administrator, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor.*

82 *Henry Brown, President, Kansas City District Council of Carpenters.*

83 *Reverend Harry R. Allen, Pastor of Lutheran St. Marks Church, Kansas City, Mo., Giving invocation at Awards Banquet.*

84 *Ed Wasielewski, Chairman, International Contest Committee.*

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espoused for the past year or two—which is based on the erroneous idea that the world owes everyone a living—the theory that the guaranteed annual wage is the solution to some of the social problems of this country.

"You have selected an industry which I think is one of the most creative industries in this country—creating new communities, new buildings, a new way of life for America. You've started well and you have planned well, and I predict a good future."

United Brotherhood General President M. A. Hutcheson, who followed Mr. Lockwood to the rostrum, had high praise, too, for the assembled apprentices.

"Your work has emphasized what we in the United Brotherhood have long believed and contended; that quality workmanship and production can and do go together," he said. "When quality is sacrificed for speed everyone loses . . . the employer his reputation, the mechanic his self respect and pride in workmanship, and the customer does not receive the product for which he pays. Thus, quite often it necessitates extensive and expensive repairs and maintenance and more justifiable criticism of the industry.

"There are those who continually pressure us to lower the requirements of four years on the ground that the industry does not need the all-around craftsman, but should be manned by specialists trained in one or, at most, two of the skills needed in the industry. We have resisted and will continue to resist this pressure on the grounds that all who enter the craft have a right to expect training that will prepare them to man any phase of the trade.

"This will assure them preparation leading to continuity of employment instead of facing sporadic employment because there is no need for their specialized skills."

He lashed out at those who accuse the Brotherhood of deliberately holding down the number of apprentices in the trade.

"We need to double and even triple our number of apprentices," he said. "But, to do this, employment opportunities must be provided. Our records show that if each employer affiliated with the Associated General Contractors and the National Association of Home Builders employed just one apprentice, the number of apprentices would nearly triple.

"Although the accusation sometimes has been made that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters has kept down the number of apprentices, when the facts are examined it is the rare or exceptional employer, such as the chairman of our contest committee, Ed Wasielewski, who has employed apprentices in keeping with the ratio provided by their local bargaining agreement. In fact, the majority have not employed even one, let alone the number permitted."

He called upon the contestants to help improve the apprenticeship training program. Upon becoming journeymen, he urged, they should be ac-

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tive and constructive members of the union and provide leadership. Those who become foremen or supervisors should remember to employ apprentices.

The evening's program concluded with the suspenseful awarding of prizes. Certificates of participation, plus cuff links and tie tacs with the Brotherhood emblem, went to each contestant.

The top winners were:

CARPENTER—First place, Larry F. Mulpas, Local Union No. 1138, Erie, Ohio; second place, Kenneth M. White, Local Union No. 583, Portland, Oregon; third place, Lee J. Struer, Local Union No. 1323, Marina, California.

MILL-CABINET—First place, Jimmie Winston Payne, Local Union No. 1694, Arlington, Virginia; second place, Gary Norris, Local Union No. 721, Sun Valley, California; third place, Charles Fischer, Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

MILLWRIGHT—First place, Daryl Wright, Local Union No. 1102, Plymouth, Michigan; second place, Robert S. McClellan, Local Union No. 1607, Manhattan Beach, California; third place, Kenneth Allan McAllister, Local Union No. 2736, Gething, British Columbia.

85 *M. A. Hutcheson awards Daryl Wright, first-place winner of the Millwright Contest, the John R. Stevenson Trophy. The plaque is retained by the contestants, and the wood-carved replica of the millwright is a rotating award. Dominick Spano, Business Representative, Local Union 1102 (center), looks on.*

86 *M. A. Hutcheson awards Larry Mulpas, first-place winner of the Carpentry Contest, the John R. Stevenson Trophy. The plaque is retained by the contestant, and the wood-carved replica of the carpenter is a rotating award. Richard Hutchinson is in background.*

87 *M. A. Hutcheson awards Jimmie Payne, first-place winner of the Mill Cabinet Contest, the John R. Stevenson Trophy. The plaque is retained by the contestant, and the wood-carved replica of the Mill and Cabinetmaker is a rotating award. Ben A. Sanford, Business Representative, Washington and Vicinity District Council (center), looks on.*

88 *Richard Hutchinson, Director, Apprenticeship and Training, Seattle Chapter Associated General Contractors, awards Larry Mulpas, the first-place winner in the Carpentry Contest, the Olav Boen Trophy. Milan Marsh, Secretary, Ohio State Council of Carpenters, holds Larry's John R. Stevenson Award. A. E. Yutzy, Chairman, Maumee Valley Carpenters District Council Joint Apprenticeship Committee, is to the right.*

89 *Contestants, Resident Officers and Technical Director at the 1968 International Contest.*

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Winner of the Olav Boen Trophy, which has gone annually since 1956 to the top carpenter apprentice of the United States and Canada, went to the winning carpenter in the International Contest, Larry Mulpas of Erie, Ohio. The Boen Trophy is contributed to the contest by the Seattle Northwest Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, and the presentation was made by Richard Hutchinson, apprenticeship coordinator for the Seattle Chapter of AGC. The namesake of the Boen Trophy was one of the leaders who helped to launch the carpentry competition in the Northwest almost a decade ago.

All awards were announced by Leo Gable, technical director of the Brotherhood Training Program. Presentations were handled by Contest Chairman Ed Wasielewski of AGC and Contest Committeeman Syd Carnine of NAHB.

There was a heartening postscript to the 1968 competition. Following the manipulative tests, all mill-cabinet projects and all carpentry utility buildings were displayed at the Ward Parkway Center and offered to the public on open bids. A total of $666.13 was thus collected for Children's Mercy Hospital of Kansas City.

The millwright projects were dismantled and returned to the contributing firms with the thanks of the contest committee.

Personal Photo Prints of the Contest

On this page and 24 other pages are pictures of the International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest in Kansas City, Mo. Each is numbered, and 8" x 10" glossy prints of each picture may be ordered from our printers at $1.50 each (which also covers handling and mailing). List the pictures you wish to order, state the quantity of each, and send this with your name and address, plus cash, check or money order to cover all costs, to: Carpenter Photos, Merkle Press Inc.; 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018.

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WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT has announced that it will expand opportunities for job training for older workers, 45 to 64 years, in its manpower programs. A survey showed that 38 percent of workers unemployed 15 weeks or longer and almost half unemployed 27 weeks or longer were in the older worker group.

FOOD AND DRUG Administration head Dr. Herbert L. Ley, Jr., has issued a strong statement supporting the effectivness of "generic drugs." FDA has in no sense concluded that "generic drugs" are less effective than "brand name" products, he told the press. Fewer than two dozen drugs have shown therapeutic differences in recent testing authorized by the agency.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS offered a glimpse of how accurate its statistics on union wage gains may be. The following appeared in the NAM's house organ:

"In the July issue of NAM Reports, the registration fee for the Natural Resources Committee meeting was published at $35,000. The correct fee is $35. Refunds will be made to any members who sent $35,000 checks with their registrations."

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany has been picked by President Johnson to be one of a prominent group of incorporators of the National Housing Partnership, aimed at stimulating the building of low-income housing.

FAST ACTION—Hours after President Johnson signed the Poultry Inspection Bill Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman moved to implement the act. He has asked members of the Meat Inspection Advisory Committee to serve on a new Food Inspection Advisory Committee and has made contacts with state officals to assure federal-state cooperation.

FISH INSPECTION—With new national meat and poultry inspection laws now on the books, a fish inspection law will be a major consumer priority in Congress next year in the view of Arnold Mayer, top consumer lobbyist for organized labor.

Interviewed on "Labor News Conference," an AFL-CIO produced program on the Mutual Radio Network, Mayer said that the fight for a fish inspection law will be even harder than the battles for meat and poultry inspection under federal standards.

SEN. JOSEPH S. CLARK has proposed a History of Labor pavilion for the Bicentennial Exposition scheduled for Philadelphia in 1976.

The Pennsylvania Democrat said that the nation's working men and women should be honored with their own pavilion during the 200th anniversary celebration of American independence.

He noted at a Labor Day rally that "the long, rich and eventful history of organized Labor has its basic roots and beginnings in Pennsylvania," and that political action by organized labor also had its beginnings in Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA BOYCOTT—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently received a boycott report from four touring Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers and urged all unions and union members to give 2,000 embattled Hearst employees they represent "the fullest possible support."

GO WEST—Horace Greeley's advice to "Go West, Young Man," is still being followed by millions of Americans.

A government report today noted a "substantial" trend of Americans moving west—more than 110 years after Greeley gave his famous piece of advice to aspiring young men.

The Census Bureau survey showed that California's population lead over New York had increased to 1.1 million.

New arrivals to California pushed its population to 19.2 million, up 300,000 from a year ago, while New York gained 100,000 to a total of 18.1 million as of mid-year.

Congress Adopts Morse Amendment

Proponents break Japanese-log-export jam in joint Congressional action

■ Ten years of bitter struggle to limit the unrestricted export of logs to Japan came to a successful conclusion, last month, when the Congress adopted the Morse Amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill.

Readers of this magazine are well aware of what has been happening in the log-export situation. Japanese log buyers have been out-bidding American mills for log supplies originating on public land. This competition has driven the price of stumpage so high that domestic mills have been unable to compete.

Dozens of domestic mills have been driven out of business by this Japanese competition. The future of many more has been hanging in the balance because of uncertain log supply. Thousands of lumber workers—most of whom are members of our Brotherhood—lost their jobs in the process.

Our Brotherhood has spearheaded a 10-year fight against this erosion of the domestic lumber industry by unfair Japanese competition.

Earlier this year, we were successful in getting some restrictions imposed on the quantity of logs which could be exported to Japan from Western Oregon and Washington. However, the Japanese merely moved into other areas looking for suitable logs. They have invaded Idaho, Montana, Utah, and California. Mills in these areas have been feeling the full force of unrestricted Japanese competition.

In a masterful parliamentary stroke, Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon tacked on to the Foreign Aid Bill an amendment which limits total exports of American logs originating on public lands west of the 100 meridian to 350 million board feet per year.

AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS

THE ACT OF APRIL 12, 1926 (44 STAT. 242; CHAPTER 117

That timber lawfully cut on any national forest, or on the public lands in Alaska, may be exported from the State or Territory where grown if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the department administering the national forests, or the public lands in Alaska, the supply of timber for local use will not be endangered thereby, and the respective Secretaries concerned are hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 2. (a) For each of the calendar years 1968 through 1972, inclusive, not more than 350 million board feet, in the aggregate, of unprocessed timber may be sold for export from the United States from Federal lands located west of the 100th meridian.

(b) After public hearing and a finding by the appropriate Secretary of the department administering Federal lands referred to in subsection (a) that specific quantities and species of unprocessed timber are surplus to the needs of domestic users and processors, such quantities and species may be designated by the said Secretary as available for export from the United States in addition to that quantity stated in subsection (a).

(c) The Secretaries of the departments administering lands referred to in subsection (a) may issue rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this section, including the prevention of substitution of timber restricted from export by this section for exported non-Federal timber.

The text of the 1926 Act of Congress which provides that public timber in the United States shall not be exported unless such export does not endanger the supply for domestic use is shown in regular type, above. Senator Morse's amendment to the Act is shown in italics. In final form, the restriction is reduced from five years to three.

SENATOR WAYNE MORSE

The House of Representatives already had passed the Foreign Aid Bill without the amendment. The Senate passed the Bill with the amendment. This meant that the Foreign Aid Bill had to go to a Conference Committee made up of members of both the House and the Senate.

Naturally, there was considerable opposition to keeping the Morse amendment in the Bill. The State Department feared that restrictions on log exports might endanger harmonious relations with Japan. The Treasury Department feared that the dollar gap might be worsened by restrictions on log exports. Some port authorities felt that their business would be adversely affected.

However, as Senator Morse points out, "The judgment to permit exports which the original law requires was made more than 20 years ago. It has no relationship to today's needs for wood in the United States."

Cong. Meeds

Cong. Ullman

In addition to the sponsors of the amendment, several groups and individuals have been praised for their work for the legislation. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—in this demonstration of the successful work of its Carpenters' Legislative Improvement Committee—drew many plaudits. Particularly helpful, too, were Congressmen John R. Dellenback, Al Ullman, and Wendel Wyatt of Oregon, and Congressman Lloyd Meeds of Washington.

The amendment was co-sponsored by Senators Mark Hatfield of Oregon, Mike Mansfield and Lee Metcalf of Montana, Frank Church and Len Jordan of Idaho, and Frank Moss of Utah.

The Ladies

. . . add inspiration to the 1968 Competition at Kansas City

90 *First Place Winners and their wives included: left to right, seated, Mrs. Larry Mulpas, Mrs. Jimmie Payne, Mrs. Daryl Wright, and standing, Larry Mulpas, Carpenter, First Place; Jimmie Payne, Cabinetmaker, First Place, and Daryl Wright, Millwright, First Place.*

91 *ABOVE: Left to right, Clay Mort, chairman, Jacksonville, Fla., Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Mrs. Clay Mort, Mrs. Louis Toth, and Mrs. Johnnie Maxim.*

92 *BELOW: Mesdames Neva Mack, Jerri Green, Ann Bengough, Mary Allan, Ethel Hutcheson, Marie Gable.*

93 *Larry Mulpas, First Place winner in the Carpenter Contest, Local Union No. 1138, Toledo, receives enthusiastic congratulations from Mrs. Mulpas.*

94 *Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Payne, First Place Mill-Cabinet, share the happiness of a prized trophy.*

National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee Summer Meeting, August 14-17, 1968, Plaza Inn, Kansas City, Missouri

MINUTES

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee met in four sessions on August 14 and 17, 1968, in Kansas City, Missouri. The morning session on August 17, was an open session. All others were executive sessions.

AUGUST 14, 1968

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Allan called the meeting to order at 9:30 a.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Committee Members

Representing the United Brotherhood—Mr. Finlay Allan, Committee Chairman; Mr. Leo Gable, Mr. Nicholas Loope, Mr. Frank McNamara, Mr. Stuart Proctor, Mr. Charles Sanford.

Representing the AGC—Mr. Richard M. Bowie, Committee Secretary; Mr. George Johnson, Mr. Fred Lehn, Mr. Lee Rice, Mr. Ed Wasielewski.

Representing the NAHB—Mr. Syd Carnine.

3. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The reading of the minutes of the February 1-2, 1968 meeting, which had been reviewed earlier by the members of the committee, was waived. A motion to approve these minutes was made, seconded and adopted.

4. UNFINISHED BUSINESS

a. Committee Bylaws

After careful consideration and lengthy discussion, a motion was made, seconded and passed to adopt the following as the "Bylaws of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee."

BYLAWS OF THE NATIONAL JOINT CARPENTRY APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COMMITTEE

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Committee shall be the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee.

ARTICLE II

Membership

The National Committee shall be comprised of not more than twelve (12) members, including all officers, equally divided between labor, represented by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and management, represented by the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Home Builders.

ARTICLE III

Appointment of Members

Membership on the National Committee shall be by appointment in a manner complying with the constitutional authority vested in each of the sponsoring organizations.

95 *Clark A. Ridpath, Mayor Pro-tem, Kansas City, Mo., awards Honorary Citizen Certificate to Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, United Brotherhood.*

ARTICLE IV

Length of Appointment

Each committee member shall serve on the National Committee until such time as his sponsoring organization selects a successor.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

Vacancies on the National Committee shall be filled in the same manner as stated in Article III of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

The Committee shall elect a Chairman and Secretary: when the Chairman represents the Employer, the Secretary shall represent the Union and vice versa.

The length of term of these officers shall be for two years. The position of Chairman and Secretary must alternate each election between Labor and Management.

ARTICLE VII

Voting

The officers and all members of the National Committee shall have the right of voice and vote on all matters coming before this Committee.

ARTICLE VIII

Objectives

The objectives of the National Committee shall be:

1. To promote vigorously a practical and realistic apprenticeship and training program for carpenters, millwrights and cabinet makers, designed to meet the manpower needs of the construction industry.
2. To make recommendations and suggestions to local joint carpentry apprenticeship and training committees concerning the adoption of local apprenticeship standards and procedures.
3. To conduct a systematic review of the National Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Standards, and to modify and revise such standards as is warranted.
4. To promote the free exchange of information between all parties concerned with the training of carpenters.
5. To encourage the development and implementation of programs designed to improve the skills of journeyman carpenters, millwrights and cabinet makers.

ARTICLE IX

Meetings

The National Committee shall meet twice annually, once during the first quarter of the calendar year and once during the third quarter of the calendar year, or at the call of the Chairman.

ARTICLE X

Quorum

A quorum shall exist when at least three (3) voting members from labor and at least three (3) voting members from management are present at a duly called meeting.

Each group will have the right to vote their total membership.

ARTICLE XI

Amending Bylaws

The National Committee may alter, amend, modify or rescind any or all of these Bylaws.

b. Subcommittee Report

The subcommittee established to study the feasibility of developing a three year carpenter apprenticeship program gave its report to the full committee. This report, as amended, was adopted, and is as follows:

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CARPENTERS JOINT APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING COMMITTEE, APPOINTED TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF REDUCING THE TERM OF APPRENTICESHIP FROM FOUR (4) TO THREE (3) YEARS.

Mr. Chairman:

The Committee, composed of Ed Wasielewski, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Syd Carnine,

96 *Members of the National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee received honorary Certificates of Citizenship from a guest at their recent meeting in Kansas City. Seated, left to right, Syd Carnine, NAHB; Ed Wasielewski, AGC; Clark A. Ridpath, Kansas City Mayor Pro-tem (who presented the certificates); Stuart Proctor, UBC; C. M. Sanford, UBC; Leo Gable, UBC. Standing, from left, Richard Bowie, Secretary; Lee Rice, AGC; Fred Lehn, AGC; George D. Johnson, Jr., AGC; Finlay C. Allan, UBC; Chairman; Nicholas R. Loope, UBC; and Frank McNamara, UBC.*

National Association of Home Builders, C. M. Sanford and Leo Gable, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, met in Mr. Sanford's office on April 26, 1968, and came to the following conclusions:

"That in view of the industry's need for qualified journeymen thoroughly versed in all phases of the trade, it is neither feasible nor practical to reduce the term of apprenticeship."

The Committee discussed the re-evaluation process for the young men who show exceptional ability and mastery of the trade. It is the Committee's feeling that Section 10 of the National Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Standards should be expanded in order to clarify the position of the National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee relative to the re-evaluation of qualified apprentices, by adding to Section 10, the following statement:

"The Local Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee may, through the re-evaluation process, advance the apprentice, who shows ability and mastery of the trade, to that level for which he is qualified."

Therefore, the Sub-Committee recommends:

1. That no further consideration be given to the reduction of the apprenticeship term at this time.
2. That Section 10 be clarified as to the intent of the National Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee relative to the re-evaluations of apprentices.

We recommend the adoption and implementation of this report and we so move.

Submitted by:
Ed Wasielewski
Syd Carnine
C. M. Sanford
Leo Gable

c. Two Day Manipulative Project for International Contest

A motion was made, seconded and carried to table the proposal calling for the use of two day manipulative projects (in the carpentry category) in International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contests until such time as the present format of the International Contest is revised.

d. Other Unfinished Business

Motions were made, seconded and carried to approve the following expenditures of the Contest Funds.

(1) $500.00 (five hundred dollars) to help offset certain costs incurred by the Ward Parkway Center for the installation of additional electrical equipment needed for the 1968 Contest.

(2) $61.00 (sixty-one dollars) to pay for insurance coverage for the contestants participating in the 1968 contest.

(3) Whatever sum necessary to provide lunches for the contestants and judges participating in the 1968 contest.

NEW BUSINESS

a. Establishment of District Contests

A motion was made, seconded and carried to refer the proposal calling for the establishment of "District Carpenter Apprenticeship Contests" (for the purpose of reducing the number of contestants participating in the International Contest) to the International Contest Committee. The International Contest Committee will prepare a preliminary report on this proposal that will be presented to the full committee at its winter meeting.

b. Public Law 90-202—Age Discrimination

A motion was made, seconded and adopted to send a letter to the Secretary of Labor indicating the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee's opposition to the application of Public Law 90-202, Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, to construction industry apprenticeship programs.

c. Section 9 of National Standards—Selection of Apprentices

Some employers serving on the local joint carpentry apprenticeship committees asked for a clarification of the intent of sentence 2 of section 9 of the National Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Standards. After considerable discussion, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee reaffirmed its position that all joint apprenticeship and training committees should adopt the "Qualifying Tests for Apprentice and Trainee Applicants" and the Interviewer Rating form, prepared by the National Joint Carpenters Apprenticeship and Training Committee and used as an approved Selection Procedure.

d. Other New Business

(1) Election of Officers

In accordance with the Bylaws of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee, Mr. Finlay C. Allan and Mr. Richard M. Bowie were elected Chairman and Secretary respectively, of the National Committee to serve a two year term beginning January 1, 1969, and ending December 31, 1970.

(2) Detroit's Proposal for a Three Year Apprenticeship Program

Messrs. Fair, Landry, Herrington, Cooks, Magnusson and Lowe (all from Detroit, Michigan) met with the National Committee to discuss their proposal for a three year carpentry apprenticeship program.

The Detroit Delegation was informed of the amendment to Section 10 of the National Carpentry Apprenticeship and

Training Standards contained in the Sub-Committee's report in 4-b of these minutes.

(3) 1969 International Contest

A motion was made, seconded and passed to hold the 1969 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest in Chicago, Illinois. The exact dates of the 1969 Contest will be determined by the availability of accommodations.

(4) Colorado's Invitation to Host 1970 Contest

Messrs. Wells, Weaver, Digman, Ader and Bechtel (all from Colorado) met with the National Committee and extended an invitation to hold the 1970 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest at the Cinderella City Shopping Center in Denver, Colorado.

This matter was referred to the International Contest Committee for consideration and recommendations.

AUGUST 17, 1968—OPEN SESSION

Chairman Allan called the open session to order and announced that this session was open to all present for the purpose of acquainting the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee with any problems existing in apprenticeship programs and for suggestions that might improve the overall program and the International Contest.

He requested a self-introduction of all present.

Guests present were:

M. A. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; William Dunn, Executive Secretary, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; John Riley, Director of Labor for the National Association of Home Builders; Hugh Murphy, Administrator, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Department of Labor, Robert McConnon, Director, Bureau Works Training Program. In addition, there were 125 other guests present, representing labor and management on joint apprenticeship and training programs.

During the open session many constructive suggestions were made that many felt would have improved the 1968 contest and that should be considered when planning the 1969 contest. These were referred to the International Contest Committee for further consideration.

AUGUST 17, 1968—P.M.

Executive Session

(5) 1971 International Contest

An invitation was extended by the Michigan State Council of Carpenters to hold the 1971 International Contest in Detroit, Michigan.

No action was taken on this request. It will be considered at a later and more appropriate time.

(6) Establishment of a Voluntary Contest Fund

A motion was made, seconded and carried to poll all the Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committees for the purpose of determining their interest and feelings concerning voluntary contributions to an International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Fund. The National Committee recommended that a minimum contribution of $1.00 (one dollar) per registered apprentice be suggested.

Labor, Management Confer at Kansas City

97 *Discussing the manipulative tests at Kansas City, are, left to right, William Dunn, Executive Secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; M. A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice-President of the United Brotherhood.*

98 *Beside a carpentry project are, Richard (Dick) Lane, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; William Sidell, Second General Vice-President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Carl Halverson, Senior Vice-President, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.*

The Associated General Contractors of America also agreed to contact AGC Chapters to determine their interest and views on this matter.

(7) Recommendation Concerning Federal Training Programs

A motion was made, seconded and carried to approve the following recommendation:

"The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee recognizes the valuable contribution made within the industry by existing federally financed training programs to assist the hard-core unemployed and disadvantaged youths to obtain construction training and employment. Such programs perform a worthwhile function toward preparing persons for entry into the industry's local communities and solving local skilled and semi-skilled manpower shortages.

"Accordingly, the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee recommends that local joint apprenticeship committees support the establishment of joint programs that are federally funded as a partial solution to the industry's basic manpower shortage."

(8) Letters of Appreciation

The National Committee agreed that letters expressing the Committee's sincerest appreciation be sent to all those organizations who contributed to the 1968 International Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest.

(9) 1969 International Contest Committee

Chairman Allan re-appointed the 1968 Contest Committee to serve as the 1969 Contest Committee. This committee consists of Messrs. Wasielewski, Chairman, Rice, Hutchinson, Carnine, Gervin, Gable, Secretary, Proctor, Sanford, Rudd, Vest and Christensen.

(10) Request for Representation on National Committee

The National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee discussed a request from the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Association, Inc., for or representatives from *National* Associatee.

It was the consensus of the Committee that while a representative from this Association would undoubtedly be a very capable individual, and an excellent addition to the Committee, that no such request from any local association could be granted, as the Committee is comprised of representatives from **National** Associations.

It was agreed that a letter would be sent to the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Association, Inc., informing them of the Committee's decision.

(11) Appointment of New Committee Member

Chairman Allan announced that Mr. Frank McNamara would be replacing Mr. John McMahon as a member of the National Joint Committee.

6. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

The next regular meeting of the Committee will be held in Miami, Florida, on January 31, and February 1, 1969.

7. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Allan adjourned the Committee meeting at 3:30 p.m. on Saturday, August 17, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard M. Bowie, Secretary
National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee

99 *Resident officers pictured with winners of the 1968 International Contest. Seated, left to right, William Sidell, Second General Vice-President; Jimmie Payne, First Place winner in mill-cabinet contest; M. A. Hutcheson, General President; Larry Mulpas, First Place winner in carpentry contest; Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice-President, Daryl Wright, First Place winner in millwright contest. Standing, Robert J. McClellan, Second Place winner in millwright contest; Kenneth A. McAllister, Third Place winner in Millwright contest; Charles Fischer, Third Place winner in mill-cabinet contest; Gary Norris, Second Place winner in mill-cabinet contest; Kenneth M. White, Second Place winner in carpentry contest; and Lee J. Struer, Third Place winner in carpentry contest.*

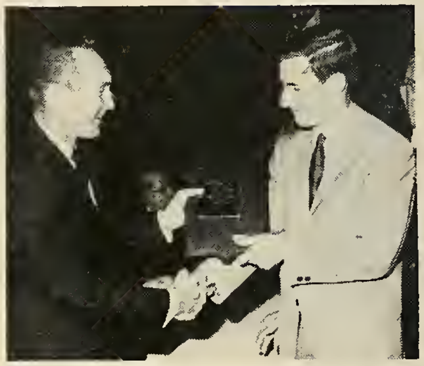
100 *Winners with Associated General Contractors and National Assn. of Home Builders representatives. Seated, Syd Carnine, member, National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (National Association of Home Builders); Jimmie Payne, First Place, mill cabinet; Richard Hutchinson, director, Apprenticeship and Training, Seattle, Washington Chapter, Associated General Contractors, of America Inc.; Larry Mulpas, First Place, carpenter, William Dunn, executive secretary, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Washington, D. C.; Daryl Wright, First Place, millwright. Standing, Robert J. McClellan, Second Place, millwright; Kenneth McAllister, Third Place, millwright; Charles Fischer, Third Place mill-cabinet; Gary Norris, Second Place mill-cabinet Kenneth M. White, Second Place carpenter; Lee J. Struer, third Place carpenter.*

101 *California Delegation. Seated, Leo Gable, technical director, Apprenticeship and Training, U.B.C., Syd Carnine, member, National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (N.A.H.B.); Chuck Sanford, director, 11 Southern Counties, J. A. C.; Robert S. McClellan, Local Union No. 1607, millwright, Second Place winner; Lee J. Struer, Local Union No. 1323, Third Place carpenter winner; Gary Norris, Local Union No. 721, Second Place winner, mill-cabinet; Al Brown, director, 42 Counties J. A. C.; William Sidell, Second General Vice President, U. B. C. Standing, William Tracy, secretary, Joint Drywall Training Committee of California; Leo Gurevitch, coordinator, 42 Counties, J. A. C.; Leland Goss, bus. repr., Local Union No. 1607, Los Angeles; Paul Richards, rec. secy., Local 1323, Monterey, California; Fred Crooks, coordinator, 11 Southern Counties, J. A. C.; Joseph Pinto, bus. repr., Local Union No. 721, Los Angeles; George Wood, financial secy., Local Union No. 1497; William Krebs, instructor, Monterey, California; Louis Howard, coordinator, 11 Southern Counties; George Prince, coordinator, Apprenticeship and Training Department, U. B. C.*

WINNING

At The 1968

Contest I



102 *Syd Carnine, National Association of Home Builders, left, and Kenneth M. White, Second Place winner in the carpentry contest.*

103 *Lee J. Struer, Local Union 1323, Monterey, Calif.; receives Third-Place carpenter award from Syd Carnine, Member, National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (N.A.H.B.)*

104 *Robert J. McClellan, Second Place winner in the millwright contest, and Syd Carnine of the National Association of Home Builders.*

SMILES
pprenticeship
ansas City

105 *Ed Wasielewski, Member, National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. (A.G.C.), presenting Third Place mill and cabinet award to Charles Fisher, Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.*

106 *Syd Carnine, Member, National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee. (N.A.H.B.), presenting Third Place millwright award to Kenneth A. McAllister, Local 2736, New West Minister, B. C.*

107 *Ed Wasielewski, Chairman of the Contest Committee, and Gary Norris, Second Place winner of the mill-cabinet contest.*

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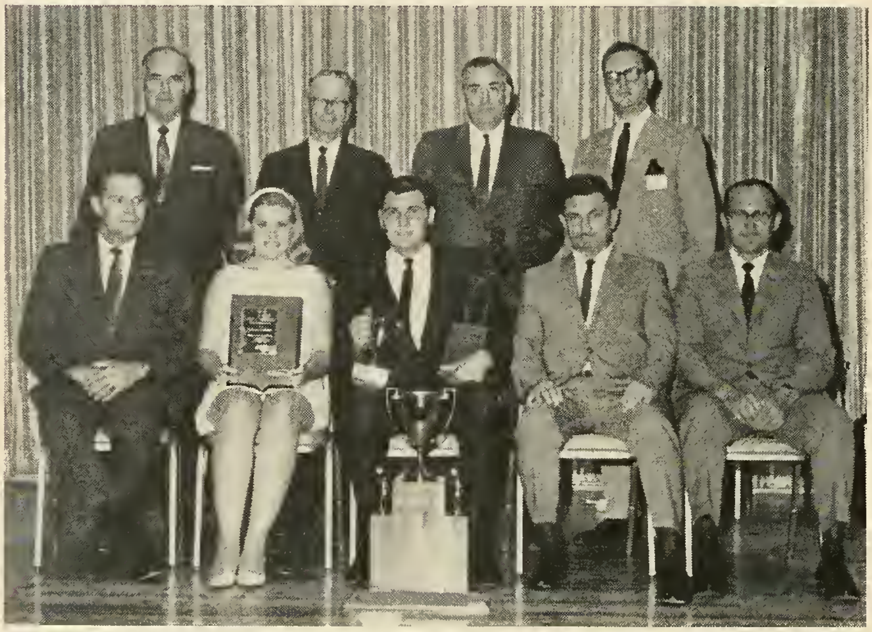
MORE CONTEST PICTURES

TOP WINNERS AND THEIR SPONSORS

108 *TOP: From the District of Columbia and Vicinity, seated, from left, Jimmie Payne, First Place winner in the mill-cabinet contest; Mrs. Payne, and Wade H. Rollins, millwright contestant, Local Union No. 1831. Standing, from left, Ed Thomas, director of apprenticeship, District of Columbia; Nick Loope, coordinator of Washington, D. C. and vicinity; Ben Sanford, business representative of D. C. and vicinity; and Lee Rice, National Carpentry Joint Committee.*



109 *CENTER: The Ohio Delegation, seated, Harold A. Hauter, business rep., Local 1393, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Larry Mulpas; Larry Mulpas, First Place winner, Carpentry Contest; William Konya, General Representative, U. B. C.; and Milan Marsh, secretary, Ohio State Council of Carpenters. Standing, Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, U. B. C.; Anthony Yutzy, chairman, Maumee Valley District Council; Frank McNamara, member, National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee, and Ray Federle, coordinator, Ohio Valley Carpenters District Council.*

110 *BOTTOM: The Michigan Delegation, seated, Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, U.B.C.; Daryl Wright, Local 1102, Detroit, Mich., First Place winner, Millwright Contest.; Mrs. Wright; Stuart Proctor, member, National Joint Committee; and Ralph Caruso, Coordinator, Millwright, Local 1102. Standing, Raymond A. Cooks, coordinator, Detroit, Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Joe Crawford, Local 1102; Dominick Spano, financial secretary, Local 1102; Robert Laing, General Representative, U.B.C.; Leonard Zimmerman, secretary, Michigan State Council; Henry Tuck, head instructor, Detroit, J.A.C.; Chris Magnussen, member, Detroit, J.A.C.; and Anthony (Pete) Ochocki, project coordinator, M.D.T.A. Program, U.B.C.*

The Craftsman Who Created The Trophies

The hand-carved figures presented in August at the International Apprenticeship Contest held in Kansas City, Missouri, to the top apprentices represent three craftsmen of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—carpenters, millwrights, and cabinet makers.

The trophies were the work of Domenic Tappero, who became a member of Cabinet Makers and Millmens Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif., on February 18, 1958. He has worked for General Fixture Company and the Laurel Line Products both of Los Angeles.

His outstanding workmanship is in evidence in some of the finest restaurants and hotels on the West Coast. "Little Joe's," a landmark on North Broadway in Los Angeles, is a great work of art by Brother Tappero from the hand-carved front doors to the wine cellar, where hand-carved barrels, pillars, and plaques lend a rich and elegant air to this restaurant.

DOMENIC TAPPERO

Brother Tappero is currently performing his "labor of love" at the Madonna Inn in San Luis Obispo, California, where massive pillars and supporting beams that average from 10 to 12 feet in height and length are being carved, in addition to the magnificent work throughout the cellar.

Cooperating Organizations, Individuals

The success of the annual apprenticeship competition depends upon the support of many individuals and organizations. The financial, material, and personnel assistance of the following donors was particularly noteworthy:

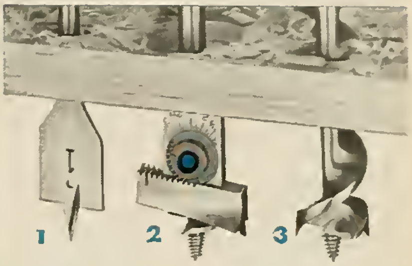
THE AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION—We are grateful to Edward Costillo, public relations manager, and to the American Plywood Association for their continued cooperation and participation in the International Contest. The American Plywood Association contributed the plywood used in the carpenter manipulative projects.

MIDWEST CONVEYOR, KANSAS CITY MILLWRIGHT COMPANY, EnERCO INTERNATIONAL INC.—The outstanding success of the first millwright contest must be attributed to the Midwest Conveyor staff, the Kansas City Millwright Company and EnErco International Inc., for their cooperation with the contest committee and their contribution of all materials used in the millwright contest.

OTHER COMPANIES—The International Apprenticeship Contest Committee welcomed the cooperation and participation of the Black and Decker Tool Company and the Stanley Tool Company in this year's contest. George H. McLain, regional manager, Black and Decker Tool Company, furnished the portable power saws, belt sanders and the heavy-duty drill motors. Robert W. Campbell, education director and manager of industrial sales and hand tools division of the Stanley Tool Company furnished the power routers. To these two gentlemen we are grateful and we look forward to their continuing participation in future contests.

INTERNATIONAL
CARPENTERS
Apprenticeship Contest
DISPLAY AT THE CONTEST

INDIVIDUALS—There are many people we need to thank for their cooperation and assistance in making the 1968 International Apprenticeship Contest a success. Among them are S. H. "Spud" Barrett, Jr., manager, Ward Parkway Shopping Center; and Mrs. E. L. Segrist, assistant promotion director, Ward Parkway Center; for the facilities and arrangements made available to us. John Curtis, sales manager of the Plaza Inn, for the many courtesies extended and the arrangement for meeting rooms and accommodations.



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FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

San Bernardino Local Honors 214 Members

Members receiving 35, 40- and 45-year pins and two General Representatives: left to right, Back row: Paul Urgel, General Representative; Paul Mayer, 42 years; Wm. Baur, 42 years; H. H. (Red) Williams, General Representative. Front row: George A. McCoy, 45 years; Earl D. Stewart, 40 years; John Manninger, 45 years, L. J. Conley, 46 years.

Carpenters' Local 944, San Bernardino, Calif., recently honored 214 of its members who had membership in the Brotherhood, 25 to 57 years, for a total of more than 7,700 years of union membership.

In attendance were representatives from the State of California; County of San Bernardino; the City of San Bernardino, and local businesses; General Representatives J. W. Howard; H. H. Williams; Gene Tedrick, and Paul Urgel.

J. W. Howard was master of ceremonies. Brother Tedrick was the main speaker for the evening. General Representative H. H. (Red) Williams was given a scroll for his outstanding work for the brotherhood, Local 944, and its members.

Heading the list of those who were honored for long membership, but not present, were Donald Thompson, 57 years; Joseph Kaposi, 51 years and William H. Smith, 51 years. Those present were, William J. Baur, 42 years; Paul Mayer, 42 years; Earl D. Stewart, 40 years; George McCoy, 45 years; L. J.

Continued on page 32

Officers and business representatives of Carpenters Local 944: From left to right. Back row: Tom Owens, vice president; Jim Wood, financial secretary; William Perkins, warden; George Hood, trustee; Rosviell Brown, business representative; Charles Love, business representative. Front row: C. A. Poe, president; Robert Huss, recording secretary; Harvey Terry, treasurer; Johnny Hernandez, conductor; Dale Messer, business representative.

Members receiving 30-year pins: left to right. Back row: J. Milton Johnsen, 32 years; John R. Hoag, 32 years; Herman Tardy, 32 years; Harvey Hawthorne, 31 years; Clifford Kiser, 30 years; H. V. Zilm, 31 years; Chas. M. Gegy, 31 years; Morley Scott, 32 years; Homer Ford, 31 years. Front row: Benjamin Scharo, 31 years; H. H. Morrison, 31 years; Edward Brugge, 31 years; Edwin Hoover, 31 years; W. A. Vincent, 32 years; Robert L. Nelson, 31 years.

Views of The International Contest

111 *Left to right, M. A. Hutcheson, General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; Syd Carnine, National Association of Home Builders; Rodney Lockwood, Chairman of Manpower Task Force, National Association of Home Builders; and Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.*

112 *Beside the information booth are: Ed Wasielewski, chairman of Contest Committee; Fred Lehn, National Joint Apprenticeship Committee; William Dunn, Executive Secretary of Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; Lee Rice, National Carpentry Joint Committee; George D. Johnson, Jr., National Carpentry Joint Committee; and Syd Carnine, National Association of Home Builders.*

113 *General President M. A. Hutcheson, left, and William Sidell, Second General Vice President, meet Ray Farmer, contestant, Anchorage, Alaska, Local Union 1281.*

114 *M. A. Hutcheson, William Sidell, and Ronald J. Kobelka, Local Union 1867, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, at the Ward Parkway Center.*

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

H. H. 'Red' Williams Retires At Oakland

Oakland, Calif., was the setting for the retirement dinner for one of the Brotherhood's senior general representatives. On Saturday, June 22, General Representative H. H. "Red" Williams, was tendered an evening of food, conversation, and fun by several hundred friends and fellow union members.

"Red" had retired May 1, after serving his union for some 30 years, 26 of which he served as general representative, having been appointed by General President William L. Hutcheson in 1942.

After a gala dinner of barbecued steaks and trimmings, and a cocktail hour, the group enjoyed hearing some of Red's early years in union work, some of the rather colorful deeds of that impetuous youth who knew no fear, of the many locals in the lumber industry of California that came into being as a result of Red's efforts.

On behalf of his host of friends, Red and his wife, Micky, were presented with a token check of almost a thousand dollars, a bound book of almost 200 letters written personally to Red from all General Officers, many General Board Members, General Representatives and a host of councils and local unions as well as individual union members. A set of colored pictures in a red leather album was presented later at a district council meeting in San Francisco.

Red stated they would be traveling at times, but he would love to hear from his friends at his home, 3030 63rd St., Sacramento, Calif. 95820.

H. H. "Red" Williams, left, is congratulated by General Representative C. E. Briggs and Joe Hazard, retired president, Central California District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Works.

Left to right, front row, Louis Martinez; Mrs. Joe Hazard; Mrs. H. H. Williams; Joe Hazard. Back row, C. E. Briggs; A. Davenport; H. Red Williams; and Jack Reeves.

DRYWALL T-SQUARE WITH NEW LIP

AND IT'S FROM GOLDBLATT

⅛" notches in the 1½" x ¼" x 22½" head let you cut the full width of a wallboard panel in one swipe! No more torn or ragged corners on the panels—you get a clean cut right up to the very edge of the panel every time.

Use the marking holes at 16", 24" and 32" to mark stud centers without lifting T-Square—saves time, makes it almost impossible to miss a stud when nailing up panels. The blade is same width as a standard outlet box. You cut both sides of the hole with perfect accuracy without moving the T-Square.

IT WILL HELP YOU HANG DRYWALL BETTER—EASIER—FASTER!

NEW T-SQUARE—The extra-long half-inch lip on the head of this new T-square rides perfectly along the edge of the new wallboard with tapered and rounded edges. Your old T-square can't do it. So here's a new T-square made to help you work faster and more efficiently with the newest wallboard. It will also work with the old-style board. Has all the features of the regular gold T-square, plus the ability to make working with the new board an easy task. The new T-square has three stud locator holes, a notch in the head so you can cut the full width of a 48" board, a blade that stays straight and won't take a "set", and a 2" wide blade so you can cut both sides of an outlet box without moving your T-square. Blade is 48" long, measures from 1" to 48" from either end; head measures from 1" to 6" on short end, from 2" to 16" on long end; all markings in inches and eighths.

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Specially designed checkered head makes perfect nailing a "snap"!

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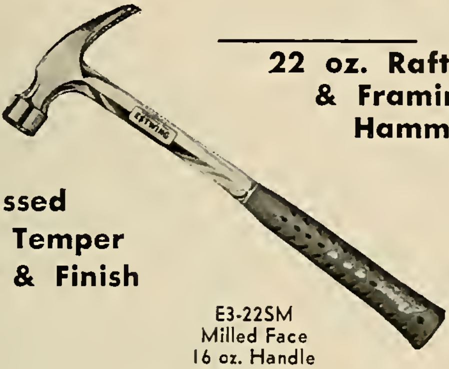

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Auxiliary 801 Honors Grads At Recent Installation Rites

In June 29 Millwright Ladies' Auxiliary 801 held its installation dinner in the Doric Motor Hotel in Hayward. Calif. The installing officer was Ray Green, business representative of sponsoring Local 102, assisted by Bonnie Proffitt. Guest speaker was James Curry, general representative.

Beside each plate numerous goodies had been placed for the guests to take home. Much effort went into the place cards. However, the main attraction was the insignia. The insignia was cut, drawn, and painted by Stella Winford. Prior to the installation ceremony, the reverse of the insignia was decorated with the "office" colored corsages which were presented to the incoming officers. Upon removal of the corsages, the emblem was displayed.

From left to right: James W. Curry, guest speaker; Betty Wright, outgoing president; Nita Rochelle, incoming president; and Oliver Klevin, special guest and graduating apprentice.

Following the installation, the auxiliary highlighted the evening by honoring the graduating millwright apprentices. Special guest of the auxiliary was Oliver Klevin and his wife, Ione. Brother Klevin won this honor for having won first place in the Four Bay Counties Millwright Apprenticeship Contest. Douglas Rochelle, member of the apprenticeship committee, introduced the apprentices and gave highlights of the program. The auxiliary presented Brother Klevin with a bottle of champagne and a gift to his wife. The other apprentices, Davy Neal and Jimmy Brooks, and their wives, were also presented with gifts from the auxiliary.

Millwright Local 102 graduating apprentices who attended the installation dinner of Millwright Ladies' Auxiliary 801, left to right: Brother and Mrs. Jimmy Brooks; Brother and Mrs. Davy Neal; Mrs. Klevin and Brother Oliver Klevin.

●

Be sure to vote on November 5!

Vote, and the choice is yours!

Don't vote, and the choice is theirs!

General Representative of the Brotherhood, H. H. (Red) Williams, J. Wiley Howard, Gene Tedrick, and Paul Urgel.

San Bernardino

Continued from page 28

Conley, 46 years and John Monninger, 45 years. Not present were A. C. Bennett, 35 years; A. Gust Sundin, 39 years; A. J. Withers, 39 years; G. A. Carlson, 43 years; O. R. Rehwald, 40 years; T. R. Carlisle, 49 years; Charles S. Stowe, 45 years, and James Wallace, 49 years.

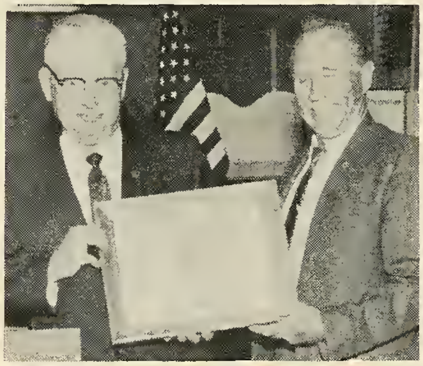
Those present receiving 30-year pins were, Edward J. Brugge; Homer J. Ford: Charles M. Gigy; H. M. Hawthorne; John R. Hoag; Edwin Hoover; J. Milton Johnsen; Clifford Kiser; Howard H. Morrison; Robert L. Nelson; Benjamin Scharo; Morley V. Scott; Herman Tardy; W. A. Vincent; and Hubert V. Zilm. Those not present were, Frank B. Bryant; J. D. Evans; Axel E. Holt; Frank L. R. Hunt; Edward Koelzer; A. P. Outler; Jack B. Pearson; E. V. Petrik; John A. Randall; Robert Russell; O. B. Sharp; Floyd Vaughn; J. J. Wiens; John K. Wilden; D. O. Wright and John G. Writer.

Those present receiving 25-year pins were, Charles J. Abele; John C. Abeln; Jack B. Alsup; Paul B. Alton; Joseph Ando; Wm. W. Andrews; James R. Arnold; Ira C. Ayers; Lawrence Bathurst; Wm. H. Baucom; Edgar Booth; Mark Bourassa; George Bovee; Cornelius Button; William Carleton; Dee Clark; Winton Cowell; Leonard J. Craig; Arthur Dahl; Clarence Dahlseid; Clem O. Daniels, Sr.; James Darling; Henry Daros; Louis T. Feronato; Fred W. Forcht; Elmer H. Ford; Merrill D. Funk; Troy Goss; A. L. Griffin; John Griffin: Wm. H. Griffin; Gilbert E. Halterman; Adolph Hartman; B. J. Hayden; Kenneth H. Hayden; Ralph Hearrell; Elmer Herd; Weamer Hill; Geo. A. Hood; Arthur G. Huddleston; A. W. Huddleston, Sr.; Joe Hudson; Cecil James; Richard L. Jennings; Donald W. Johnson; O. J. Kiefer; Glenn A. Lammers; R. D. Landon; Clarence Lowman; Sam B. Lyon; Abe McCoy; C. L. McCraw; Eugene McKray; M. C. McPike; Kenneth B. Marquis; Finley F. Mayo; Darold F. Miller; Granville A. Miller; John H. Nash; Jacob S. Nicola, Jr.; Preciliano Orona; Tom Owens; Alcott S. Palmquist; Hollis Parrish; J. D. Potts; H. L. Presba; Charles D. Prograce; Vern C. Rippetoe; Wm. E. Ryan, Jr.; Louis Sandkamp; Wilbert Sands; Charlie Smith; Floyd C. Smith; Tom Spears; Cary L. Vaughn; Jack H. Walker; Luther Walker; Yerxa Watson; L. V. Westmoreland; G. L. Whitacre; Gilbert Wilcox, and Harvey L. Wood.

Those not present to receive the 25-year pins were, Frederick Adolphi; Russell Angiona; D. C. Bakerink; Charles M. Bates; John A. Bentley; Ray Bingaman; Perry B. Bliss; Edward Bodinar; Sam Bryant; V. E. Burkett; Charles T. Campfield; Charles E. Carter; Walker K. Chaney; D. E. Crabtree; R. A. Cummings; Charles K. Dale; Lester D. Denny; Earl E. DePeugh; Robert S. Dickson; Forrest B. Dorow; John J. Duke; H. W. Dulaney; John Eder; Otto E. Ehlers; Max Ekelmann; Victor Emanuelson; Bruce C. Farthing; Lyle L. Folkins; George M. Foxen; John Gallentine; Harry D. Hedrick; Marvin Hill; Samuel K. Hoover; Milo Hovdal; Elza R. Hunter; Clay D. James; Charles F. Jenkins; Roland J. Jennings; Harry G. Johnson; Knut J. Johnson; Winfred S. Johnson; Eddie D. Joiner; William Keil; Milton Kroeger; Martin Krull; Lionel LaGrass; Jerry Lawson; Harvey B. Laycock; Dee C. Lewis; William Marte; Emil S. Mintz; Preston Morris; Chester Munroe; Austin J. Myers; Kenneth B. Nelson; C. H. Pate; Lloyd Pinkerton; W. H. Psherer; Harold M. Randall; Charles Rodocker; Harry M. Saffel; Edward J. Sawinski; Frank Schloemer; Alexander Scialabba; Elmer Senk; Ray Sherwood; William L. Simcox; Earl E. Smith; Frank Spriet; Cecil Starkey; J. T. Stephens; H. Beecher Stowe; Ted St. Pierre; H. E. Taylor; Roy Thomas; Jack Turnbow; Alf Tusberg; Harry L. Vastine; Vernon J. Vestal; Paul Walters; Homer Warner; H. G. Wentworth; Allen F. Williams, and Raymond Wittenmyer.

Among the members receiving 25-year pins, were five brothers, A. L. Griffin; John Griffin; William H. Griffin; Jack H. Walker and Luther Walker, making altogether, a total of 133 years of membership.

Also honored, was Helen M. Ebner, member of Office Employees Local 83, who has served Carpenter's Local 944 faithfully for more than 27 years as office secretary.



President C. A. Poe, right, of Local 944 presenting General Representative H. H. Williams a certificate of appreciation for the many services he has rendered Local 944 in past years.

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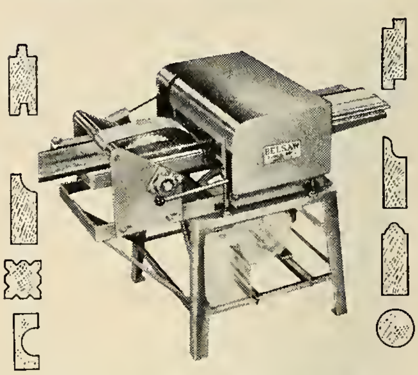

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HOWIE UNFAIR

Husbands Take Note

Reginald Meeque was always being dragged along on shopping trips by his bullying wife but now, no more! On the last trip Reg cured her. She held up a frilly pair of scanties in a crowded department store and asked him if he liked 'em. In a flash of inspiration, Reggie answered loudly: "I sure do! But will your husband?"

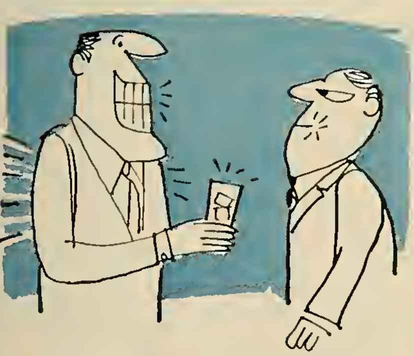
MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

Wrong Bag

"You say she traces her ancestry back to the Boston Tea Party?"

"Yes, I think her great-great-grandmother was the last bag they threw over the side."

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS



Justifiable Homicide

Our local's business agent was complaining about his uncle, a "permanent house guest." "I didn't mind it so much when he wore my newest suits, smoked my most expensive cigars, or drank my finest bourbon. But when he borrowed my new car to take my best girl out, then laughed at me with my own teeth! That was too much!"

Not A Finny Story

"Every Sunday you insist on going fishing," complained the wife, "and you know I hate to cook fish!" "What are you complaining about," he replied. "I catch as few as possible, don't I?"

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Downgrading the Fare

McAndrew had hired a taxi in the Alps and, on the way down a mountain, its brakes failed. "I can't stop the car!" cried the cab driver. "Weell, mon, ye kin at least stop the meter!" said Mac.

B SURE 2 VOTE

To Each His Own

The Captain and the Chief Engineer were arguing, each maintaining that his job was more exacting than the other's. They finally agreed to settle the argument by trading places on the next voyage. In only a few minutes, the Captain had to admit he was beaten. He got on the intercom to the bridge and said: "MacPherson, I can't get the engines started!" "It's all right," answered back the Chief Engineer. "We're aground anyway!"

FOR BETTER LAWS GIVE TO CLIC

Matriarchal Interlude

College is a four-year vacation for a young man between his mother and his wife.

This Month's Limerick

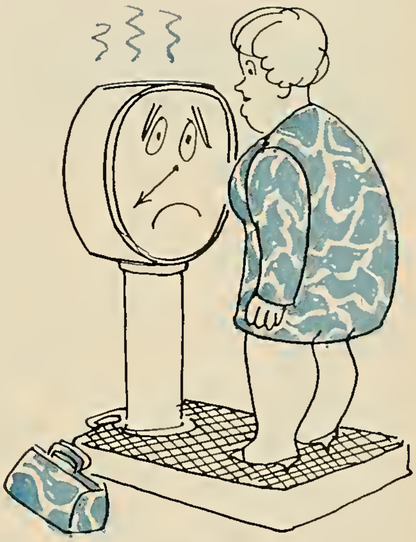
There once was a young lady named
  Rood
Who was such a deplorable prude
  That she lowered the blind
  Whilst changing her mind
Lest a curious eye should intrude.
—Rita Pederoda, Palisades Park, N.J.

Early Birds

A pink elephant, a green rat and a yellow snake entered the cocktail lounge and sat down at the bar.

The bartender noticed them, looked at the clock and said, "You're a litttle early, boys. He ain't come in yet."

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE



Come Again!

There is a gal across the street who is so fat that when she weighed herself on one of those fortune-telling scales, instead of receiving her weight and fortune, the card read, "One at a time please."

UNION DUES BUY RAISES

Some Skin Game!

First doc—Why did you choose to be a skin specialist?

Second doc—Because my patients never get me out of bed at night, they never die, and they never get well.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Lakeland Luck

From time to time we've called attention to the outstanding, all-year-around bass fishing which prevails in Florida. One bass fisherman who'll attest to that is Simeon H. Gibson, a member of Local 132, Washington, D.C., now retired from the workaday world and residing at the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

Not only are there lots of bass in Florida but there are some real lunkers finning around. The following photo depicts Brother Gibson with one whose finning days are over. He nipped it in Saddle Creek Lake, not far from the Carpenters' Home. It weighed eight and one-half pounds.

Step By Step

An anonymous and obviously frustrated sportsman offers the following advice on how to get ready for a hunting trip:

1—Get organized.
2—Talk to wife.
3—Get reorganized.
4—Talk to wife.
5—Abandon the whole idea.
6—Talk to self.

Take The Boy Along

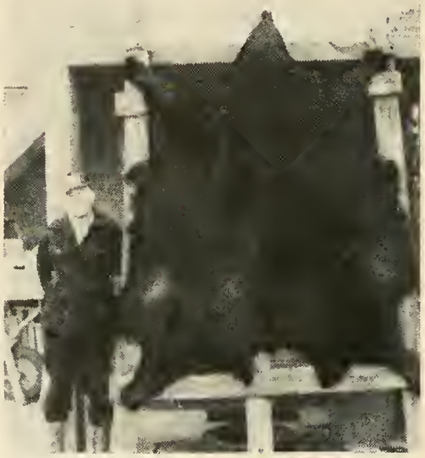
If you want to get the most out of your bird hunting this season, take a boy hunting at least one day. His seemingly foolish questions may bore you; his boyish awkwardness may irritate you; his absent-minded peeking out of the blind's cover may scare away a bird or two, but when you see the look in the lad's eyes as he fondles his first quail or duck, you'll get the thrill of a lifetime and witness the birth of an outdoorsman.

Pennsylvania Bear

Joseph Gierl of 136 E. Fairview Ave., Pgh, Pa., a member of Local 430, Wilkensburg, sent in the following letter with a photo to back up the tale:

"Dear Fred:

Enclosed find snapshot of myself with hide from black bear I downed in Jefferson County, Pa. It took two running shots at 65 yards, from a Model 70 Winchester, .257 Roberts caliber. Hide squared out at 81 inches; truly a once-in-a-lifetime thrill. Head and hide weighed 75 pounds with the total weight at 400 pounds."



Non-Sporting

The following advice from Frank Swanston of Eureka, California, a member of Local 1040 on "How to do everything wrong on your next deer hunt."

"Break speed limits to beat all hunters to the best spot. This will give you a chance to be killed before you get to the woods.

"Take one or more cases of whiskey, at least four cases of beer, and lots of ammo. Food and camp gear take up a lot of extra space, so leave most of it home and take another case of whiskey.

"Be sure to shoot at anything that moves or looks as if it might. If it is not a deer, there is always a chance it might be your competitor in the next camp.

"If you decide to skin your deer, be sure to roll it around in the dirt, then wrap it in newspaper as printer's ink will not only give it the taste of burnt rubber but you'll be able to read October's papers in the spring. Then drag it to the car, throw it over the hood, as close to the radiator as possible. Stop in a tavern in your neighborhood; keep the motor running and stay there until you're sure the meat locker is closed for the night."

Largest Mule Deer?

Brother H. Senger of 143 Oakland Drive, San Carlos, California, lays claim to having shot the largest mule deer in the state of California. He sends in the following photo of a head mount of same, and writes:

"This is the champion mule deer of California. Ten points on right, nine on left, not counting the two eye guards on each side. The spread of the horns measured 43½ inches."

Anyone want to challenge Brother Senger's claim?

Texas Toppers

A note from Mrs. S. McKinney of Huffman, Texas, credits husband Sam, a member of Local 213 at Houston, now retired, with a largemouth bass, nipped from Lake Houston, that tipped the scales at 5 pounds. "Big catfish are in Lake Houston," says Mrs. McKinney. "Record is a 95 pounder."

Deadly Female

The following anonymous scrap of information:

The male species in the bird world have, by far, the brighter plummage; only male crickets chirp; only male lightning bugs light up; and only female mosquitoes bite.

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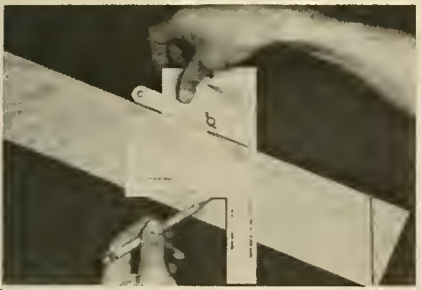

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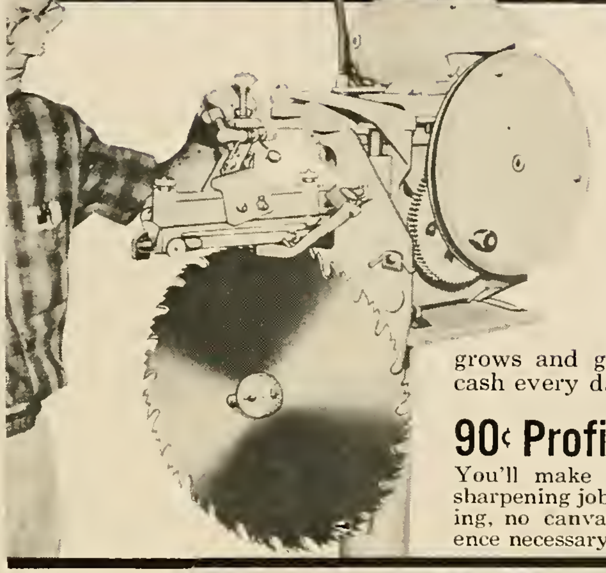

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HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT VI

The answers to this unit are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit I—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

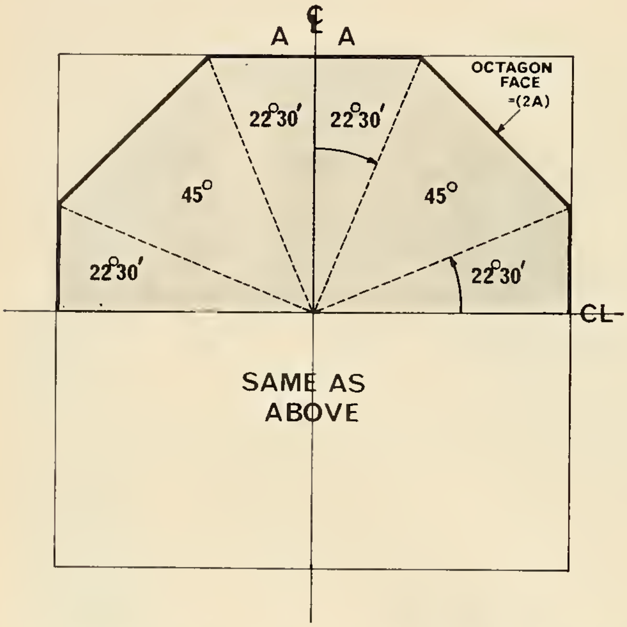
This unit explains two methods for using the octagon scale. It then explains the construction of the "Angle Table For The Square" which appears on Page 84 of Carpentry Unit I (Rev.). The practical application of the angle table is discussed. Its main use is summarized with sample problems and solutions. The use of this table will enable the reader to gain a better understanding of roof terms, definitions and theory of slopes.

QUESTIONS

1. Where is the octagon table located on the framing square?

2. What scales are located on both sides of the octagon table and what purpose do they serve?

3. Note the construction of the octagon table and describe its main features.



The illustration above will help the reader understand the use of the octagon scale. It should be used as a reference in answering the questions (4-9) concerning the octagon table.

4. What is the primary use of the octagon scale?

5. What is the largest size of square stock that can be changed into an octagon?

6. Explain the steps in making an octagon newel post for a six by six piece of stock.

7. Note the manner in which the octagon face relates to the marked angles. Why must the 22° 30′ mark be used?

8. How can the numbers 7 and 17 on the blade of the framing square be used for forming the octagon shape?

9. Review the methods described in answers numbered 6 and 8. Which is the most acceptable method of forming the octagon?

Questions 10-20 are based on the use of the angle table which appears in Carpentry Unit I (Rev.).

10. What is the primary use of the "Angle Table For The Square"?

11. What unit of angular measure is usually satisfactory for most carpentry processes?

12. Where is the origin of the angle (vertex) placed in relation to the framing square?

13. Use the angle table and the framing square to draw an angle of 45°.

14. Use the "Angle Table For The Square" and find the missing values:

Degrees	Blade Meas.	Degrees	Blade Meas.	Degrees	Blade Meas.
4°	?	?	5″	40°	?
11° 45′	?	?	6 ⅛″	?	15″
14°	?	?	6 15/16″	60°	?
19°	?	?	8 ⅜″	?	24″

15. When angle is to be measured in a clockwise direction, how is this accomplished?

16. Based on the information from answers 14 and 15, what uses can be made of the angle table and the framing square?

17. How can an angle of 75° be measured, using the framing square and the angle table?

18. Draw an angle of 140°, using the framing square and the angle table.

19. When a triangular shape is to be nailed with 3 equal length 1 x 2 strips, how can the joints be constructed?

20. What type of joints must be used for a figure of three or more sides to be constructed with 1 x 2 stock?

Answers to Questions are on page 38.

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Home Study Course

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 36

1. The octagon table is located on the face and tongue of the square. (Framing Square and Carpentry Unit I, Pages 75 and 83.)

2. The outside edge of the tongue contains the 16th scale and the inside edge contains the 8th scale. The scales serve as a marker only and have no other function. (Framing Square and Page 83, Unit I.)

3. The octagon table starts at the two inch marker and continues along the length of the blade to the 16" marker. It is marked off in units of measure of 27/128 – and labeled in units by fives. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 83.)

4. The octagon scale is used to change a square piece of stock into an 8-equal sided shape. The name octagon means an eight-sided figure. It could also be called a regular octagon; a figure with eight equal sides and eight equal angles. (Illustration and Page 83, Unit I.)

5. The size of stock is not a limitation. The scale can be used for any size, without exception. The principle of multiples that was explained in the brace table topic (Unit I, May 1968) also applies, i.e., should it be necessary to make an octagon shape from a 100" x 100" square, use 50 units from the octagon scale and double it. This becomes the distance "A" from the illustration. The changing of the square shape to an octagon is not limited to wood stock. (Illustration, Framing Square and Page 83, Unit I.)

6. Locate the middle of each face at each end of the stock (Lines C.L.). Mark off the distance "A". This distance is six units measure on the octagon scale. This operation is repeated eight times. Connect the points to form the eight-sided figure, whose equal sides measure a distance of 2A. NOTE: If the stock measures 5⅝" x 5⅝", it will be necessary to adjust the units measured on the octagon scale to this measurement. (Illustration, Framing Square and Page 83, Unit I.)

7. The octagon can be thought of as a circle that has been divided into eight equal arcs of 45° each. It is necessary to mark off 22° 30′ on each side of the centerline so that four of the eight faces of the octagon are formed from the original stock. (Illustration.)

8. Place the framing square on the stock surface so that the zero and 24 inch markers are at the edges of the stock. Mark the numbers 7 and 17 and draw lines through these points which are parallel (same distance from the edges) to the edges. Repeat this process until all of stock surfaces are marked. Plane off (or saw) the cant shaped to the lines to form the octagon. (Framing Square and Page 83, Unit I.)

9.The centerline method (answer six) will form the octagon shape on the end of the stock. The points could be paralleled along the stock surfaces. The 7-17 method involves fewer processes and could be used on any sized stock up to 24". The use of either method is a matter of personal preference. (Framing Square and Page 83, Unit I.)

10. The "Angle Table For The Square" allows the framing square to be used for direct measurement of angles from 1° to 63° 30′. It also permits the measurement of any angle by indirect measurement. (Page 84, Unit I.)

11. Angular measurement for the carpentry processes is usually made to the nearest degree. A degree is subdivided into sixty units called minutes. (Page 85, Unit I.)

12. The vertex of the angle is placed at the 12" marker on the tongue of framing square. Angles are normally measured in a counterclockwise direction. This would place the marker on the face of the square. (Framing Square and Page 85, Unit I.)

13. Draw a line to use as a base line and designate a point along the line as the vertex. Locate the point on the left portion of the line. Place the 12" marker at this point. Locate the 12" marker on the blade and mark this point with a dot. Move the framing square and draw a line from the dot to the designated point on the base line. The angle formed is 45°. (Framing Square and Page 85, Unit I.)

Do you have a framing square problem to present to our readers? A later issue of the CARPENTER magazine will contain framing square problems submitted by readers. The problem should be submitted to:

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Please note the manner in which this unit and previous units present questions and answers. Your problem and solution may reach the Apprenticeship and Training Department after the October 10, 1968 deadline. It will still be reviewed and held for future use. Members, apprentice classes and other interested groups are invited to submit framing square problems.

14.

Degrees	Blade Meas.	Degrees	Blade Meas.	Degrees	Blade Meas.
	13/16"	22½°			10"
	2½"	27°		51½°	
	3"	30°			20 13/16"
	4⅛"	35°		63½°	

15. Use the same sequence as noted in answer 13, except locate the point on the right portion of the base line. Use the 12" marker on the back of the tongue section of the square. (Framing Square and Pages 75, 85 and 88, Unit I.)

16. The angle table can be used to measure angles, directly and indirectly, in clockwise and counterclockwise directions and identify the size of an angle. (Pages 84 and 85, Unit I.)

17. Draw an angle of 90° with the framing square. Use the angle table (Blade Measure—3 5/16") and draw a 15° angle in the 90° angle. This divides the 90° angle into two angles; one of them is 15° and the remaining angle is 75°. (Pages 84 and 86, Unit I.)

18. Draw a straight line using the framing square. Locate a point approximately at the middle of the line. Use this point as the vertex and draw a 40° angle (Blade Measure—10"). This divides the straight line into two angles of 40° and 140°. (Pages 84 and 86, Unit I.)

19. The joints for the equal length sides of the triangular frame can be butt joints or mitered joints. (Pages 87 and 88, Unit I.)

20. The individual pieces of 1 x 2 stock are joined by butt or miter joints. (Pages 84 and 88, Unit I.)

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Harvey Stitchberry of Local Union 432, Atlantic City, N. J., arrived at the Home August 12, 1968.

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John Cumming of Local Union 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., arrived at the Home August 26, 1968.

Charles McNeill of Local Union 488, New York City, passed away August 12, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Klaude Rybinski of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, passed away August 12, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John M. Hurtt of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, passed away August 13, 1968. Funeral services and burial were at Miami, Florida.

Arthur L. Parks of Local Union 2230, Greensboro, N. C., passed away August 19, 1968. Burial was at High Point, N. C.

Albert Garrett of Local Union 4, Davenport, Iowa, passed away August 27, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Lester Rowley of Local Union 162, San Mateo, Calif., passed away August 28, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Eric Hallstrom of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., was registered at G. Pierce Wood Memorial Hospital, Arcadia, Fla., July 31, 1968, and taken there August 6, 1968.

S. Frank Jolley of Local 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., was registered at G. Pierce Wood Memorial Hospital July 31, 1968, and was taken there August 5, 1968.

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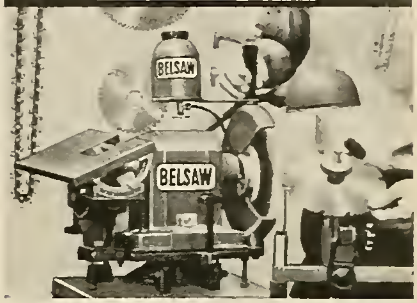

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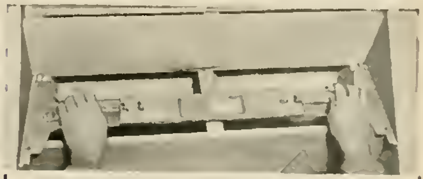

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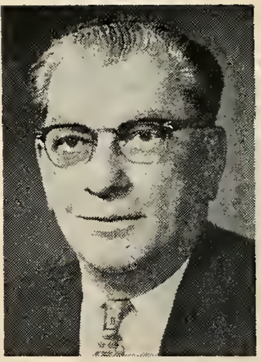

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Everybody Was A Winner

How do you define a "winner"?

The dictionary says it's "one who gains a victory in any contest . . . one who triumphs . . . one who succeeds."

As I looked over the audience of participants and their sponsors and supporters at the recent International Apprenticeship Contest Awards Banquet in Kansas City, the thought occurred to me that everybody in the room was actually a winner.

Certainly, the young men who carried off the top awards in their categories were winners. So, too, were the participants who did not win one of the top prizes.

They had a chance to pit their skills against their peers from many parts of the United States and Canada. In doing so, they gained valuable experience in working under pressure. They also had a chance to meet and exchange ideas with other young men who traveled the same apprenticeship road they did.

Each had come up through the ranks, so to speak, in four years of hard work, testing himself first in his love of the craft and testing himself second in his ability to stick to a four-year training program that made many demands on him.

He went to class when many of his friends went bowling. In the beginning, perhaps, he made less money than some of his classmates who went into other fields. At the contest, however, he proved the worth of acquiring a skill which will pay off handsomely in the years ahead.

Certainly, our Brotherhood was a winner, for it proved through the contest that there is no short-cut to acquiring real craft skill. All the effort, time, and money which our Brotherhood devotes to apprenticeship training achieved a worthwhile climax at the contest.

The contractors, too, were winners, because the contest focused attention on the high quality of skill which apprenticeship training develops. The contestants, themselves, and the thousands of other young men in our apprenticeship program who did not make it to Kansas City will serve the industry well for many years to come.

The United States and Canada were also winners, because the young men participating in the contest represent a pool of vital skills the countries will be able to draw on for decades to come.

Scientists and engineers constantly dream up new and better ways of doing things, but it takes skilled craftsmen to translate these ideas from drawings on a drafting board to finished projects.

I remember that Enrico Fermi, the father of the atomic bomb, put his arm around the shoulders of one our members who was responsible for actually constructing the first atomic pile, and said to him: ". . . without your know-how, this whole project could have never succeeded."

Perhaps, the greatest winners of all were the people who actually work in apprenticeship programs throughout the United States and Canada—the members of the joint committees, the instructors, and the teachers. The high degree of skill displayed by the participants in the contest was the fruit of their efforts in developing and nurturing apprenticeship programs.

Therefore, it seems to me that everybody who was connected in any way with the contest turned out to be a winner. Our local unions and councils, our international union, the joint committees, the construction industry as a whole, and the United States and Canada, all benefited from the contest.

As I told the audience at the awards banquet, "To permit a shortage of supply of skilled craftsmen could possibly undermine the very base of our organization and the future welfare of the construction industry."

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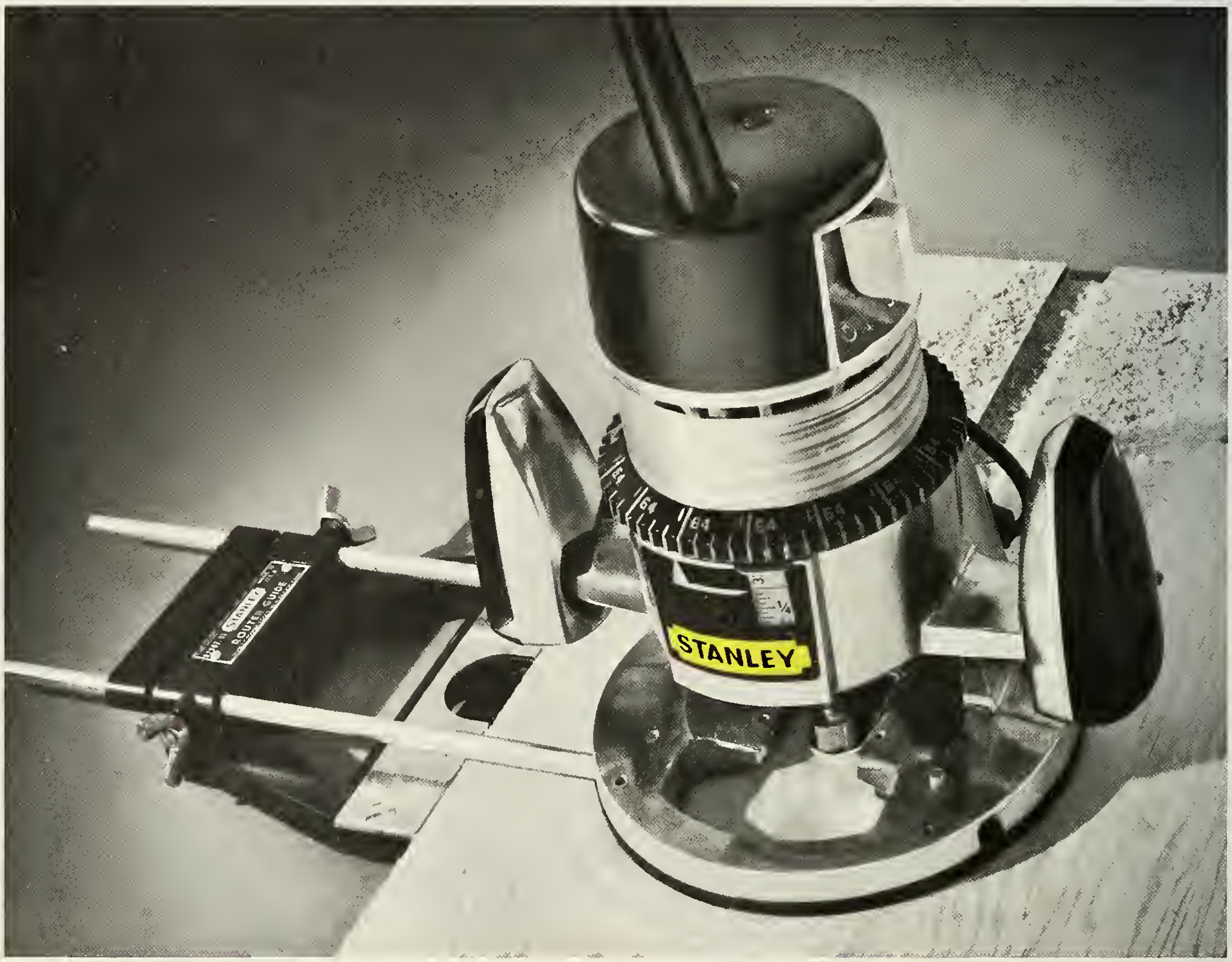

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

NOVEMBER, 1968

Let our object be our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country. And, by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.

Daniel Webster

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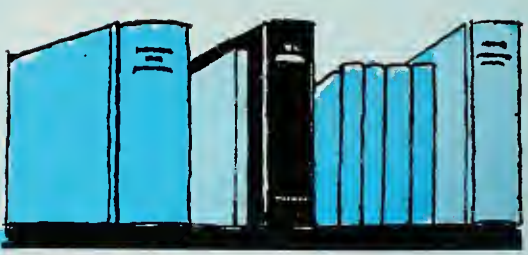

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVI No. 11 NOVEMBER, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Humphrey-Muskie Endorsement ..... General Executive Board 2
Humphrey vs Nixon, 20 Years of Contrast 4
Don't Be Fooled by Pomises 6
The Wage Earner's Friends and Enemies .... Voting Records 7
Computerized Voting 13
Frederick Bull Elected to General Executive Board 14
Buttons, Banners, and Songs Help Pave Way 16
Prepaid Medical Costs, An AFL-CIO Statement 19
Billions Voted to Shelter Poor, Accelerate Housing 21
Senator Morse Hits Employer Plot 25

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 12
Editorials 15
Canadian Report 24
Local Union News 26
Plane Gossip 28
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit VII 29
Outdoor Meanderings ....Fred Goetz 30
Service to the Brotherhood 32
What's New? 36
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

The U. S. national elections of November 5, perhaps more than any other elections of recent years, are expected to bring change to the nation. Domestic and foreign policy may go right or left, depending upon the winning candidates and winning parties. Voters in all walks of life are expressing their concern for the future of the United States—some in violent ways, others through almost total rejection of civic responsibility.

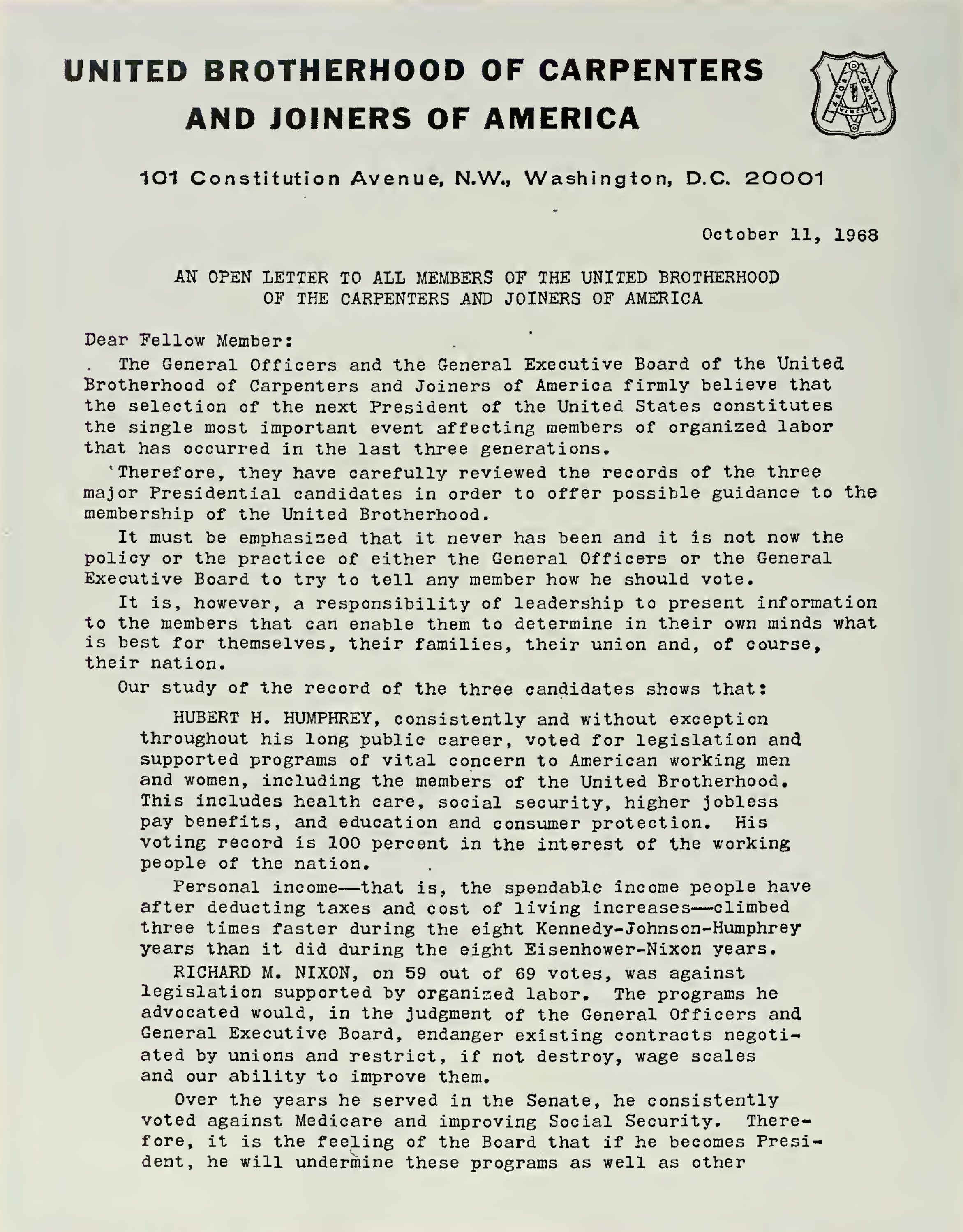
The nation has a great opportunity to face up to and act upon the many problems dividing it. The quotation from Daniel Webster, uttered more than a century ago, is pertinent to our national conscience today.

The scene on our November cover showing a broad Western prairie and a herd of cattle being driven through a field of wheat stubble is certainly "America the Beautiful" in one sense of the term. Paired with the quotation from Webster, it will, we hope, remind every member of the United Brotherhood of the responsibility of citizenship in the general elections, November 5.

The picture appeared first on the cover of the Dow Chemical Company's annual report for 1967, and it is used here with the permission of that company.

HUMPHREY-MUSKIE ENDORSED

■ All members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the United States will receive in the mail, just prior to the General Elections, November 5, copies of the two-page letter reproduced below. This letter reports the endorsement of the Democratic ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the General Officers and the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood, and it explains why these leaders have taken this unprecedented stand.



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

October 11, 1968

AN OPEN LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Dear Fellow Member:

The General Officers and the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America firmly believe that the selection of the next President of the United States constitutes the single most important event affecting members of organized labor that has occurred in the last three generations.

Therefore, they have carefully reviewed the records of the three major Presidential candidates in order to offer possible guidance to the membership of the United Brotherhood.

It must be emphasized that it never has been and it is not now the policy or the practice of either the General Officers or the General Executive Board to try to tell any member how he should vote.

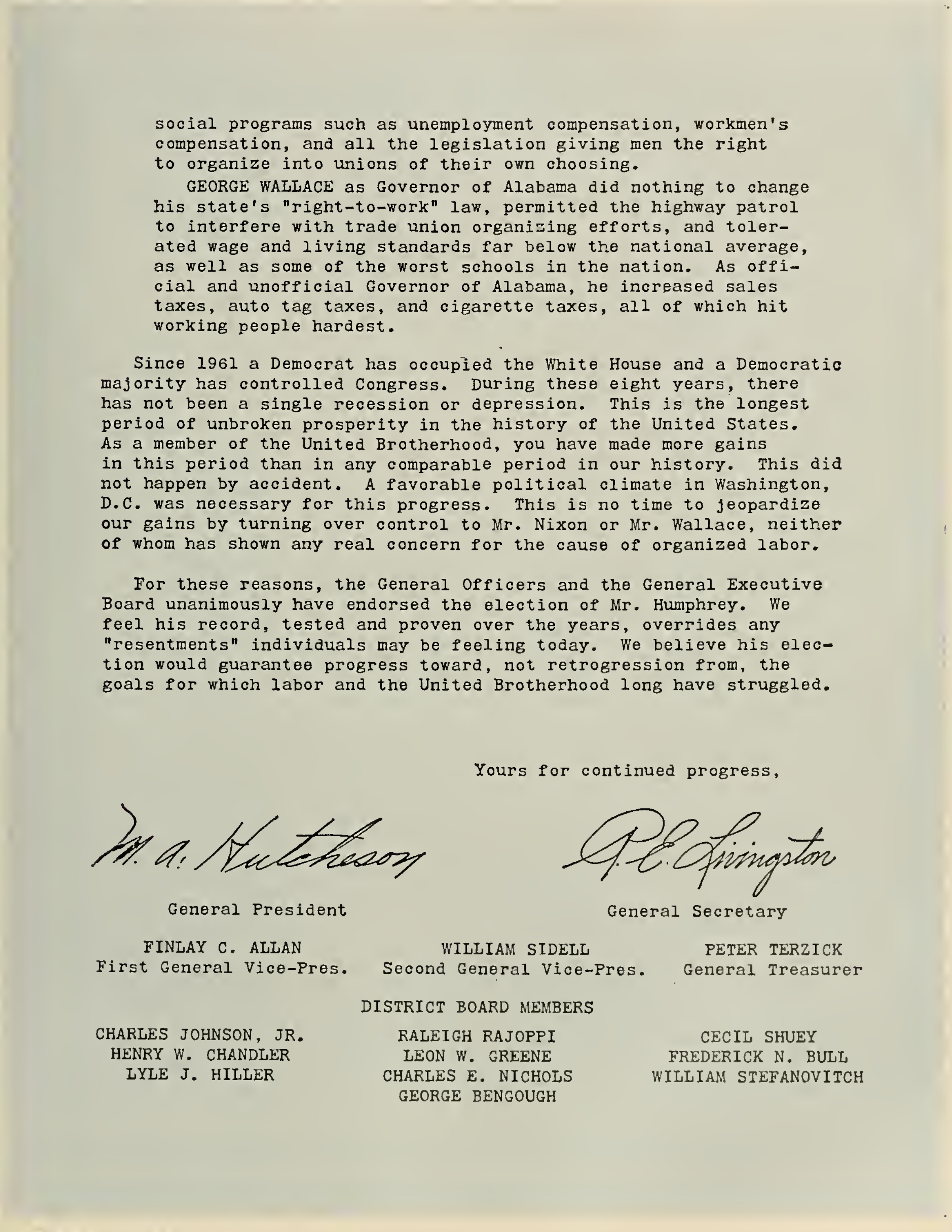
It is, however, a responsibility of leadership to present information to the members that can enable them to determine in their own minds what is best for themselves, their families, their union and, of course, their nation.

Our study of the record of the three candidates shows that:

> HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, consistently and without exception throughout his long public career, voted for legislation and supported programs of vital concern to American working men and women, including the members of the United Brotherhood. This includes health care, social security, higher jobless pay benefits, and education and consumer protection. His voting record is 100 percent in the interest of the working people of the nation.
>
> Personal income—that is, the spendable income people have after deducting taxes and cost of living increases—climbed three times faster during the eight Kennedy-Johnson-Humphrey years than it did during the eight Eisenhower-Nixon years.
>
> RICHARD M. NIXON, on 59 out of 69 votes, was against legislation supported by organized labor. The programs he advocated would, in the judgment of the General Officers and General Executive Board, endanger existing contracts negotiated by unions and restrict, if not destroy, wage scales and our ability to improve them.
>
> Over the years he served in the Senate, he consistently voted against Medicare and improving Social Security. Therefore, it is the feeling of the Board that if he becomes President, he will undermine these programs as well as other

To the top officers of our union, who have dealt with national issues for many years, the choice between the three party tickets is clear. The Democratic slate, they emphasize, has a clear record of supporting the needs of the ordinary citizen. The Republican standard bearer had a low, low batting average, as far as the workingman's needs are concerned, while serving in the Senate and the Vice Presidency, and he offers only veiled promises now. The Wallace-LeMay ticket promises much but spells out no specific programs by which the miracles will be accomplished if elected.

In this early edition of the November CARPENTER we ask you to look at the records of the candidates and then elect to office the men who will continue to pursue the ideals of Roosevelt, Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson. Don't give up a sure thing for wishful campaign promises. ■



> social programs such as unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, and all the legislation giving men the right to organize into unions of their own choosing.
>
> GEORGE WALLACE as Governor of Alabama did nothing to change his state's "right-to-work" law, permitted the highway patrol to interfere with trade union organizing efforts, and tolerated wage and living standards far below the national average, as well as some of the worst schools in the nation. As official and unofficial Governor of Alabama, he increased sales taxes, auto tag taxes, and cigarette taxes, all of which hit working people hardest.

Since 1961 a Democrat has occupied the White House and a Democratic majority has controlled Congress. During these eight years, there has not been a single recession or depression. This is the longest period of unbroken prosperity in the history of the United States. As a member of the United Brotherhood, you have made more gains in this period than in any comparable period in our history. This did not happen by accident. A favorable political climate in Washington, D.C. was necessary for this progress. This is no time to jeopardize our gains by turning over control to Mr. Nixon or Mr. Wallace, neither of whom has shown any real concern for the cause of organized labor.

For these reasons, the General Officers and the General Executive Board unanimously have endorsed the election of Mr. Humphrey. We feel his record, tested and proven over the years, overrides any "resentments" individuals may be feeling today. We believe his election would guarantee progress toward, not retrogression from, the goals for which labor and the United Brotherhood long have struggled.

Yours for continued progress,

M. A. Hutcheson
General President

R. E. Livingston
General Secretary

FINLAY C. ALLAN
First General Vice-Pres.

WILLIAM SIDELL
Second General Vice-Pres.

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HUMPHREY
VS
NIXON

20 YEARS OF CONTRAST

The major party nominees for President have been in public life the same length of time. Republican nominee Richard S. Nixon was elected to the U.S. House in 1946, to the U.S. Senate in 1950 and Vice President in 1952, in which office he served until 1960. Democratic nominee Hubert H. Humphrey was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 after serving two years as mayor of Minneapolis, Minn. He was elected Vice President in 1964.

Each candidate has been called on to stand up and be counted on all the key issues of the past two decades. The sharp contrast in their records is revealed in the following comparison.

★★★★★1949★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Introduced health care legislation that eventually went onto the books as part of the medicare program of 1965. Voted for workers and against restrictive amendments to the Taft-Hartley law. (One of his first Senate speeches was a plea for repeal of Taft-Hartley.) Voted for strong minimum wage bill. Backed National Housing Act to provide slum clearance, redevelopment and low-cost public housing.

NIXON—Lined up with American Medical Association in opposing President Truman's national health insurance plan. Voted for worst amendments to Taft-Hartley. (As a member of the House Labor Committee, he had helped draft the act.) Voted against strong minimum wage bill, against National Housing Act.

★★★★★1950★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Spoke and voted for improved Social Security program. Helped lead fight for fair employment practices legislation.

NIXON—Voted against Social Security improvement, against fair employment practices.

★★★★★1951★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Continued fight for strong health legislation, backing new plan of federal aid to medical schools to train more doctors, dentists, nurses and other health professionals. Failure of this legislation in the early 50s helped lead to doctor shortage that gets much notice today. Humphrey also voted to raise capital gains tax to prevent well-to-do from escaping tax responsibility. In addition, Humphrey introduced legislation to decrease oil depletion allowance through which oil companies escape fair share of taxation.

NIXON—Voted against aid to medical schools, against boosting capital gains tax, against cutting oil depletion allowance.

★★★★★1952★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Voted against use of injunction to force striking steelworkers back to work. Voted to back up union shop for steelworkers recommended by Wage Stabilization Board.

NIXON—Voted for injunction to force striking steelworkers back to work. Voted against Steelworkers' union shop protection.

★★★★★1953★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Voted against giveaway of off-shore oil resources valued from $50 billion to $300 billion. When liberals failed to prevent giveaway, an effort was made, with Humphrey's support, to apply revenues from off-shore leases to aid education in all states. This failed.

NIXON—Vice President of administration that handed off-shore oil, gas and mineral resources to the big corporations on a platter and that opposed use of revenues to aid education for all American children.

★★★★★1954★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Backed proposal of Sen. John F. Kennedy to raise jobless pay benefits and provide 26 weeks coverage in all states, first of major efforts to standardize benefits. Also backed effort to boost income tax exemption and to eliminate loopholes through which rich avoid billions of dollars of taxation. Opposed Eisenhower-Nixon administration's Dixon-Yates giveaway plan to weaken TVA and hand private power combine rights to TVA management. It was one of big domestic issues of mid-50s.

NIXON—Vice President of administration that opposed standardization of jobless benefits, opposed closing of tax loopholes (in fact, opened new ones), worked to put across Dixon-Yates giveaway.

★★★★★1955★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Fought to salvage decent public housing program against conservative attack. Voted for adequate postal workers pay hike.

NIXON—Bolstered administration effort to cave in public housing program. Backed administration veto of postal workers pay hike.

★★★★★1956★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Led fight to expand Social Security program to include pensions at age 50 for persons totally disabled. Was in front line of battle against another Eisenhower-Nixon administration giveaway that let producers of natural gas increase prices without government approval. Voted to protect Davis-Bacon prevailing wage pattern.

NIXON — Cast Senate tie-breaking vote as Vice President to shatter Davis-Bacon prevailing wage protection by permitting state agencies, rather than U.S. Secretary of Labor, to determine prevailing rate. Was part of administration that opposed expanding Social Security benefits to include totally disabled persons at age 50 and that sponsored natural gas giveaway.

★★★★★1957★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Fought again for low-cost public housing by voting for additional 200,000 units a year. Single-handed, he began spadework that led eventually to nuclear test ban, arms control agency, food for peace, peace corps, food stamp program, youth opportunity programs.

NIXON—His administration opposed increased low-cost public housing program, did little to encourage progress toward test ban treaty or arms control, food for peace, peace corps, food stamp, youth opportunity programs.

★★★★★1958★★★★★

HUMPHREY—Fought against increased interest rates on GI housing loans, helped lead struggle to protect workers' welfare and pension plans, backed effort to apply Davis-Bacon provisions to public works construction, played leadership role in push for extended coverage and increase in jobless pay benefits. Also voted for increased public assistance payments to the aged, blind and disabled. Helped protect workers and their unions by opposing proposals to permit states to take jurisdiction in labor-management disputes which the NLRB declines to handle.

NIXON—As Vice President, cast tie-breaking vote in Senate to boost interest rates on GI mortgages, declined to help aged, blind and disabled by letting tie vote stand—thereby defeating proposal for increased public assistance. Was part of administration that opposed increased jobless pay.

★★★★★1959★★★★★

HUMPHREY—In year of Landrum-Griffin and all-out attack on trade union movement, Hubert Humphrey was labor's staunchest defender. He led the fight on the Senate floor against the worst segments of Landrum-Griffin. In an impassioned speech, "What's Right With American Labor," he reminded some senators thirsty for a blood-letting, "Union organizations have provided for millions of formerly inarticulate citizens the forum in which they hammer out policies affecting the world in which they live and which their children will inherit. . . . Much of what the unions of America have done for their members and for others can be measured statistically. But perhaps the major contribution of all . . . is that intangible thing that makes everything else in life shrink to nothingness. It is what unions have done to enhance the dignity, the spirit, the personality of the individual."

NIXON—Down the line with the GOP administration, he fought for vengeful Landrum-Griffin bill. He cast tie-breaking vote as Vice President that cemented falsely-named "bill of rights" into the act, posed threat of endless legal battles against unions and hamstrung legitimate trade union activity.

★★★★★1960★★★★★

HUMPHREY—One of major battles was to bolster American education by alloting federal funds for school construction and for teachers' salaries. Humphrey helped lead fight in the Senate. Another fight was on the tax front, an effort to repeal the tax credit on dividend income which benefitted the well-to-do at the expense of working people and the poor. Humphrey helped spearhead this effort. Also led early battle for medicare program, then known as Forand bill.

NIXON—Cast tie-breaking vote in Senate against aid to education program. Joined administration fight against repeal of dividend income tax credits. Opposed medicare.

★★★★1961-68★★★★

HUMPHREY—Continued as pacesetter among liberals, both as Senator and then as Vice President. Much of the legislation he had fought for over the years—stalled during the Eisenhower-Nixon administration — finally was enacted.

Humphrey took the lead in establishing area redevelopment and manpower training programs, food stamp and food for peace programs, aided passage of the nuclear test ban treaty and arms control agency.

In 1964, he was floor manager of the most important civil rights legislation in our history, winning his long—often lonely—battle for equal rights. As Vice President, he helped the administration pilot through Congress an unprecedented flow of progressive legislation: Medicare, federal aid to elementary and secondary education, aid to higher education, war on poverty, urban programs, voting rights protection, housing, sweeping consumer protection programs.

NIXON—Out of office in these years, but not silent. Emerged as critic of series of liberal programs passed under Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Ran for governor of California in 1962 and was defeated. Blessed presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater in 1964 and actively campaigned for his election.

The record shows clearly that through the years Hubert Humphrey has been consistently on the side of the working man, has himself proposed a host of important programs that went onto the books and has helped lead the fight for enactment of all liberal programs. He has a perfect 100 percent score, as far as labor is concerned.

The same record shows Richard Nixon has been consistently conservative, has not been associated with any key progressive legislation except as its critic, has failed to come to grips with the major problems of the past two decades or to seek adequate solutions to them. On official voting records of the AFL-CIO has a score of only 10 "right" votes, 50 "wrong" votes.

This is addressed to working people throughout the country who might think it's a good idea to vote for George Wallace for President.

It isn't. He's no friend of yours, or of your union's. His record proves it—first as official governor, then as unofficial governor, of Alabama.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY PROMISES

Examine The Man's Record as a Public Official

Another thing: Don't be taken in by Wallace's "law and order" pitch. In 1965, while he was still governor, the murder rate in Alabama was the highest in the nation. FBI statistics show the rate was 11.4 per 100,000 persons, opposed to a national average of 5.1. Alabama ranked fourth in cases of aggravated assault, 149.1 per 100,000 as opposed to the national average of 106.6.

The Wallace record on other matters shows he was so "hung up" on the race issue everything else got sidetracked.

Robert Shelton, Imperial Wizard of United Klans of America, at Wallace rally.

- Wallace increased the most unfair tax of all, the sales tax, during his term in office. This is not the action of a friend of working people, who are hardest hit by a sales tax.
- In 1955, he gutted an unemployment compensation bill.
- He kept Alabama's so-called "right to work" law on the books.
- Under Wallace, state agencies—notably the highway patrol—interfered with trade union organizing efforts.
- Union membership in Alabama declined during his term of office.
- On labor bills in the state legislature, Wallace worked behind the scenes to slant them in favor of certain special-interest groups opposed to unions and their members.
- His legislative lieutenants in many cases have been outspokenly anti-union. One warned Teachers Union members he would do everything he could to have them fired should they strike.
- Alabama is 48th among states in per capita income and is nearly $1,000 below the national average.
- Only seven states pay less in unemployment compensation.
- A 1962 Wallace promise to boost old-age assistance about 30 dollars a month became a Wallace performance that actually produced only 36 cents a month.
- Wallace's Alabama is one of only 16 states without an effective minimum wage law.
- Alabama is 49th among the states in welfare payments for dependent children.
- Only nine states pay lower maximum weekly benefits for disability under workmen's compensation.
- Only two states spend less per pupil for public education.

The Wage Earner's Friends and Enemies in the 90th Congress

DID THEY VOTE FOR YOU OR AGAINST YOU?

■ There is no simple yardstick for measuring the voting records of your representatives in Congress. There is only the overall tabulation of how he voted— "right" or "wrong"—on various issues which directly or indirectly affect you.

What you would consider "right," your boss might consider "wrong." You may not know it, but sometimes your Congressman votes **against** a bill when it is "in committee" and then "jumps on the bandwagon" and votes **for** the same piece of legislation when it becomes certain that passage is inevitable.

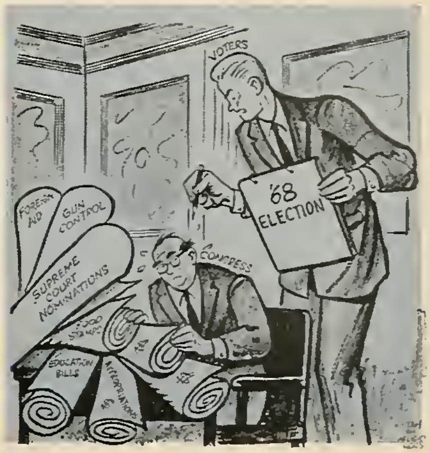
We have a friend or two in Congress who will vote against labor-backed bills consistently, but who will kill a "bad" bill in committee if the Carpenters make a strong enough request.

What the members of a craft organization consider good legislation, an industrial union sometimes opposes.

In other words, you can't take specific Congressional votes and judge a man's support of the wage earner. You must look at the big picture. You take all of the bills affecting the worker and his family which are voted upon during a long tenure in office and study them.

If your Senator or Congressman voted "wrong," according to labor's viewpoint, more than 50% of the time, you can be pretty certain that man or woman is not in your camp. He's sitting, instead, on the side of big business and the vested interests.

This is where CLIC—The Carpenters Legislative Improvement Committee—comes in. We keep a running tab on Congress. Only by doing so can we judge those who really are our friends.



Printed below and on the three pages which follow are the cumulative voting tallies on every Congressman and every Senator in the 90th Congress. Check your home state and your home district. If your representative voted "W" more than half the time, you'd better check further before giving him your support November 5. Find out how the rest of organized labor in your area feels about him. Compare his campaign promises to those of his opponents.

The words of Samuel Gompers, a founder of the American labor movement, uttered more than a half century ago, still make sense: "Elect your friends and defeat your enemies." And he meant "no matter what party."

How Your Senator Voted

The following tabulation indicates the Senators' total votes—right and wrong—on 91 important issues affecting labor and the consumer, acted upon during the last 22 years. The totals were compiled by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. Totals vary according to each Senator's length of service. Senior Senators may have voted on all 91 issues; junior Senators may have voted on less than a dozen.

		R	W
ALABAMA			
Hill	(D)	54	36
Sparkman	(D)	53	32
ALASKA			
Bartlett	(D)	44	7
Gruening	(D)	43	5
ARIZONA			
Hayden	(D)	54	26
Fannin	(R)	0	22
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	(D)	40	39
McClellan	(D)	17	67
CALIFORNIA			
Kuchel	(R)	42	38
Murphy	(R)	4	19

Key
R means Voted Right or Paired Right
W means Voted Wrong or Paired Wrong
* means before taking office

		R	W
COLORADO			
Allott	(R)	19	56
Dominick	(R)	7	37
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	(D)	46	8
Ribicoff	(D)	38	1
DELAWARE			
Boggs	(R)	22	23
Williams	(R)	7	82
FLORIDA			
Holland	(D)	17	74
Smathers	(D)	30	46
GEORGIA			
Russell	(D)	23	59
Talmadge	(D)	15	52
IDAHO			
Church	(D)	54	7
Jordan	(R)	4	30
ILLINOIS			
Dirksen	(R)	11	68
Percy	(R)	7	4

		R	W
INDIANA			
Bayh	(D)	29	1
Hartke	(D)	40	6
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	(R)	5	79
Miller	(R)	6	37
KANSAS			
Carlson	(R)	11	69
Pearson	(R)	6	28
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	(R)	45	30
Morton	(R)	23	50
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	(D)	28	58
Long	(D)	47	39
MAINE			
Muskie	(D)	48	2
Smith	(R)	49	40
MARYLAND			
Brewster	(D)	51	1
Tydings	(D)	21	1

		R	W
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	(D)	33	0
Brooke	(R)	10	0
MICHIGAN			
Hart	(D)	50	0
Griffin	(R)	18	49
MINNESOTA			
McCarthy	(D)	73	1
Mondale	(D)	24	0
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	(D)	14	70
Stennis	(D)	20	68
MISSOURI			
Long	(D)	33	4
Symington	(D)	74	4
MONTANA			
Mansfield	(D)	70	11
Metcalf	(D)	77	3
NEBRASKA		R	W
Curtis	(R)	2	75
Hruska	(R)	4	74
NEVADA			
Bible	(D)	46	26
Cannon	(D)	40	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
McIntyre	(D)	30	2
Cotton	(R)	11	65
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	(D)	59	1
Case	(R)	60	16
NEW MEXICO		R	W
Anderson	(D)	62	14
Montoya	(D)	53	4
NEW YORK			
*Goodell	(R)	—	—
Javits	(R)	73	11
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	(D)	21	55
Jordan	(D)	13	45
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	(D)	51	3
Young	(R)	20	62
OHIO			
Lausche	(D)	20	44
Young	(D)	49	3
OKLAHOMA			
Harris	(D)	17	4
Monroney	(D)	55	24
OREGON			
Morse	(D)	81	5
Hatfield	(R)	8	3
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	(D)	69	2
Scott	(R)	47	33
RHODE ISLAND			
Pastore	(D)	75	3
Pell	(D)	43	0
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Hollings	(D)	4	8
Thurmond	(R)	6	68
SOUTH DAKOTA		R	W
McGovern	(D)	52	3
Mundt	(R)	10	77
TENNESSEE			
Gore	(D)	55	14
Baker	(R)	4	7
TEXAS			
Yarborough	(D)	61	7
Tower	(R)	0	33
UTAH			
Moss	(D)	44	4
Bennett	(R)	3	77
VERMONT			
Aiken	(R)	48	35
Prouty	(R)	34	40
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	(D)	3	13
Spong	(D)	4	8
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	(D)	79	1
Magnuson	(D)	81	1
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	(D)	54	26
Randolph	(D)	47	6
WISCONSIN			
Nelson	(D)	33	0
Proxmire	(D)	61	5
WYOMING			
McGee	(D)	43	5
Hansen	(R)	2	9

*Recently named—see voting record as Congressman.

How Your Representative Voted

The following tabulation indicates the Congressmen's total votes—right and wrong—on 90 important issues affecting labor and the consumer, acted upon by the House of Representatives during the past 22 years. Totals vary according to each Congressman's length of service. The totals were compiled by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

			R	W
ALABAMA				
1	Edwards	(R)	0	26
2	Dickinson	(R)	0	26
3	Andrews	(D)	24	61
4	Nichols	(D)	1	12
5	Selden	(D)	26	55
6	Buchanan	(R)	1	25
7	Bevill	(D)	2	11
8	Jones	(D)	64	22
ALASKA				
1	Pollock	(R)	5	8
ARIZONA				
1	Rhodes	(R)	6	75
2	Udall	(D)	40	5
3	Steiger	(R)	0	13
ARKANSAS			R	W
1	Gathings	(D)	18	72
2	Mills	(D)	45	40
3	Hammerschmidt	(R)	0	13
4	Pryor	(D)	5	8
CALIFORNIA				
1	Clausen	(R)	3	31
2	Johnson	(D)	56	1
3	Moss	(D)	80	1
4	Leggett	(D)	36	1
5	Burton	(D)	28	0
6	Mailliard	(R)	30	50
7	Cohelan	(D)	57	0
8	Miller	(D)	86	1
9	Edwards	(D)	35	0
10	Gubser	(R)	15	65
11	McCloskey	(R)	3	1
12	Talcott	(R)	3	34
13	Teague	(R)	7	68
14	Waldie	(D)	12	1
15	McFall	(D)	70	1
16	Sisk	(D)	72	2
17	King	(D)	85	2
18	Mathias	(R)	1	11
19	Holifield	(D)	87	3
20	Smith	(R)	3	67
21	Hawkins	(D)	35	0
22	Corman	(D)	45	1
23	Clawson	(R)	3	30
24	Lipscomb	(R)	5	73
25	Wiggins	(R)	1	12
26	Rees	(D)	13	0
27	Reinecke	(R)	1	25
28	Bell	(R)	10	35
29	Brown, Jr.	(D)	36	0
30	Roybal	(D)	36	0
31	Wilson	(D)	35	0
32	Hosmer	(R)	16	66
33	Pettis	(R)	4	9
34	Hanna	(D)	33	3
35	Utt	(R)	0	81
36	Wilson	(R)	6	71
37	Van Deerlin	(D)	34	2
38	Tunney	(D)	22	2
COLORADO				
1	Rogers	(D)	80	4
2	Brotzman	(R)	4	19
3	Evans	(D)	24	1
4	Aspinall	(D)	74	13
CONNECTICUT				
1	Daddario	(D)	54	3
2	St. Onge	(D)	33	2
3	Giaimo	(D)	54	4
4	Irwin	(D)	33	2
5	Monagan	(D)	53	5
6	Meskill	(R)	5	8

KEY

R means Voted Right or Paired Right

W means Voted Wrong or Paired Wrong

¶ means before taking office

Number in front of Congressmen indicates Congressional district

AL means at large

DELAWARE

			R	W
1	Roth, Jr.	(R)	1	11

FLORIDA

			R	W
1	Sikes	(D)	33	55
2	Fuqua	(D)	6	30
3	Bennett	(D)	38	51
4	Herlong	(D)	20	69
5	Gurney	(R)	1	36
6	Gibbons	(D)	28	9
7	Haley	(D)	6	73
8	Cramer	(R)	3	70
9	Rogers	(D)	22	54
10	Burke	(R)	1	12
11	Pepper	(D)	39	0
12	Fascell	(D)	57	19

GEORGIA

			R	W
1	Hagan	(D)	14	32
2	O'Neal	(D)	0	25
3	Brinkley	(D)	1	11
4	Blackburn	(R)	2	10
5	Thompson	(R)	1	10
6	Flynt	(D)	21	51
7	Davis	(D)	19	29
8	Stuckey, Jr.	(D)	2	11
9	Landrum	(D)	34	47
10	Stephens, Jr.	(D)	21	27

IDAHO

			R	W
1	McClure	(R)	0	11
2	Hansen	(R)	1	23

ILLINOIS

			R	W
1	Dawson	(D)	81	2
2	O'Hara	(D)	86	2
3	Murphy	(D)	58	0
4	Derwinski	(R)	3	53
5	Kluczynski	(D)	81	1
6	Ronan	(D)	25	1
7	Annunzio	(D)	25	1
8	Rostenkowski	(D)	57	1
9	Yates	(D)	73	5
10	Collier	(R)	6	65
11	Pucinski	(D)	55	3
12	McClory	(R)	5	31
13	Rumsfeld	(R)	5	32
14	Erlenborn	(R)	1	24
15	Reid	(R)	2	34
16	Anderson	(R)	4	44
17	Arends	(R)	7	82
18	Michel	(R)	12	59
19	Railsback	(R)	5	8
20	Findley	(R)	3	45
21	Gray	(D)	69	6
22	Springer	(R)	12	68
23	Shipley	(D)	49	6
24	Price	(D)	90	0

INDIANA

			R	W
1	Madden	(D)	88	2
2	Halleck	(R)	6	80
3	Brademas	(D)	56	0
4	Adair	(R)	7	77
5	Roush	(D)	52	3
6	Bray	(R)	19	63
7	Myers	(R)	2	11
8	Zion	(R)	2	10
9	Hamilton	(D)	21	5
10	Roudebush	(R)	3	44
11	Jacobs	(D)	26	0

IOWA

			R	W
1	Schwengel	(R)	20	41
2	Culver	(D)	24	1
3	Gross	(R)	12	77
4	Kyl	(R)	6	36
5	Smith	(D)	54	2
6	Mayne	(R)	0	12
7	Scherle	(R)	1	11

KANSAS

			R	W
1	Dole	(R)	3	45
2	Mize	(R)	3	22
3	Winn, Jr.	(R)	1	12
4	Shriver	(R)	4	42
5	Skubitz	(R)	2	35

KENTUCKY

			R	W
1	Stubblefield	(D)	39	19
2	Natcher	(D)	58	21
3	Cowger	(R)	5	6
4	Snyder	(R)	4	20
5	Carter	(R)	6	18
6	Watts	(D)	50	33
7	Perkins	(D)	82	6

LOUISIANA

			R	W
1	Hebert	(D)	30	57
2	Boggs	(D)	72	18
3	Willis	(D)	38	36
4	Waggoner	(D)	4	37
5	Passman	(D)	20	67
6	Rarick	(D)	0	11
7	Edwards	(D)	7	8
8	Long	(D)	3	22

MAINE

			R	W
1	Kyros	(D)	13	0
2	Hathaway	(D)	26	0

MARYLAND

			R	W
1	Morton	(R)	7	29
2	Long	(D)	32	3
3	Garmatz	(D)	87	2
4	Fallon	(D)	68	19
5	Machen	(D)	22	4
6	Mathias	(R)	28	18
7	Friedel	(D)	79	4
8	Gude	(R)	11	2

MASSACHUSETTS

			R	W
1	Conte	(R)	28	30
2	Boland	(D)	80	3
3	Philbin	(D)	84	5
4	Donohue	(D)	86	3
5	Morse	(R)	28	18
6	Bates	(R)	19	66
7	Macdonald	(D)	68	6
8	O'Neill, Jr.	(D)	80	3
9	McCormack	(D)	Spkr.	
10	Heckler	(R)	9	4
11	Burke	(D)	57	1
12	Keith	(R)	14	44

MICHIGAN

			R	W
1	Conyers	(D)	25	1
2	Esch	(R)	4	9
3	Brown	(R)	6	6
4	Hutchinson	(R)	0	36
5	Ford	(R)	2	75
6	Chamberlain	(R)	12	58
7	Riegle, Jr.	(R)	6	7
8	Harvey	(R)	9	38
9	Jagt	(R)	3	9
10	Cederberg	(R)	3	78
11	Ruppe	(R)	8	5
12	O'Hara	(D)	56	2
13	Diggs	(D)	70	1
14	Nedzi	(D)	40	1
15	Ford	(D)	26	0
16	Dingell	(D)	67	2
17	Griffiths	(D)	71	2
18	Broomfield	(R)	21	50
19	McDonald	(R)	4	9

MINNESOTA

			R	W
1	Quie	(R)	8	51
2	Nelsen	(R)	5	51
3	MacGregor	(R)	7	40
4	Karth	(D)	57	0
5	Fraser	(D)	36	1
6	Zwach	(R)	5	7
7	Langen	(R)	3	55
8	Blatnik	(D)	87	2

MISSISSIPPI

			R	W
1	Abernethy	(D)	14	75
2	Whitten	(D)	12	74
3	Griffin	(D)	1	3
4	Montgomery	(D)	0	13
5	Colmer	(D)	0	79

MISSOURI

			R	W
1	Karsten	(D)	87	0
2	Curtis	(R)	13	70
3	Sullivan	(D)	81	0
4	Randall	(D)	49	9
5	Bolling	(D)	86	0
6	Hull, Jr.	(D)	33	41
7	Hall	(R)	0	48
8	Ichord	(D)	27	18
9	Hungate	(D)	18	6
10	Jones	(D)	37	43

MONTANA

			R	W
1	Olsen	(D)	46	2
2	Battin	(R)	1	46

NEBRASKA

			R	W
1	Denney	(R)	0	12
2	Cunningham	(R)	18	51
3	Martin	(R)	2	46

NEVADA

			R	W
1	Baring	(D)	37	36

NEW HAMPSHIRE

			R	W
1	Wyman	(R)	3	21
2	Cleveland	(R)	6	30

NEW JERSEY

			R	W
1	Hunt	(R)	3	10
2	Sandman	(R)	4	7
3	Howard	(D)	24	1
4	Thompson, Jr.	(D)	73	0
5	Frelinghuysen	(R)	23	60
6	Cahill	(R)	32	22
7	Widnall	(R)	34	52
8	Joelson	(D)	46	2
9	Helstocki	(D)	26	0
10	Rodino, Jr.	(D)	87	0
11	Minish	(D)	36	0
12	Dwyer	(R)	41	29
13	Gallagher	(D)	56	0
14	Daniels	(D)	58	0
15	Patten	(D)	37	0

NEW MEXICO

			R	W
1	Morris	(D)	39	17
2	Walker	(D)	17	9

NEW YORK

			R	W
1	Pike	(D)	36	11
2	Grover, Jr.	(R)	9	28
3	Wolff	(D)	23	3

			R	W
4	Wydler	(R)	12	24
5	Tenzer	(D)	25	1
6	Halpern	(R)	50	7
7	Addabbo	(D)	46	2
8	Rosenthal	(D)	41	0
9	Delaney	(D)	85	3
10	Celler	(D)	88	1
11	Brasco	(D)	13	0
12	Kelly	(D)	82	3
13	Podell	(D)	4	0
14	Rooney	(D)	89	1
15	Carey	(D)	46	1
16	Murphy	(D)	36	0
17	Kupperman	(R)	13	2
18	Powell	(D)	71	1
19	Farbstein	(D)	70	0
20	Ryan	(D)	45	1
21	Scheuer	(D)	23	0
22	Gilbert	(D)	54	0
23	Bingham	(D)	26	0
24	Fino	(R)	60	19
25	Ottinger	(D)	23	2
26	Reid	(R)	31	6
27	Dow	(D)	23	2
28	Resnick	(D)	23	1
29	Button, Jr.	(R)	10	3
30	King	(R)	2	44
31	McEwen	(R)	1	24
32	Pirnie	(R)	16	39
33	Robison	(R)	10	52
34	Hanley	(D)	25	1
35	Stratton	(D)	48	7
36	Horton	(R)	29	8
37	Conable	(R)	2	23
*38	Goodell	(R)	5	51
39	McCarthy	(D)	20	5
40	Smith	(R)	3	22
41	Dulski	(D)	56	2

NORTH CAROLINA

1	Jones	(D)	1	14
2	Fountain	(D)	26	57
3	Henderson	(D)	11	37
4	Gardner	(R)	0	12
5	Galifianakis	(D)	5	8
6	Kornegay	(D)	12	35
7	Lennon	(D)	9	63
8	Jonas	(R)	3	79
9	Broyhill	(R)	0	37
10	Whitener	(D)	13	57
11	Taylor	(D)	10	38

NORTH DAKOTA

1	Andrews	(R)	5	27
2	Kleppe	(R)	2	11

OHIO

1	Taft, Jr.	(R)	6	18
2	Clancy	(R)	3	45
3	Whalen, Jr.	(R)	10	2
4	McCulloch	(R)	8	79
5	Latta	(R)	6	52
6	Harsha	(R)	5	42
7	Brown, Jr.	(R)	2	13
8	Betts	(R)	6	78
9	Ashley	(D)	73	2
10	Miller	(R)	0	13
11	Stanton	(R)	4	21
12	Devine	(R)	4	53
13	Mosher	(R)	13	34
14	Ayers	(R)	29	52
15	Wylie	(R)	1	12
16	Bow	(R)	6	71
17	Ashbrook	(R)	1	46
18	Hays	(D)	76	7
19	Kiwan	(D)	88	1
20	Feighan	(D)	82	7
21	Vanik	(D)	72	3
22	Bolton	(R)	15	74
23	Minshall	(R)	7	68
24	Lukens	(R)	1	11

*Recently named to Senate.

OKLAHOMA

1	Belcher	(R)	5	77
2	Edmondson	(D)	70	12
3	Albert	(D)	77	11
4	Steed	(D)	56	25
5	Jerman	(D)	25	57
6	Smith	(R)	0	13

OREGON

1	Wyatt	(R)	5	20
2	Ullman	(D)	63	6
3	Green	(D)	65	8
4	Dellenback	(R)	4	9

PENNSYLVANIA

1	Barrett	(D)	88	0
2	Nix	(D)	59	0
3	Byrne	(D)	82	0
4	Eilberg	(D)	13	0
5	Green	(D)	28	0
6	Rhodes	(D)	85	2
7	Williams	(R)	1	12
8	Biester, Jr.	(R)	4	9
9	Watkins	(R)	2	23
10	McDade	(R)	25	12
11	Flood	(D)	77	4
12	Whalley	(R)	7	38
13	Schweiker	(R)	25	22
14	Moorhead	(D)	55	2
15	Rooney	(D)	33	0
16	Eshleman	(R)	1	11
17	Schneebeli	(R)	5	47
18	Corbett	(R)	62	28
19	Goodling	(R)	1	33
20	Holland	(D)	67	0
21	Dent	(D)	59	2
22	Saylor	(R)	43	42
23	Johnson	(R)	1	31
24	Vigorito	(D)	23	2
25	Clark	(D)	68	7
26	Morgan	(D)	85	3
27	Fulton	(R)	59	30

RHODE ISLAND

1	St. Germain	(D)	47	0
2	Tiernan	(D)	12	0

SOUTH CAROLINA

1	Rivers	(D)	21	66
2	Watson	(R)	2	33
3	Dorn	(D)	12	72
4	Ashmore	(D)	12	67
5	Gettys	(D)	3	23
6	McMillan	(D)	15	70

SOUTH DAKOTA

1	Reifel	(R)	6	42
2	Berry	(R)	4	80

TENNESSEE

1	Quillen	(R)	4	32
2	Duncan	(R)	3	23
3	Brock III	(R)	1	35
4	Evins	(D)	55	28
5	Fulton	(D)	35	2
6	Anderson	(D)	22	2
7	Blanton	(D)	5	8
8	Everett	(D)	28	33
9	Kuykendall	(R)	2	11

TEXAS

			R	W
1	Patman	(D)	64	19
2	Dowdy	(D)	10	68
3	Vacancy			
4	Roberts	(D)	16	26
5	Cabell	(D)	7	19
6	Teague	(D)	26	58
7	Bush	(R)	12	1
8	Eckhardt	(D)	13	0
9	Brooks	(D)	69	13
10	Pickle	(D)	20	10
11	Poage	(D)	39	48
12	Wright	(D)	50	23
13	Purcell	(D)	21	19
14	Young	(D)	46	20
15	Garza	(D)	16	9
16	White	(D)	10	16
17	Burleson	(D)	20	64
18	Price	(R)	0	13
19	Mahon	(D)	33	56
20	Gonzales	(D)	42	1
21	Fisher	(D)	9	76
22	Casey	(D)	19	38
23	Kazen	(D)	12	1

UTAH

1	Burton	(R)	4	30
2	Lloyd	(R)	2	21

VERMONT

1	Stafford	(R)	18	30

VIRGINIA

1	Downing	(D)	14	43
2	Hardy, Jr.	(D)	29	59
3	Satterfield, III.	(D)	1	25
4	Abbitt	(D)	8	79
5	Tuck	(D)	7	75
6	Poff	(R)	5	78
7	Marsh, Jr.	(D)	1	36
8	Scott	(R)	0	13
9	Wampler	(R)	6	14
10	Broyhill	(R)	9	74

WASHINGTON

1	Pelly	(R)	26	54
2	Meeds	(D)	24	1
3	Hansen	(D)	46	0
4	May	(R)	5	52
5	Foley	(D)	23	3
6	Hicks	(D)	23	3
7	Adams	(D)	26	0

WEST VIRGINIA

1	Moore, Jr.	(R)	29	39
2	Staggers	(D)	83	5
3	Slack, Jr.	(D)	52	6
4	Hechler	(D)	57	1
5	Kee	(D)	25	0

WISCONSIN

1	Schadeberg	(R)	3	32
2	Kastenmeier	(D)	56	2
3	Thomson	(R)	2	46
4	Zablocki	(D)	89	0
5	Reuss	(D)	76	0
6	Steiger	(R)	4	9
7	Laird	(R)	5	78
8	Byrnes	(R)	6	84
9	Davis	(R)	1	44
10	O'Konski	(R)	61	19

WYOMING

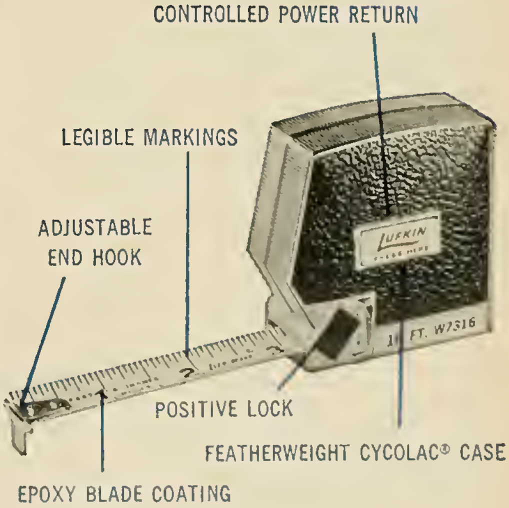
1	Harrison	(R)	5	35

When does a tape rule get too heavy?

ALMOST ALWAYS!

Unless it's a 16-foot Lufkin LOKmatic® power tape. And here's why: It weighs less than most 12-foot tapes because it has a case of Cycolac*, the modern, lightweight material so strong and tough it's used in telephones, gun stocks and other items that take abuse and come back for more. Besides, you get all these features: Positive lock that holds blade secure to transfer or compare measurements. Push-button nameplate that controls speed of blade return to eliminate whiplash and reduce end hook damage. Adjustable end hook for accurate inside or outside measuring. Jet-black markings on snow-white background. Protective blade coating of seamless, transparent epoxy. Check the complete line of Lufkin tapes and rules, at your hardware or building supply dealer today.

*Cycolac is a Registered Trade Mark of Borg-Warner Corporation


CONTROLLED POWER RETURN
LEGIBLE MARKINGS
ADJUSTABLE END HOOK
LUFKIN
16 FT. W7316
POSITIVE LOCK
FEATHERWEIGHT CYCOLAC® CASE
EPOXY BLADE COATING

LUFKIN

SAGINAW, MICHIGAN 48601
A DIVISION OF COOPER INDUSTRIES, INC.

WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

MILLWRIGHT JURISDICTION was upheld in a recent National Labor Relations Board decision concerning overhead conveyor systems at an Indiana Brewery. The NLRB awarded the work to Millwrights employed by an outside contractor because of (1) company practice, (2) the contractor's agreement with the United Brotherhood, (3) comparative skills, and (4) an efficiency of millwright operation.

MANAGEMENTS TEAM UP—Eight national contractor associations, encouraged by the Associated General Contractors, have decided to form a Council of Construction Employers to work out "a united stand on labor" and study common problems. The National Association of Manufacturers, meanwhile, has formed a "study group" on labor problems in construction, under the chairmanship of U.S. Steel Executive J. Warren Shaver.

JOBS CAN PROLONG LIFE—Happy and gainful employment prolongs life for older workers, says Dr. R. F. Sondag in the lead article in the July-August issue of The Employment Service Review, recently released by the U.S. Department of Labor. The Illinois Department of Public Health Official calls the present systems that force retirement at 65 "absurd wastes".

EIGHT U.S. STATES are losing citizens, while others are gaining, according to The 1968 Statistical Abstract, just published by the Census Bureau. The states declining in population are Iowa, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Four states, meanwhile, showed practically no gain over the past year; they include Idaho, Kansas, New Mexico, and Rhode Island.

RICH PEOPLE—The 1968 Statistical Abstract, reporting the 1962 tax-return data of the Internal Revenue Service, notes that in 1962 there were 60,000 millionaires in the United States, of which 10,000 were widows. Undoubtedly, today, the total would be many thousands more.

WAGE LAW VIOLATIONS—American employers continue to underpay their workers at an $80 million-a-year-clip, according to the latest Labor Dept. reports.

Despite a stepped-up program of inspection and education, department staffs made no dent in the steady climbing volume of wage chiseling, deliberate and otherwise, from the pay envelopes of workers. Their income is supposed to be protected by U.S. laws governing minimum hourly rates, overtime, equal pay for equal work, and public service contracts.

For the year ended last June, the department's reports show that inspectors visited 75,022 business establishments—the largest number ever—and found more than 17 percent of the 2.4 million employees had been underpaid in violation of wage-hour laws.

SEASONAL STUDY—On October 7, the House passed, 265-0, and sent to the Senate a bill calling on the secretary of labor to head up a study of seasonal unemployment in the construction industry and issue a report and recommendations by Dec. 31, 1969.

The study would be made in cooperation with the secretary of commerce and industry and labor representatives.

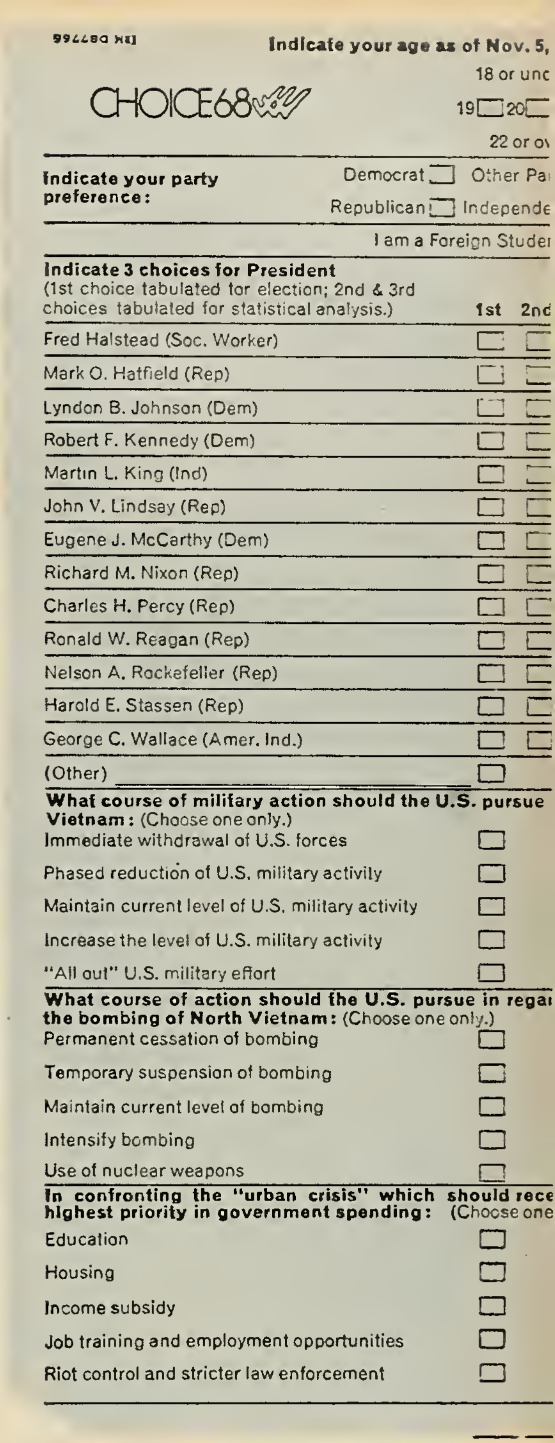
SHORT SPEECH—Rep. Ken Hechler, D.-W. Va., set a record of sorts for brevity with a 15-second speech on the house floor, last month.

Hechler was given permission to speak for one-minute, the usual time allotted members before the start of the day's main business. Members often speak for a few seconds and then file reams of comments for the Congressional Record.

Hechler's full text as well as his comments ran 15 seconds and had to do with the presidential campaign. It read: "By their vice presidential candidates shall ye know them."

Computerized Voting Systems Join Paper Ballots, Machines

PUNCH-CARD VOTING—A single UNIVAC 1108 computer tabulated and analyzed returns from about two million student punched card ballots (such as the one shown at right) during Choice 68, a "national collegiate Presidential primary" last April 24. The computer, located in the Washington, D.C. offices of Sperry Rand's Univac Federal Systems Division, made the first complete breakdown in history of voting preferences of an entire nationwide group of the U.S. population. Choice 68 was co-sponsored by Time Magazine and the Univac Division of Sperry Rand Corporation.



CHOICE68

Indicate your age as of Nov. 5,
18 or unc
19☐ 20☐
22 or o

Indicate your party preference:
Democrat ☐ Other Pa
Republican ☐ Independe
I am a Foreign Stude

Indicate 3 choices for President (1st choice tabulated for election; 2nd & 3rd choices tabulated for statistical analysis.)	1st	2nd
Fred Halstead (Soc. Worker)	☐	☐
Mark O. Hatfield (Rep)	☐	☐
Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem)	☐	☐
Robert F. Kennedy (Dem)	☐	☐
Martin L. King (Ind)	☐	☐
John V. Lindsay (Rep)	☐	☐
Eugene J. McCarthy (Dem)	☐	☐
Richard M. Nixon (Rep)	☐	☐
Charles H. Percy (Rep)	☐	☐
Ronald W. Reagan (Rep)	☐	☐
Nelson A. Rockefeller (Rep)	☐	☐
Harold E. Stassen (Rep)	☐	☐
George C. Wallace (Amer. Ind.)	☐	☐
(Other) ______	☐	

What course of military action should the U.S. pursue Vietnam: (Choose one only.)
Immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces ☐
Phased reduction of U.S. military activity ☐
Maintain current level of U.S. military activity ☐
Increase the level of U.S. military activity ☐
"All out" U.S. military effort ☐

What course of action should the U.S. pursue in rega the bombing of North Vietnam: (Choose one only.)
Permanent cessation of bombing ☐
Temporary suspension of bombing ☐
Maintain current level of bombing ☐
Intensify bombing ☐
Use of nuclear weapons ☐

In confronting the "urban crisis" which should rece highest priority in government spending: (Choose one
Education ☐
Housing ☐
Income subsidy ☐
Job training and employment opportunities ☐
Riot control and stricter law enforcement ☐

The computer age is making its mark on political ballots.

A significant segment of the American electorate will cast votes November 5 on computerized punch cards and specially treated paper ballots, the National Geographic Society reports.

California offers the widest diversity of voting methods in the nation, according to the Elections Research Center of the Governmental Affairs Institute in Washington, D.C. Voters in 17 counties will record their choices on one of five computerized systems. Two counties and part of a third use lever-type voting machines.

Only 15 percent of the state's electorate cast the old-fashioned paper ballot.

In electronic balloting, voters punch holes on computer cards or stamp special paper ballots with sensitized ink. Even this may not be the last word in voting systems.

Voters someday may cast their ballot in the privacy of their living rooms. Scientists envision the election day when a voter will telephone his selections directly to a computer.

The evolution in voting styles would have astonished early Americans. In simpler times, colonists voted aloud before an election judge. A bullying crowd reacted to each vote with cheers or jeers.

Colonists reacted warily to the idea of paper ballots, tested as early as 1634 in Massachusetts. The practice spread slowly. New York discarded secret ballots after a one-year trial, in 1852, because it "insulted the manliness and independence of the laboring man."

Secret voting in national elections became Federal law in 1875, but

(Continued on Page 27)

Frederick Bull Appointed to Board Vacancy Created by Retirement of James O. Mack

Frederick N. Bull of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has been named to the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, filling the vacancy left by the recent retirement in the 6th District of James O. Mack of Kansas City, Missouri.

Bull, who has served as a general representative since July, 1961, is a native of Mansfield, Arkansas. He was initiated in 1947 into Local Union 1249, Fayette, Arkansas, while a student in vocational education at the University of Arkansas. Later the same year he transferred to Local Union 329, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he became in succession, recording secretary, assistant business representative, and business representative.

FREDERICK BULL

In 1956 he was elected secretary of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters. In addition to being appointed a general representative in 1961, he was also named by General President M. A. Hutcheson, at that time, to the President's Missile Site Committee, working in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. As a general representative, he has served these states as well as a portion of Texas.

He was a member for five years of the steering committee of the 10-Southern-States Apprenticeship Conference. Among his civic activities has been service as a member of the Oklahoma Medical Research Organization, a volunteer health group.

He was a leader in the successful fight to defeat a right-to-work referendum in Oklahoma a few years ago.

He is 48 years old, married, and the father of four children.

NLRB Orders Election For Workers Employed Under Government Contract

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif. (PAI)—An effort by a Government contractor at the Yosemite National Park to avoid a representation election on the grounds that its workers really are Government employees has been turned down by the National Labor Relations Board.

The decision has more than local importance since there are many thousands of Government concessioners whose relations with the Government and with their employees are similar to the case just decided.

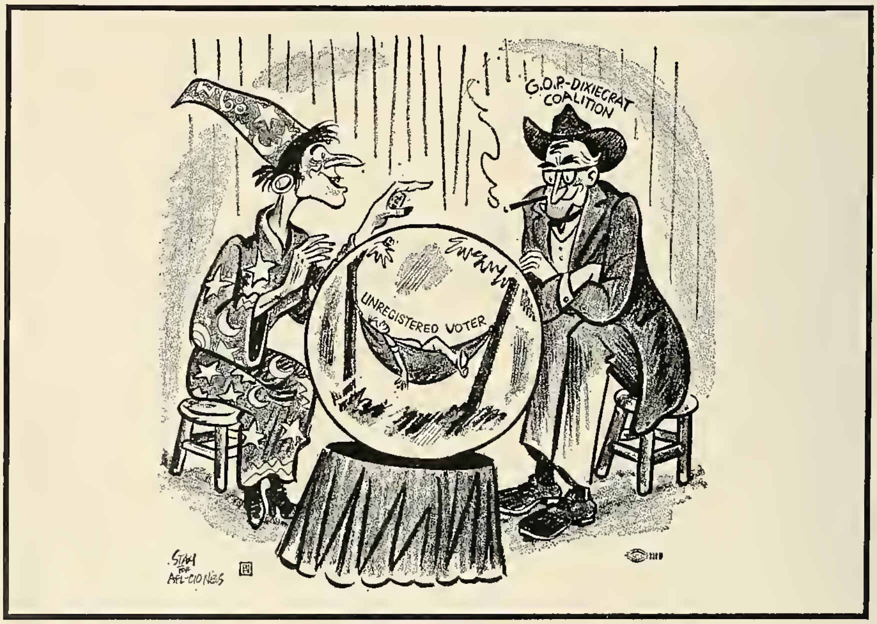
The case involved Lodge 472 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, whose members work as bus, truck and shuttle drivers for the Yosemite Park and Curry Company. Lodge 472 has a contract with the company which sought to kill it on the grounds that the National Park Service so rigidly regulated the company that collective bargaining was impossible.

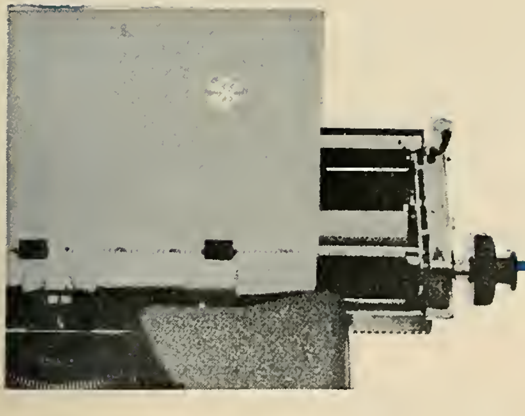
The Board rejected the company's contention on the ground that its workers were not hired by the Park Service, but were hired by the company; that the company was responsible for the men's work, determined their rates of pay and working conditions; can hire and fire them and pays them from its own funds.

The Park Service, the NLRB said, exercises general control of the company's operations to assure proper service to the public and the way in which the contract is carried out.

"Nevertheless," the Board said, "there clearly remains with the employer an extensive area of effective control over the labor policies affecting its employees and over the basic subject of collective bargaining with these employees."

"We find nothing in the Concessioner's contract and the National Park Service Regulations pertinent thereto that would support the Employer's contention that the Federal Government is, in fact, the employer of the employees of the Concessionat," the NLRB concluded.





EDITORIALS

Safety Second

On-the-job safety of American workmen apparently takes second place to the affluent special interest groups. After many months of Congressional committee hearings, debate and legislative boondoggling, the Occupational Health and Safety Bill and the Construction Safety Bill are still short of passage.

The failure to act on these two important bills has prompted rising indignation by concerned government leaders and union men everywhere.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson has openly and sharply rapped the House of Representatives for its dawdling efforts. Mrs. Peterson cited the inaction as "one more indication that the private pressure groups are the privileged members of our society, while the people's welfare comes in a weak second."

"The construction industry has the second highest incidence of disabling and fatal accidents," she said. "Yet the construction industry is the only major industry in the country which has no federal standards for safety on government contracts." The legislation needed to bring an end to the high accident rate—the Construction Safety Bill—is being rigidly opposed by powerful private interests.

Mrs. Peterson is also concerned about the passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Bill. She says that this bill "was designed to establish enforceable health and safety standards on the job throughout industry and provide research and fact finding in the cause and prevention of occupational health hazards."

She explained that "the more modest Construction Safety bill was designed to promote health and safety in the building trades and construction industry in all Federal and federally-financed or assisted construction projects."

Congress has carefully evaded floor action on these bills, in that the House failed to muster the two-thirds vote needed to suspend the rules and get legislative action.

If Congress does not find it imperative to alter its own rules, perhaps it can arrange to suspend the common-sense rule of "Safety First" until such time as the lawmakers decide to pass measures needed to protect America's workmen.

America the Beautiful

The U. S. Department of Interior is jubilant with its treatment this year at the hands of Congress. Secretary of Interior Stuart L. Udall has praised Congress for "putting conservation ahead of politics" in enacting landmark bills creating new parks and preserving scenic rivers and trails. He further called 1968 the most productive of his eight years as a cabinet member.

Singled out for praise is legislation to create a 58,000-acre Redwoods National Park and to create the Northern Cascades Park in the Far West.

The passage of bills to set aside certain scenic rivers for preservation and creating national trails would stand as a good productive record by themselves.

There is much work yet to be done, to be sure, and Secretary Udall is aware of it. His current efforts are directed toward passage of water pollution legislation.

"We are going to have a fine (water quality) program ready to go," Udall said, but "It will be like a car without gas unless some kind of legislation gets the Federal contributions on the line."

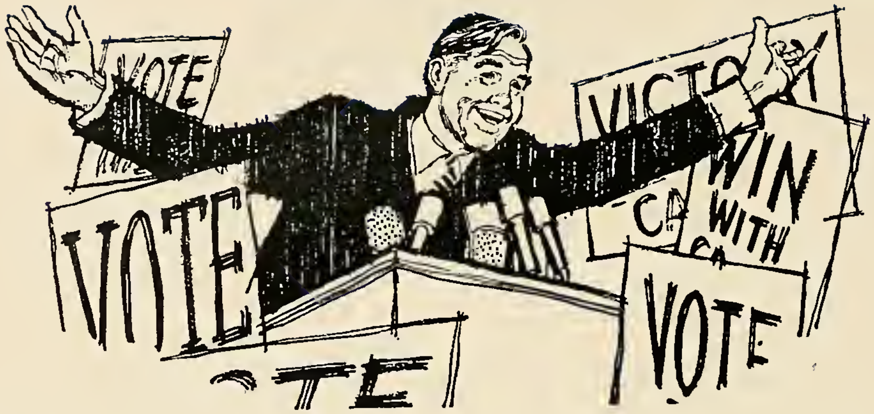
Keeping America beautiful may begin with a litter basket, but it also demands the foresight, hard work and conservation-conscious efforts of such an administrator as Secretary Udall, plus the Congress-appropriated funds and legislation necessary to carry out effective programs protecting our land and resources.

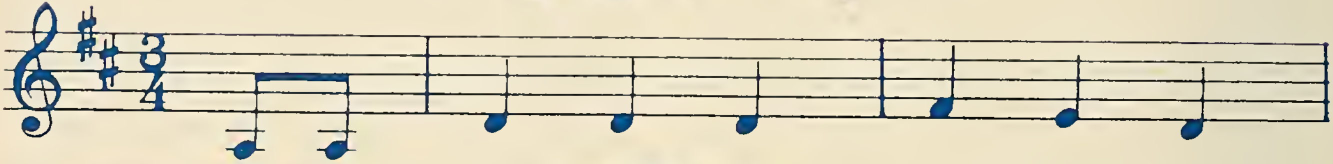
"Rule or Ruin"

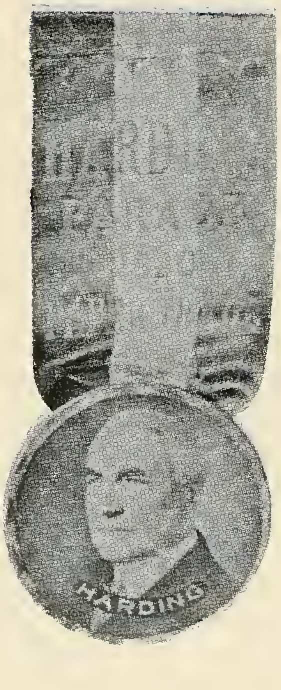
During the last intense weeks before the presidential election, our attention is naturally riveted on the man of our choice and his chances of victory. This is good—indeed necessary—for a healthy and vigorous electoral process. But the purpose of the election is to provide for America's future, for the welfare of our nation as a whole and not of any one faction or point of view. The current sickness of "rule or ruin" that seems to be epidemic today must not be permitted to divide and weaken America. Loyal and vigorous partisanship is a patriotic service before the election; a stubborn and uncompromising refusal to cooperate is treasonable afterwards. Our ancient strength, the envy of the world, has lain in our gracious homage to the victor and our generous cooperation with his program. Our republic cannot survive any other approach.

DEWEY
TEAM
KENNEDY
AND
JOHNSON
STASSEN
NIXON'S THE ONE!
ROCKY CAN WIN.
KENNEDY
NIXON
LODGE
McCARTHY'S
MILLION
HHH
Goldwater
AND
ESTES
JOHNSON
HUMPHREY

Buttons, Banners, and Songs Help Pave Way to White House


VOTE
VICTO
WIN
WITH
VOTE
VOTE




HARDING
HARDING

FOR PRESIDENT
WARREN G. HARDING

VOTE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC
STEVENSON

Former President John Quincy Adams condemned the aggressive campaign waged in 1840 by supporters of Presidential candidates William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren.

"One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the present time," Adams wrote, "is that the principal elders of the political parties are traveling about the country from State to State, and holding forth, like Methodist preachers, hour after hour, to assembled multitudes."

Adams' own political career was far more genteel. The practice of waging a modern-style public campaign for the Presidency did not begin until 1840, the National Geographic Society says.

Some candidates relish vigorously seeking office; others hate it. William Howard Taft, for one, de-

IXON
DEWEY
PRESIDENT
HERBERT C. HOOVER
FOR PRESIDENT
AND
HUMPHREY
ROCKEFELLER
HHH
KEN
JOHNS
LBJ
FOR
NSON
ROOSEVELT
Again
KEFAUVER
TAFT
I LIKE
IKE

scribed his 1908 campaign as "one of the most uncomfortable four months of my life."

Intense electioneering doesn't insure victory, as William Jennings Bryan learned in 1896. The "Great Commoner" traveled 18,000 miles and addressed 5,000,000 people in 27 states. His opponent, William McKinley, spoke mainly from his front porch in Canton, Ohio, and won by more than 500,000 votes.

The Smithsonian Institution currently traces "The Quest for the Presidency" in a special exhibition in its Museum of History and Technology, Washington, D. C. The timely show continues through December.

The exhibit includes much of the paraphernalia — from buttons and banners to quickly forgotten songs —used by candidates for the Nation's highest office.

In addition, excerpts from addresses by every President since Grover Cleveland, as well as Bryan's "Cross of Gold Speech," boom from a concealed phonograph in one area of the exhibition.

Some candidates tried to woo voters musically. Sheet music on display includes such snappy titles as "Get on the Raft With Taft" and "Happy Landin' With Landon."

If history repeats itself, so do campaign buttons. A large lapel button of 1940 warned, "Eleanor, start packing, the Wilkies are coming." A 1960 button advised, "Mamie, start packing, the Kennedys are coming."

The display features some noncampaign items as well. One, an imposing oak desk carved from timbers of the HMS *Resolute,* served every President from Rutherford B. Hayes to John F. Kennedy.

Among the more unusual items is a stuffed toy bear, prototype of the dolls that swept the Nation in 1903 after President Theodore Roosevelt spared the life of a cub on a hunting trip. The act of charity —plus shrewd merchandising—gave the world the beloved "teddy bear."

The exhibit was prepared by Herbert R. Collins, assistant curator of the Smithsonian's Division of Political History, and was designed by Alfred H. McAdams. Politics still is not an exact science, Mr. Collins noted.

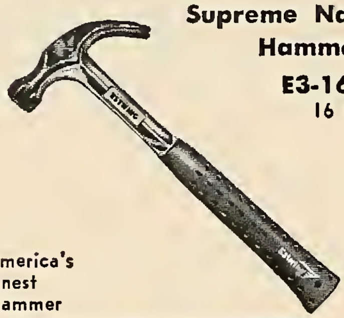
"The methods and techniques of campaigning have changed," he explained, "but the purpose is still the same. The objects used are the same types as in the 19th century, and yet candidates still do not know what effect they have."

HUMPHREY
HUMPHREY
HUMP
Humphrey
PHREY
HUMPHREY
ILLINOIS
VIRGIN ISLA

Estwing FIRST CHOICE

of Skilled Craftsmen for Nearly 50 Years . . . .

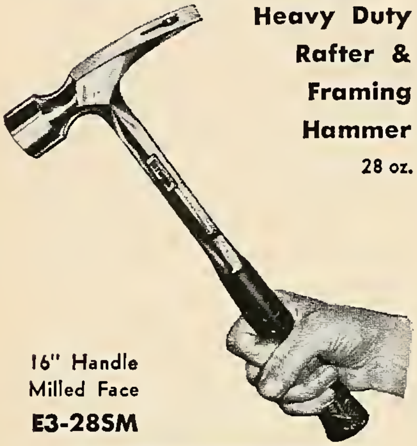
Make Your Next Tool an Estwing



Supreme Nail Hammer

E3-16C
16 oz.

America's
Finest
Hammer

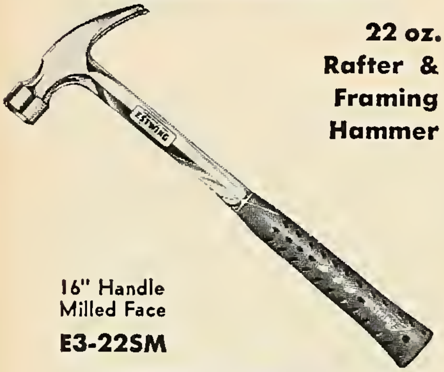


Heavy Duty Rafter & Framing Hammer

28 oz.

16" Handle
Milled Face

E3-28SM

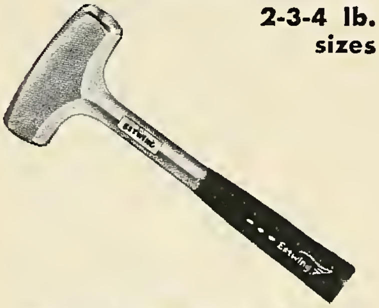


22 oz. Rafter & Framing Hammer

16" Handle
Milled Face

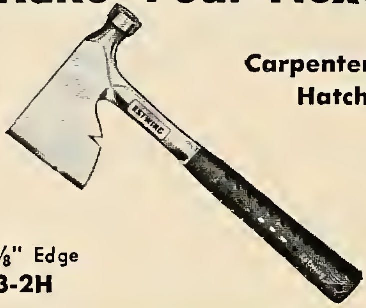
E3-22SM

Drilling Hammer



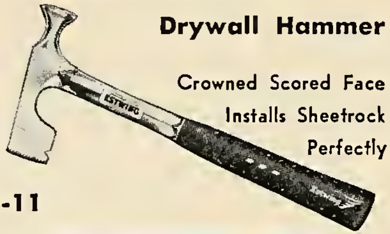
2-3-4 lb. sizes

B3-2lb. B3-3lb. B3-4lb. B3-4lb.L



Carpenter's Hatchet

3⅝" Edge
E3-2H

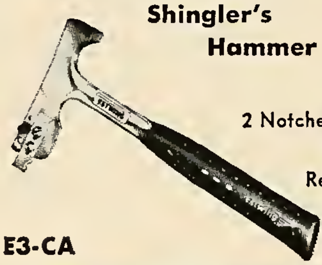


Drywall Hammer

Crowned Scored Face
Installs Sheetrock
Perfectly

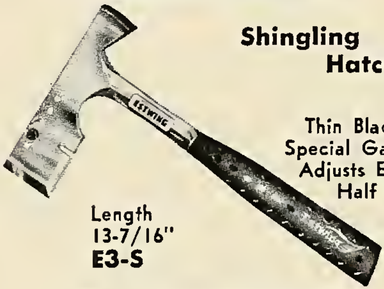
E3-11

Shingler's Hammer



2 Notched Cutting
Edges—
Replaceable
Blade

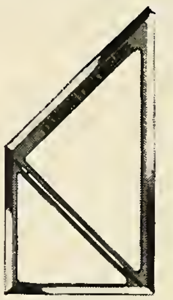
E3-CA



Shingling Hatchet

Thin Blade—
Special Gauge
Adjusts Every
Half Inch

Length
13-7/16"
E3-S



4" x 6"

Trim Square

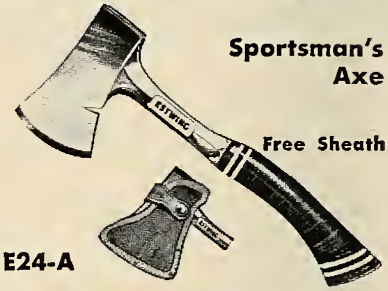
Cut Trim &
Molding Fast

Easy with
Magic-Edge.

Light tough
aluminum
alloy—pocket
size

Replaces Mitre-Box

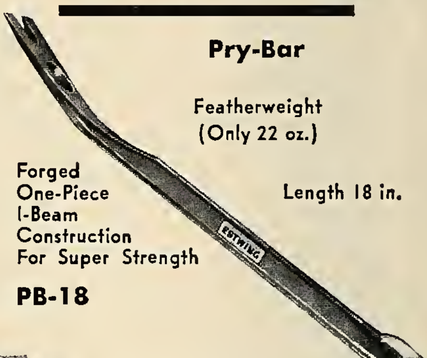
No. ETS



Sportsman's Axe

Free Sheath

E24-A



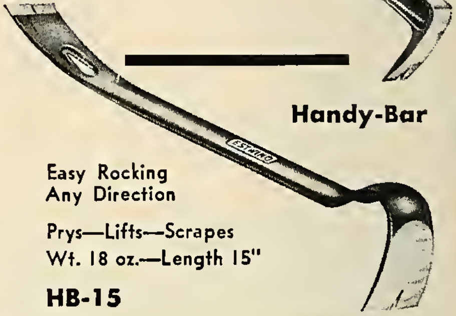
Pry-Bar

Featherweight
(Only 22 oz.)

Length 18 in.

Forged
One-Piece
I-Beam
Construction
For Super Strength

PB-18



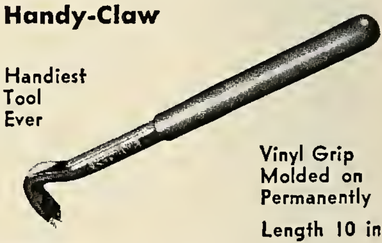
Handy-Bar

Easy Rocking
Any Direction

Prys—Lifts—Scrapes
Wt. 18 oz.—Length 15"

HB-15

Handy-Claw



Handiest
Tool
Ever

Vinyl Grip
Molded on
Permanently

Length 10 in.

HC-10

Estwing Hammers, Hatchets & Axes are forged one-piece Head Handle, the strongest construction known. They are unsurpassed in Temper, Balance & Finish—Get your Estwing tools at leading Hardware, Lumber & Building Supply Dealers.

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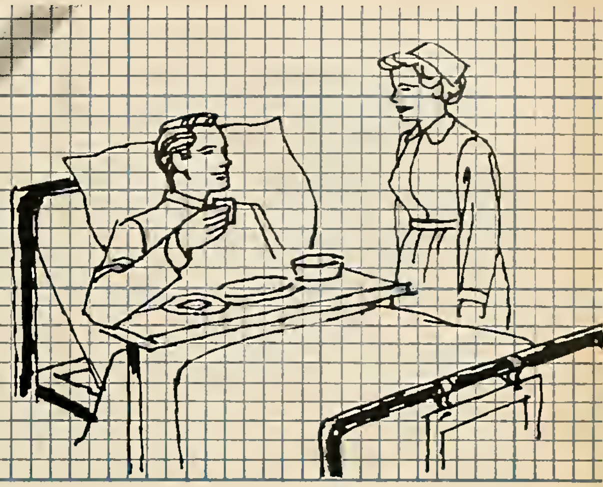
Labor Urges Group Practice Pre-Payment Plans to Halt Rising Medical Costs



BOTH THE PATIENT'S POCKETBOOK AND HIS HEALTH ARE EXPLOITED

The average cost of a hospital stay is now $58 per day. Hospital daily room charges in some areas already approached $100 per day. At present rate of increase, a $100 hospital daily room charge will soon be typical.

Doctor fees rose 7.8 percent in 1966 and almost as much in 1967. Physicians' net incomes have actually been rising at 10 percent or more a year.

As of April the Medicare premium was raised 33⅓ percent mainly to cover past and anticipated increases in physicians fees.

Organized labor like most Americans, has become appalled by today's soaring costs of medical care. The health of American workers and their families and the medical care that is available to them has been a matter of utmost importance and concern to the union movement. So serious has the matter become that the AFL-CIO Executive Council made public the report of its Social Security Committee on the subject of Medical costs. The report announced the specific incidences of rising fee, as described above.

More importantly, the AFL-CIO study made recommendations to end the current dilemna. The report bluntly stated:

"There is only one ultimate answer to this problem—national health insurance, which has long been the AFL-CIO goal. The AFL-CIO Convention reaffirmed that goal last December because we are firmly convinced that only national health insurance can bridge the growing gap between our health needs and health opportunities by eliminating our present outmoded, unsatisfactory and excessively costly system of organization and distribution of medical services.

Group Practice Plan Suggested

"Short of national health insurance, but ultimately a part of it, our best available immediate means for obtaining better medical care at less cost is by the rapid spread of comprehensive group practice prepayment plans. The 3½ million Americans already covered by this system of health care have benefited from its ability to provide comprehensive health services of high quality at substantial savings over traditional fee-for-service solo practice.

"Congress passed Medicare and Medicaid to enable the elderly and needy to obtain health services they could not otherwise afford. Unions have negotiated health insurance coverage for their members so that the cost of medical care could be more readily budgeted and financed. The AFL-CIO does not believe that Congress established the Medicare and Medicaid programs or that unions have sacrificed to win health protection for their members to enrich physicians and other providers of medical care. Unions all too often have found that as soon as they negotiate for medical care, most doctors and other providers raise their fees and charges. The trade union movement will not be satisfied to negotiate more and more money without corresponding improvement in health care."

The AFL-CIO wants for trade union members and for all Americans the best medical care our highly advanced medical science can provide. It has been learned that most expensive care is not necessarily the best care and the best care is often not the most expensive.

The lack of adequate preventive care increases our medical bills for diseases which could be forstalled. The too high percentage of unnecessary surgical operations enhances the cost but certainly not the quality of medical care. Another unnecessary addition to the nation's medical bill is care provided in hospitals rather than in nursing homes or doctor's office because frequently only hospitalization is covered by insurance.

Hospital costs are a special problem because they are the fastest rising and largest single component in the total cost of medical care.

Hospital Workers Not Getting Share

Some apologists for increased hospital costs blame increased wages for nurses, attendants, hospital laundry workers and other hospital employees. These workers have been too long and are even now among the lowest paid in the country. Their wages are still too low. The gains which have been won are due largely to organized labor's efforts in obtaining minimum wage coverage and wage increases at the bargaining table for this long exploited group.

This modest and still inadequate catch-up in hospital wages should have been—but in most hospitals has not been—accompanied by improvements in hospital efficiency which would have eliminated unnecessary costs. A basic reason for this lack of advance in hospital efficiency, despite far-reaching technical improvements in the practice of medicine, is that hospital administrators are not masters of their own house.

Doctors Set Hospital Costs

The decision of physicians largely determines hospital costs.

The physician decides whether a patient goes to a hospital or receives much less-expensive but often equally or more effective treatment on an outpatient basis.

The physician determines when a patient is to be admitted to a hospital and when he is to be discharged.

The physician determines what tests will be given the patient and how often.

The physician prescribes drugs, either expensive brand name drugs or, if he considers the welfare of his patients, less costly but equally effective generic equivalents.

Specialization in medicine now makes it imperative that physicians develop teamwork in meeting the health needs of their patients. This requires a group practice setting in which doctors can effectively and efficiently pool their specialized knowledge and skills. "Old fashioned, fee-for-service solo practice is out-dated, inefficient and excessively costly," states the AFL-CIO report.

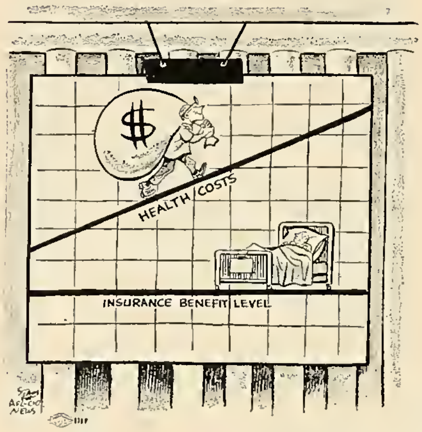
The goal of comprehensive health services for the Amberican people cannot be achieved unless financing includes payment for all health services patients may need. Only in this way can patients be assured of the type of medical care they need—the best but not necessarily the most expensive. The goal should be a single periodic payment for each individual or family covering total health care, including physician services, hospital services, stay in a nursing home or any other necessary medical service.

A Drug on the Market

Both the patient's pocketbook and his health are exploited by the major brand name pharmaceutical manufacturers. The cost of a brand drug to the purchaser is sometimes as much as 1000 percent over the cost of the manufacturer. Major drug manufacturers often promote the sale of less effective drugs, which are protected by patent, in preference to more effective but less expensive pharmaceuticals they themselves manufacture and sell to large purchasers. Too often the major pharmaceutical houses are guilty of promoting for minor conditions the sale of costly drugs which have dangerous side effects when less expensive drugs would be equally effective." While we are convinced that drug costs can be substantially reduced with no lowering of the quality of drugs sold to consumers, we also insist that the Food and Drug Administration have adequate resources to fully protect both physicians and the public from any doubts concerning the quality of all drugs sold for human use," the union study suggests.

The cost-plus method of reimbursing hospitals rewards inefficiency and invites duplication of expensive medical equipment. Reimbursing physicians on a usual and customary fee basis invites fee escalation because fees are unilaterally determined by doctors. Prescription of expensive brand name drugs instead of generic name drugs of as high quality unnecessarily adds to medical costs. In short, there are virtually no controls over inflationary health costs.

The AFL-CIO commended the Congress for including in the Social Security Amendments of 1967 provision for experimentation with systems of financing of medical care under such government programs as Medicare and Medicaid providing incentives for increased efficiency and cost reductions. Where such experiments are successful, the new method developed should be applied in all such government programs.



Specific Steps Suggested

Finally, labor's study of medical costs suggested these specific steps for reducing the cost while maintaining the quality of medical care:

1. Promotion of the fastest possible growth of comprehensive group practice prepayment plans which have proven their ability to provide comprehensive health services of high quality at substantial savings over fee-for-service, solo practice.

2. Encouragement of more efficient utilization of the supply of doctors, nurses and other health personnel including adequate opportunities for training and promotion at all levels.

3. Payment of medical care on a capitation basis; that is, an actuarially determined amount paid at periodic intervals covering total health care. Capitation payments should cover not only physician services but hospitalization, extended care and home health services as well. Under such a system of payment physicians would have an incentive to practice preventive medicine and thus keep patients well and out of the hospital. A minimum program would be to provide for a negotiated fee schedule for all physicians participating in Federal programs. Changes in such reimbursement should be negotiated, not determined unilaterally by physicians.

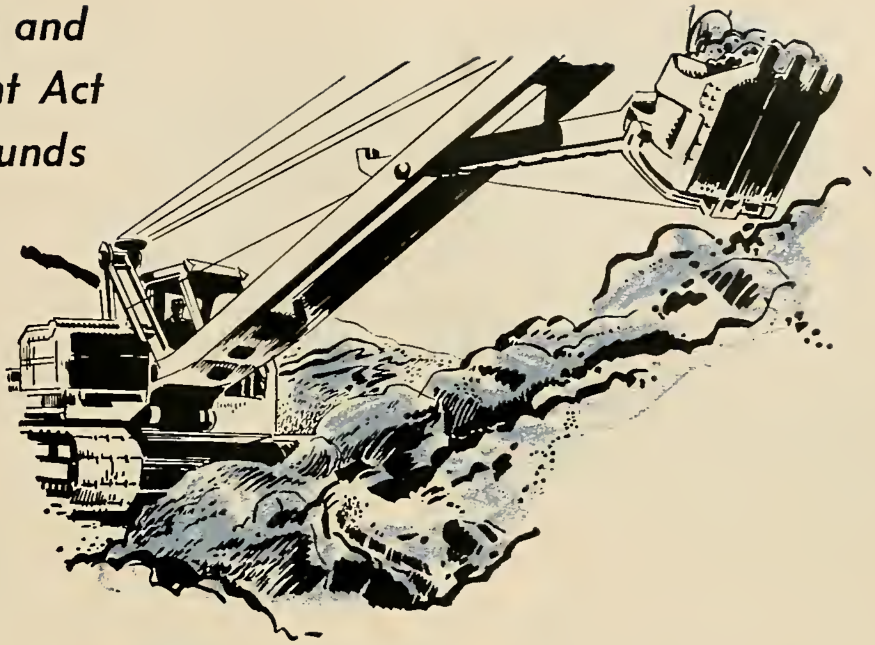
4. Because the decisions of physicians have such a great impact on hospital costs, to the maximum extent possible physicians, especially hospital based physicians and the heads of various medical departments, should be made administratively responsible to the hospital.

5. Reimbursement of hospitals on the basis of average cost for all hospitals in similar circumstances thereby rewarding the efficient and penalizing the inefficient. Alternatively, they might be reimbursed on the basis of a negotiated rate per patient.

6. The artificial distinction in medicine between the method of financing physicians services and hospitalization should be eliminated by establishing a single system of financing both, requiring no additional out-of-pocket payment from beneficiaries.

7. The Food and Drug Administration should have the authority to evaluate the relative effectiveness of drugs. On the basis of such objective scientific and clinical information, this information should be made available to physicians and hospitals in an official governmental or government approved generic name formulary which would indicate the most appropriate drug for different diseases. Hospitals and other providers of care should be required to use this formulary or an equally effective one for their own use under appropriate Federal standards. They should be required to purchase quality drugs listed in the formulary on a generic name basis and by competitive bid. Drugs should be purchased or sold under government programs only within a reasonable price range, as President Johnson has recommended in his recent health message.

The 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act needs additional funds



Billions Voted to Shelter Poor, Accelerate Building Trades Work

■ On August 1 President Johnson signed into law the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

Last month, President Johnson signed another bill which provided part of the funds needed to carry out the intent of the Act.

Congress has authorized only $625 million of the $1 billion requested to get the model cities program underway, and only 20% of the home-ownership-for-the-poor and rent-assistance program has been voted.

This legislation, in effect, drives the first nails in a home and apartment building and reconstruction boom that will last a decade. It marks a significant victory for the Johnson administration and for organized labor, who have long pressed for the measure.

The far-reaching law authorizes the Federal Government to spend $5.3 billion to construct and rehabilitate 1.7 million dwellings in the next three years. This figure will include 500,000 new homes for purchase by families in low and moderate income brackets. Another 700,000 families will be granted substantial rent subsidies to live in new or reconstructed dwellings.

The measure will call upon the building industry to build almost as many new dwellings in the next three years as it has constructed in the past 10 years.

Other provisions of the lengthy act will accelerate construction in virtually every phase of the building industry. For example, the law eases restrictions on loans for seasonal homes, provides assistance for college and nonprofit hospital construction, provides for demolition of old structures which are health hazards, knocks down barriers to building in rural areas, extends FHA and savings and loan association limits on home improvements, and provides money for construction assistance to urban mass transit systems.

And if that's not enough, the law sets up a program for flood insurance, authorizes more money for the model cities program, and polices the "buy-retirement-property-by-mail" business.

Of particular interest to members of the building and construction trades are overriding stipulations written into the law's preamble and its many amendments.

In its preface, the new legislation states that the highest priority and emphasis should be given to providing "decent housing" for lower income families, and that in carrying out such programs the resources of private enterprise and individual self-help techniques should be used as fully as possible.

It further requires that to "the greatest possible extent" employment arising from these programs be given to lower income persons resident in the area of such projects.

According to the law's pre-title instructions, emphasis should be given to encouraging good design as "an essential component" of housing to be built under the Housing Act.

An amendment introduced by Congressman Paul A. Fino (Rep.-N. Y.), adopted in the House version and subsequently written into the law, insures that provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act be applied to the new program of insurance for supplemental loans on multiple-family projects. The Davis-Bacon measure requires payment of no less than the prevailing wages of the area on federally-aided projects.

The length of the law (298 pages in its original House form) will make for a certain amount of time lapse before full implementation of all sections. Further, the law calls for setting up several new operational agencies and programs, and reconstructs several existing government instrumentalities.

The many provisions might well have been separate laws, in that each one covers one or more major facets of the housing and urban development picture. Each section—or title—of the law merits separate and detailed discussion.

TITLE I—Lower Income Housing

This provision establishes a home ownership assistance program for low and moderate income families based on interest rate subsidy. It stipulates that mortgages for housing purchased under the program would be made at market rates of interest and that the government pay the interest subsidy directly to the institutions making the loans.

It sets the amount of subsidy at the difference between 20 percent of the family's monthly income and the required monthly payment under the mortgage for principal, interest, taxes, insurance and mortgage insurance premium. This provision requires, however, that the purchaser make payments at least equal to the payment that would be required if the mortgage were made at a one percent rate.

It sets a general limitation on the amount of the mortgage at $15,000 with higher mortgages (up to $17,500) in high cost areas and for large families.

This provision authorizes FHA insurance of mortgages and mortgage payment subsidies for the purchase of housing by nonprofit sponsors for subsequent resale to low or moderate income purchasers.

It authorizes contracts for annual home ownership assistance payments aggregating not more than $75 million in fiscal 1969, $175 million in fiscal 1970, and $300 million in subsequent fiscal years.

It establishes a program to make FHA home mortgage insurance available to low income families who cannot now qualify, but whom HUD consider "satisfactory risks."

It gives FHA more flexible authority to finance repair, rehabilitation, construction or purchase of property in older, declining areas.

It authorizes FHA to insure mortgages on large-scale experimental housing projects for lower income families under such programs as home ownership assistance and rent supplements.

It further authorizes the Secretary of HUD, in cooperation with the private insurance industry, to develop a plan to provide insurance to help homeowners meet mortgage payments in periods of personal economic adversity.

TITLE II—Rental Housing for Lower Income Families

This major section of the new law establishes a new program of subsidies for the construction or rehabilitation of rental and cooperative housing by nonprofit sponsors for low income families. It provides for federal assistance payments to cover the difference between the market rate mortgage and the amount that would be required on a mortgage bearing an interest rate of one percent.

One Title II provision provides that tenants of housing built under this program can pay 25 percent of their income as rent up to the full market rental.

It provides for annual interest assistance equaling the amounts provide to home buyers in Title I.

It does stipulate, however, that high-rise "elevator" projects cannot be approved for low rent public housing for families with children unless there is "no practical alternative."

TITLE III—FHA Insurance Operations

This portion of the act tightens regulations affecting default on FHA-insured multi-family housing mortgages.

It also permits the Secretary of HUD to insure supplemental loans to finance improvements to multi-family rental projects, and including nursing homes and housing for the elderly, as well as group medical practice facilities financed with FHA-insured mortgages.

TITLE IV—Urban Renewal

This provision gives financial aid to local public agencies for "neighborhood development programs" planned and carried out on an annual basis, allotting $1.4 billion for the urban renewal program in fiscal 1970. It also authorizes an additional $350 million for urban renewal projects in model cities areas.

It removes limitations on the acquisition and rehabilitation of residential properties by a local urban renewal agency. This previous limitation reportedly led to the destruction of salvageable housing and the construction of more expensive housing to replace it.

This provision also permits HUD to make grants for the destruction of nonresidential structures which are in reality shelters for rats and pests.

Title IV also doubles the rehabilitation grant that can be made to low income homeowners to $3000, and further broadens the rehabilitation loan program to open up new areas and to bring property up to insurance underwriting standards. It also requires that a *majority* of housing units provided in each community's total residential urban renewal projects be for low and moderate income families.

TITLE V—Urban Planning and Facilities

This provision establishes a new category of assistance extending into rural and non-metropolitan areas, and increases the authorization for overall urban planning grants program by $35 million in fiscal 1969 and $125 million in fiscal 1970. It specifically earmarks $20 million of the 1969 allocation and $10 million of the 1970 amount for these "district" planning grants.

This portion of the law extends to the rural district planning areas' eligibility to receive bonus grants of up to an additional 20 percent of project costs under numerous federal grant programs.

It provides that any funds authorized in 1969, but not used, for basic water and sewer facilities, neighborhood facilities and advance acquisition of land remain available through fiscal 1970.

TITLE VI—Urban Mass Transportation

This provision authorizes $190 million in fiscal 1970, permitting private transit companies to furnish up to 50 percent of the local share of the project cost of a mass transit project, and up to 100 percent in some cases. It extends for 10 months the emergency grant program for mass transportation.

TITLE VII—Secondary Mortgage Market

This divides the Federal National Mortgage Association into two separate corporations: the Government National Mortgage Association and a privately-owned Federal National Mortgage Association. It gives an additional $500 million in special assistance authority to the Government association, primarily for the purchase of below-market interest rate mortgages.

TITLE VIII—National Housing Partnerships

This section authorizes the creation of privately-funded, federally chartered corporations to plan and carry out the building or rehabilitation of housing for low and moderate income families, and further authorizes that a corporation be able to form a "partnership" with the government as a vehicle for participating in the provision of low income housing.

TITLE IX—Rural Housing

This authorizes direct and insured loans with interest rate subsidies to provide housing for low and moderate income families in rural areas. It also permits grants and loans for "self-help" housing in rural areas.

TITLE X, XI AND XII—Insurance and Reinsurance

Title X allows HUD to set up a program to reinsure insurance companies against property losses resulting from riots or civil disorders. Title XL gives HUD authority to set up a program of flood insurance as a joint federal-private venture. It specifically provides for insurance subsidies for flood damage to one to four-family houses and to small business in flood-prone areas where states involved exhibited a "positive interest" in this type insurance.

Title XII authorizes a new program of FHA mortgage insurance for non-profit hospitals.

TITLE XIII—Ten Year Goal

This provision states the national goal "of a decent home . . . for every American family" should be met within 10 years by the construction or rehabilitation of 26 million units, six million of which must be for low and moderate income families.

TITLE XIV—Miscellaneous

This catch-all section authorizes a billion dollars for the model cities program in 1970, and various amounts for model cities planning grants, demonstration projects on prevention of urban blight, for new contracts for college housing, and for urban information and technical assistance to communities.

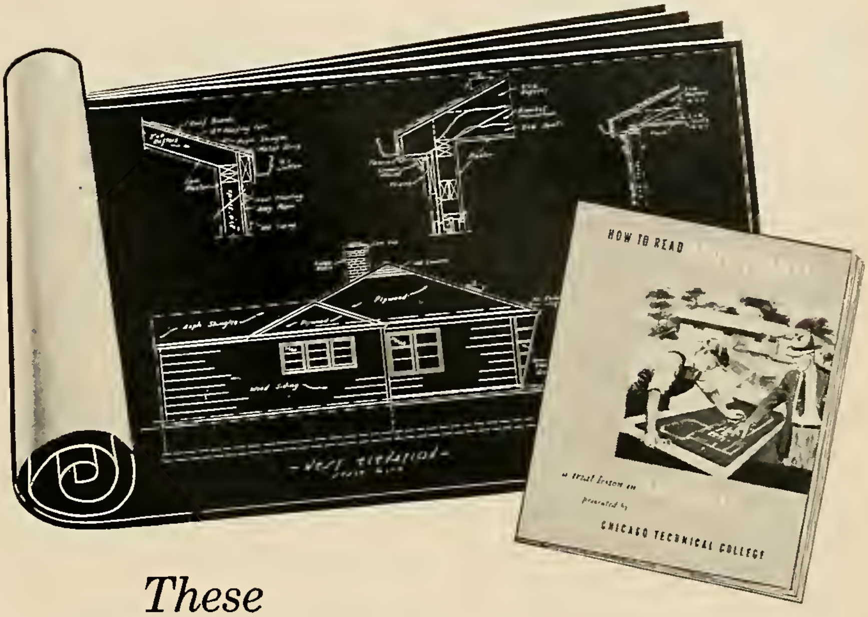
This provision also gives savings and loan associations broader lending power, including authority to lend for seasonal homes and for home appliances under certain conditions.

Amendments

As stated earlier, there were 30 amendments to the house version of the bill alone. The Senate bill contained several additional titles and a good number of amendments, most of which were woven into the final law.

One of the provisions not in the original House bill, but later adopted from the Senate version, provides truth-in-land-sales, to protect prospective buyers of "retirement paradise" properties. The AFL-CIO strongly supported this provision, designed to give the buyer an accurate, unbiased description of the property. Under this section, a developer of land sold in interstate commerce must file with the Secretary of HUD information as to the ownership of the land, title, physical nature, road, utilities and other matters. Failure to comply with the law's provisions could bring an offender five years in jail, a $5000 fine, or both. Also, disgruntled land purchasers could sue the developer for damages in a state or federal court.

All in all, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 will provide a new surge of interest in construction of new homes and the reconditioning of older structures. Its other assurances should greatly accelerate and uplift America's home ownership standards. It should greatly affect not only those in low and moderate income groups, but the entire building and construction trades industry, as well as every American buying, renting, or contemplating home, seasonal home, or retirement home ownership.



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Canadian Report

WE BEG THE INDULGENCE of our Canadian members for devoting so much space in the Brotherhood magazine, this month, to the November 5 General Elections in the United States. These are crucial elections which directly affect the future of every working man and woman in the 50 States and indirectly affect the Canadian labor movement as well. We have put aside many general feature articles until the December issue in order that we may present the position of the Brotherhood's General Executive Board on the candidates and issues.

Ontario Publication Notes Carpenter Report

The November-December issue of the bi-monthly official publication of the Ontario Federation of Labor carried in full the article on labor costs in housing which appeared in the September issue of the CARPENTER.

The article was based on housing research in Canada which proved that on-site labor costs in home construction are below 14 percent of total costs, that the major problems in home costs are the cost of land, financing, overhead and the various appointments of the house itself.

The article was in the kits of the OFL convention held in London, Ontario, November 4th to 6th.

Housing Shortage Is Still Problem

Housing continues to be one of the big economic and social problems in the country.

About 185,000 new homes will be built this year against a minimum need of 200,000 and an optimum figure of 250,000.

The shortage has been aggravating housing costs.

In Metro Toronto with a population around the two million mark, housing used to take about 28 percent of family income. This figure has now jumped to 38 percent of family income.

Strike Statistics Need Evaluation

This year 1968 may prove to be a fairly heavy strike year, but it is well to wait until all the figures are in before heeding the newspaper headlines which give the impression that this is the worst year for strikes ever.

The record in recent years was 1946 when 54 days of work were lost by strike action for every 10,000 days worked.

In 1966 the figure was 33 days lost for every 10,000 worked, in 1967, 27 days lost.

1968 will likely be higher than either 1966 or 1967, but not as bad as 1946. In other word, no record.

Trade unionists should know, even if the press doesn't, that strikes do not upset the economy as much as the public is led to believe. Ten times as much time is lost through unemployment as is lost through strikes.

Histadrut Group To Honor Burt

Early this year the Ontario Histadrut Trade Union Council held a testimonial dinner for Fred Dowling, veteran Canadian leader of the United Packinghouse Workers. It was very successful.

A similar event will be held next year for George Burt, recently retired as Canadian Director of the UAW. Chairman of the Histadrut committee is David B. Archer, President of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

Economic Council Deplores Poverty

The Economic Council of Canada is an official advisory body to the Canadian government, and its annual reports are usually packed with facts and advice. The ECC's fifth report announced recently was no exception.

The Council said that poverty in Canada is a disgrace. It said that, by any accepted standards, between four and five million Canadians live in various stages of need.

It very strongly urged that the Canadian government in concert with provincial governments take both short-term and long-range steps to remove poverty from our affluent society.

It suggested two steps; one, that better use be made of the Canada Assistance Plan which would help the elderly and those living on pensions; two, it should start planning to develop a program of guaranteed minimum annual income for every family.

The trade union movement has supported both of these measures, yet the ECC said, "Most of these poor are outside the ambit of the trade union movement. They have few spokesmen to represent them and give voice to their needs.

In fact, the trade union movement in Canada has supported every advanced social security program in this country and urged that the whole social security system be rationalized and improved.

Nevertheless it is good to see a body as prominent as the Economic Council of Canada bringing to public attention one of the major needs of our time—the elimination of poverty.

Low Wage Levels Among Wealthiest

At the same time as the ECC was urging a new war on poverty, the Ontario Department of Labor released figures on wage levels in Ontario which were rather shocking.

In this wealthiest province, several hundred thousand employees are earning barely more than the minimum wage of one dollar to $1.25 an hour.

In retail trade, two-thirds of the employees earn less than $1.50 an hour. In hotels and restaurants, half of the workers get less than $50 a week. One of the lowest paid industries is clothing and textiles. A large percentage get only straight time for overtime.

The one dollar an hour minimum wage in Ontario ($1.25 in construction) has been in general effect since 1965, but since 1962 in Metro Toronto and vicinity.

In the period since then, the cost of living has gone up at least 20 percent. It is expected that the minimum wage in Ontario will be boosted to $1.25 an hour, but even a conservative newspaper like the Globe and Mail says it should go to no less than $1.50 an hour.

Arthur Williams Dies in Ontario

Another oldtimer in trade union ranks died recently. Arthur Williams, who lived his later years near Oshawa, Ontario, died in his sleep at the age of 76.

In the thirties, Mr. Williams was head of the East York Workers, an organization of unemployed in his home area in Toronto East, was elected reeve and had the election disallowed because his landlord failed to pay the taxes on the home he rented. However, he was re-elected to the reeveship. In 1943 he was elected a member of the Ontario legislature, in 1948, a member of parliament.

He was of Welsh extraction with a tremendous feeling for working people. He'll be missed.

CLC Urges Study of Distaff Employment

The Canadian Labor Congress has urged the federal government to appoint a Fair Employment Commission to investigate claims of discrimination against women in employment.

Maybe the Human Rights Division of the Fair Employment Practises Branch of the federal Department of Labor could deal with this situation. Head of the division is former Carpenter George F. McCurdy who had an illustrious career as a citizen of Windsor, Ontario, before going to Ottawa.

Senator Morse Hits Employer Plot To Kill NLRB, Sap Union Strength

The nation's most powerful employer organizations have begun a large-scale, well-financed drive to destroy the National Labor Relations Act and weaken unions.

They've hired one of America's biggest public relations firms to try to convince the nation that unions are "too strong" and that the National Labor Relations Board has been outrageously pro-union.

The drive is frankly tied to the hope that the November elections wil put into office a Congress which will pass an employer-written labor law and a President who will sign it.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) terms this employer campaign "serious and dangerous" in an article in the September issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's magazine.

The article is based on a speech Morse made in the Senate in which he warned that "if this campaign succeeds, I fear that it will lead to a new era of labor strife which will merely add to our already lengthy list of national problems."

Morse traces the buildup of the drive to gut the NLRB to the 1965 appointment of a "blue ribbon" committee of management lawyers by the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Its report is a 167-page analysis of proposed amendments to the present labor law and, Morse says, "it is punctuated by broadside attacks on the integrity of decisions of the NLRB and the federal courts."

While agreeing that "the legislative remedy should be aimed at the chief offender, the NLRB itself," the management lawyers were apparently divided on whether the labor board's jurisdiction over unfair labor practice cases should be transferred to a new national labor court or to the regular district courts. Either solution would be satisfactory, the committee said.

Morse gives this summary of the employer-proposed "ripper" amendments:

They "begin by deleting from the policy objectives in the law's present preamble any reference to protecting self-organization and freedom of association.

"They go from there to limit the scope of the bargaining obligation, to restrict the board's power in unit determinations, to toughen a number of sections limiting labor's conduct, to ease various restrictions on employers, to confine the board's none-too-strong remedial authority within much narrower limits, to change the venue provisions for court review and to reverse over a score of Supreme Court, courts of appeals and board decisions in leading cases."

Morse noted that, "however profitable for lawyers, this wrecking operation, based as it is on faulty and distorted analysis, would undoubtedly produce new instabilities and conflicts which would severely damage our labor-management progress."

Morse documents the role of the Hill & Knowlton public relations firm, which has a reputation as an "image maker" for conservative interests. These, Morse told the Senate, have included "the gun lobby, the tobacco lobby, the steel industry in the 1937, 1952 and 1959 strikes, the oil and gas lobby in the early 1950s when a scandal resulted from an oil company's attempted 'campaign contribution' to Sen. Francis Case just before a crucial vote."

Morse suggests dryly, "If one is inclined to credit the revised aphorism that 'when there is smoke, there is often a smoke machine,' Hill & Knowlton seems to be one of the main smoke machines in this effort to becloud public understanding."

The Oregon senator agrees that some amendments are needed to the National Labor Relations Act—but not of the type the employer groups are pushing.

The type of amendments necessary, Morse stressed, would strengthen rather than weaken "the objectives of sound labor legislation."

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Octogenarians Surrender Charter

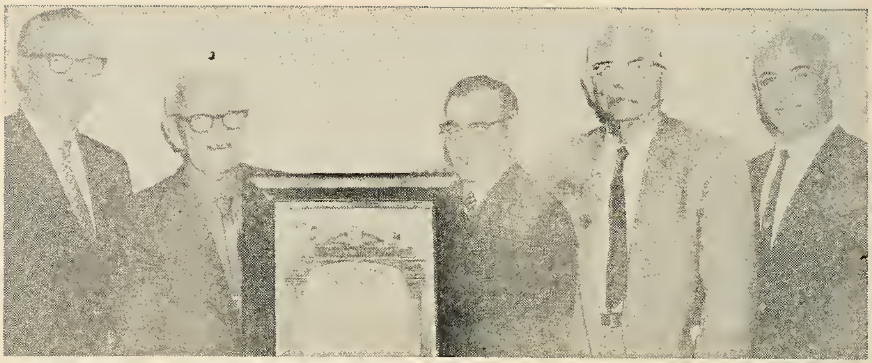
At a called meeting of Local 1151, Batavia, N. Y., a remarkable group of Brotherhood members transferred their charter and closed the books on their local's history. There were the eight remaining men of Local 24, also of Batavia, whose long careers have contributed much of the ornamental trim on large buildings in downtown Buffalo and on the Empire State Building in New York City.

All eight members are on pension. Their average age is 81 years, and their average membership span in the Brotherhood is 52½ years.

While the remaining few were reluctant to surrender their charter, they felt that they could thereby protect their rights and benefits more effectively.

Four of the members live in Batavia, one in Holley, N. Y., one in Buffalo, one in New Jersey and one in Vermont. The two members who attended to the local's records, Brother Frank Temple, secretary-treasurer, and Rudolph Troutenberg, president, felt they should relinquish the charter in light of the possibility that they could be incapacitated and unable to look after the pensions and benefits of their fellow members.

Local 24 was chartered on November 18, 1897.



The charter of Local 24 is officially transferred to Local 1151 by, left to right, General Representative Sam Ruggiano, Frank Temple, secretary-treasurer of Local 24, Charles Juliana, president of Local 1151, Rudolph Troutenberg, Local 24's financial secretary, and Rocco A. Sidari, business representative of Local 1151.

Apprentice Completion Banquet, Miami

Miami, Fla., carpenter apprentices recently received completion certificates at an impressive 7th Annual United Completion Banquet. Participants, left to right, were: Pasquale A. Fappiano, Wayne Sanderson, Gerrard M. Opstal, Robert L. Kelly, Ronald Price, Robert J. Lloyd, George W. Roberts, Radford W. Frailey, Leonard Mangiameli, James A. Thompsen, Robert Ranson, "Mr. Apprenticeship of Miami," Thomas R. Allen, Phillip Kelly, William F. Wynne, Andrew S. Koji, Jr., Jerry A. LaVine, James S. Hughes, Charles E. Smith, Michael Prince, Walter C. Dowling, and Benjamin F. Wright.

Receives Donation Naval Hospital

From left to right: Captain D. B. Rulon, MC, USN, Executive Officer, Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif., accepts the donation from Erma Bremer, philanthropy chairman; Betty Wright, president; Nita Rochelle, recording secretary. Also present at the presentation was Helen Kilgore, vice president.

The Naval Hospital at Oakland, Calif., was recipient of a recent donation of $112 from Millwright Auxiliary 801. The money is to be used for the purchase of a television set for patients.

Auxiliary President Betty Wright made the presentation to Capt. D. B. Rulon, executive officer, on behalf of the auxiliary.

Rear Admiral E. P. Irons, MC, USN, Commanding Officer of the Naval Hospital, in a letter dated June 19, 1968, thanking the Auxiliary for their donation, said, ". . . No other gift you could provide would do more for the morale of our patients, and in addition, it means a great deal to them to know that you are aware of their sacrifices and wish to make their hospital stay as pleasant as possible. . . ."

In addition to the above donation, the Millwright Ladies' Auxiliary 801 has in the past year donated to the Lakeland Home in Florida and to the state scholarship fund.

Helpful Hint From A Member

Members who have experienced breaking the lens in their levels may find helpful this suggestion from a brother in Sepulveda, California.

Dwight E. Barrett of Local 563 writes: "I tried to find lens to replace the broken ones, but didn't find them, so I bought a pint of clear resin and hardener; I cleaned and thoroughly dried my level. I then mixed the resin and hardener and poured over the bubble until each hole was half full, then waited until it was hardened. Finally, I finished pouring until each hole was completely filled.

"My level is back in use again and all the bubbles show through very clear."

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In plain language and with over 50 illustrations and photos, you are shown the methods that years of experience have proven the easiest, fastest, most practical and efficient.

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There are 2400 widths of buildings for each pitch. The smallest width is ¼ inch and they increase ¼" each time until they cover a 50 foot building.

There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE. Let us prove it, or return your money.

Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights

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COMPUTERIZED

Continued from Page 13

the absence of official ballots discouraged privacy. The voter had to provide his own ballots, which weren't necessarily marked in secret.

As ballots grew longer, political parties began printing them for their supporters' convenience. Each party used colored paper so that poll watchers could check on the faithfulness of the party faithful.

To assure secrecy on the election scene, the United States turned to the "kangaroo ballot," borrowed from Australia, with all opposing candidates listed on one prepared sheet. Louisville, Kentucky, and Massachusetts were the first to adopt the ballot, in 1888.

A patent on an electrical voting recorder was filed by Thomas A. Edison in 1868, but no voting machine was used in the Nation until 1892. The next major innovation, computerized voting, did not come until just four years ago.

Despite the evolution, paper ballots manage to hold their own in many states and communities—sometimes under difficult circumstances.

In the last Presidential election, for example, Illinois voters were confronted with a three-foot-long ballot listing 236 candidates for the State House of Representatives. Voters were to select up to 177 names. If 178 names were checked off, the entire ballot was void.

Permitted just ten minutes in the booth, voters had no time for pencil-chewing.

●

The Coming American

Bring me men to match my mountains,
Bring me men to match my plains,
Men with empires in their purpose,
And new eras in their brains.
Bring me men to match my prairies,
Men to match my inland seas,
Men whose thoughts shall pave a highway
Up to ampler destinies,
Pioneers to cleanse thought's marshlands,
And to cleanse old error's fen;
Bring me men to match my mountains—
Bring me men.

Sam Walter Foss

This point lets you bore holes up to 1½" with small electric drill

IT'S HOLLOW GROUND to bore cleaner, faster at any angle

Now step-up the boring range of your small electric drill or drill press to 1½" with Irwin Speedbor "88" wood bits. ¼" shank chucks perfectly. No wobble. No run-out. Sharp cutting edges on exclusive hollow ground point start holes faster, let spade type cutters bore up to 5 times faster. You get clean, accurate holes in any wood at any cutting angle.

Each Irwin Speedbor "88" forged from single bar of finest tool steel. Each machine-sharpened and heat tempered full length for long life. 17 sizes, ¼" to 1½", and sets. See your Irwin hardware or building supply dealer soon.

IRWIN *SPEEDBOR "88" WOOD BITS*
at Wilmington, Ohio, Since 1885

LAYOUT LEVEL

- ACCURATE TO 1/32"
- REACHES 100 FT.
- ONE-MAN OPERATION

Save Time, Money, do a Better Job With This Modern Water Level

In just a few minutes you accurately set batters for slabs and footings, lay out inside floors, ceilings, forms, fixtures, and check foundations for remodeling.

HYDROLEVEL is the old reliable water level with modern features. Toolbox size. Durable 7" container with exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled and ready. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10" tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up, with 1/32" accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift leveling? Since 1950 thousands of carpenters, builders, inside trades, etc. have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly.

Clip this ad to your business stationery and mail today. We will rush you a Hydrolevel with complete instructions and bill you for only $7.95 plus postage. Or send check or money order and we pay the postage. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

Ask your tool dealer to order it for you. We allow the usual dealer discount on ¼ Doz. lots and give return-mail service.

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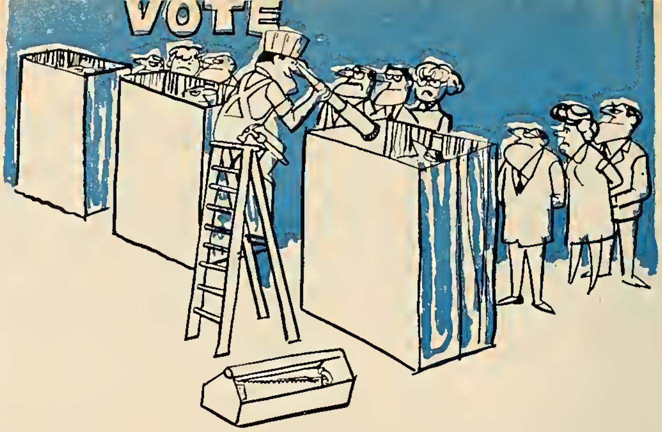
FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

PLANE GOSSIP



Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Only Meat and Just

Diner: "Waiter, this stew is terrible. What do you call it?"

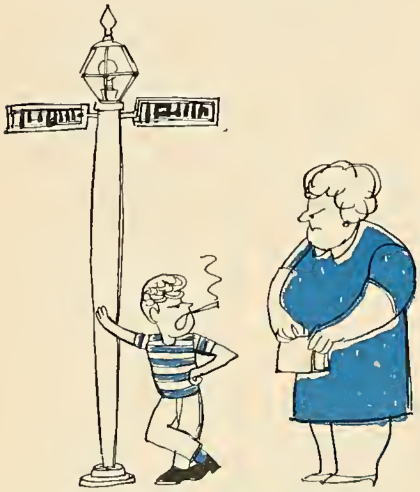
Waiter: "That's Enthusiastic Stew, sir. The chef puts everything he has into it."

MAKE YOUR $$ CLICK—GIVE TO CLIC

A Lost Cause

Our Shop Steward was heard saying last week: "I take my wife out just about every night . . . but she keeps finding her way back home!"

R U REGISTERED 2 VOTE?



Cigaret Life!

The matron said to the little boy puffing on a cigaret: "Does your mother know that you smoke?" To which the little tough replied: "Lady, does your husband know you talk to strange men on the street?"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH "U"

And A Big Future!

The philosopher in our local union declares that the best way to approach a woman with a past is with a present.

The Light Touch

The traveller said to the desk clerk: "Give me a room and a bath, please." And the clerk replied: "I'll give you the room, but you'll have to take your own bath!"

—Lucille Lucero, El Monte, Calif.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

End of A Friendship

The man at the tavern was telling his troubles to the bartender. "For twenty long years, my wife and I were supremely happy!" The bartender was curious: "What happened then?" he asked. "Then we met!" said the patron sadly.

BUY UNION-MADE TOOLS

Doctor's Horsing Around!

A doctor named his horse "Consultation." Now, when his patients call, his office nurse truthfully says: "I'm sorry, but the doctor is out on Consultation!"

B SURE 2 VOTE

Are You Jabon Any Fun?

Outside a small town in Mexico there are both hot and cold natural springs. The native women boil their clothes clean in the hot springs, then drop them in the cold springs for rinsing. "I guess," said a tourist, "they are pretty grateful to Mother Nature." "No senor," replied his guide. "They are all the time talking about how nobody has given them any soap!"

This Month's Limerick

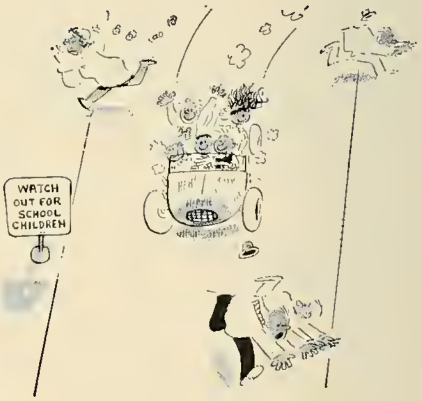
A punny young Texan named
  Mahoney,
Was speaking of matrimony:
  "Oh, weddings are nice,
  And so is the rice,
But Remember The Alamo-ny!"

—George Fetchko, Yonkers, N.Y.

With No Reservations

An Oklahoman challenged the Devil, saying, "Your memory's not so hot. There's an old Indian on a reservation who's got you skinned a mile." The Devil accepted his challenge and promised his soul back if the Oklahoman was right. On earth, meeting the Indian, the Devil asked, "Do you like eggs?" The Indian said he did. The Devil disappeared for 30 years, then suddenly approached the Indian again, waved his hand in greeting and said, "How?" The Indian answered, "Fried."

GIVE A DOLLAR TO CLIC


WATCH OUT FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Laff at Life

While it is true that "life begins at 40," some of those who have passed that milestone advise that you're going to miss a lot if you wait that long.

LIKE TOOLS, BE SHARP & SAFE

No Time for Campaigning

A teacher was helping her Chinese laundryman prepare for his citizenship test. After quizzing him on early Presidents, states of the union, etc., she asked: "Could you be President?"

"No! no!" replied the Chinese. "I work 15 hours daily in laundry!"

HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT VII

The answers to this unit are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit I—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

This unit continues the use of the "Angle Table For The Square." Some of the more important applications of this table are explained. The main use is summarized by sample problems and solutions.

Other uses of the framing square are described. Some of these specialized uses have some relationship to the carpentry processes. An understanding of all aspects of the framing square enhances the status of a craftsman, provides information which is useful for a given operation and suggests other applications for its further use. The practical application of the rule of proportion, rules and theorems of geometry, trigonometric relationships and the hypotenuse (right triangle) rule should be of interest to the reader.

QUESTIONS

1. Using the "Angle Table For The Square," determine the slope of a 1/6 pitch roof.

2. Identify the blade measure amount and slope (in degrees) for the following standard pitches. Use a unit run of 12.

Pitch	Blade Meas.	Degrees
1/4	?	?
1/3	?	?
5/12	?	?
1/2	?	?
5/8	?	?
3/4	?	?
full	?	?

3. Use 3—12″ lengths of 1 x 2 stock to form a triangular frame. Determine the butt angle cuts and the framing square numbers used for cutting these butt angles.

4. Use 3—12″ lengths of 1 x 2 stock to form a triangular frame. Determine the miter angles and the framing square numbers used for cutting the miter angles.

5. Note the triangular figure which appears with the answers and establish the special feature of right triangles.

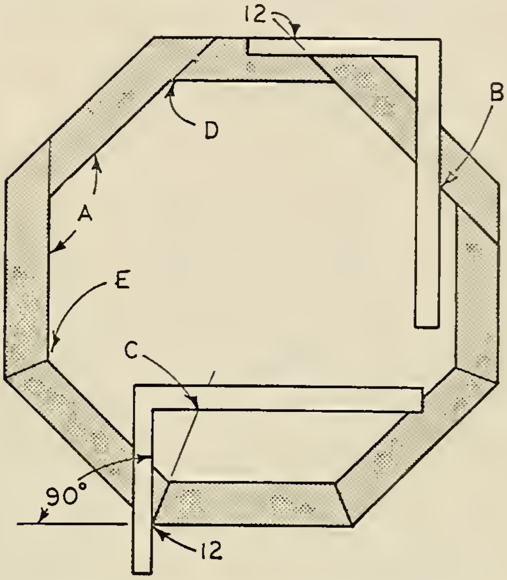
6. Determine the size of angles used for a five equal-sided figure (regular pentagon).

7. Determine the butt angle for making a 5 equal-sided frame. Use the "Angle Table For The Square" and the framing square.

8. Determine the miter angle of the 5 equal-sided figure from problem No. 7.

9. Determine the size of angles used for a 6 equal-sided figure (regular hexagon).

10. Determine the missing values for the eight-sided figure show below:



11. A unit rise of 8″ and a unit run of 9″ are used on a stair. Use the framing square and the angle table to determine the slope of the stair in degrees.

12. Determine the angle of a stair with a 10″ unit run and a 7″ unit rise.

13. Use the framing square, two nails and a pencil to draw a 12″ circle on a sheet of plywood.

14. Based on answer 13, what is the largest circle that can be drawn with a framing square?

15. A 5″ pipe and a 12″ pipe are to be replaced so that the carrying capacity (area of sectional circle) will be contained in a single pipe. Find the diameter of this pipe, using the framing square.

16. The capacity of two—1″ diameter pipes, a 3″ diameter pipe and a 4″ diameter pipe (4 pipes altogether) are to be combined into a single pipe. Find the diameter of this pipe.

17. A 6″ (outside diameter) pipe is to be passed through the roof of a building with a 1/6 pitch. Use the framing square and determine the long dimension of the egg-shaped figure that must be cut through the roof; called the major axis of the ellipse.

18. Increase the pitch of the roof in problem No. 17 to 1/2 and determine the major axis of the ellipse.

19. A carpenter works at an hourly rate of $4.90 per hour. Use the framing square and determine his pay for 3½ hours of work.

20. 13½ yards of fill cost $16.25. Find the cost of 4 yds. of fill, using the framing square.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 38

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

Two ALIBIS

Some duck hunters have better alibis than fishermen. Take, for instance, the honker stalker who was caught afield with a gun in hand but no license in pocket. He was hustled before the judge and when asked for an explanation, producted a bankroll of $1,600 in cold cash. He calmly and smugly informed the judge that he needed the gun to protect his greenery—and the judge calmly proceeded to relieve him of a goodly portion of it in fines.

Then there was the young honker-stalker from Brooklyn who was pussy-footing over the flats near Sheepshead Bay; saw a long-necked crane, and promptly downed it—all this viewed by an awe-struck game warden who immediately collared the gunner. When informed as to what birds were fair game and what birds were not fair game, the ruffled hunter countered with the remark that, as far as he was concerned, "a boid is a boid."

Pike Prize

Chalk up a lunker of a pike for Albert Rydburg of 1837 Fernwood Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, a member of Local 87. Here's a pic of Al with his finny prize, a northern from Lake Kississing, Manitoba that tipped the scale at over 20 pounds and measured 41 inches from nose to tail.

Helpful Hint

Every duck hunter knows how annoying wet sleeves can be on a hunt coat. The problem can be avoided by putting an 8 to 10 inch zipper in the sleeve. When you reach down in the cold water to retrieve a duck, simply open the zipper and slip the coat sleeve up your arm, then dry your arm, close the zipper and your sleeve is warm and dry.

13-Year Reward

A. F. Davis of Magnolia, Arkansas, a member of Local 1683, may not be the best hunter in the land but I dare say he can qualify as one of the most patient. Here's a pic of Brother Davis and his wife, snapped near Eldorado, Arkansas. It was his first deer after 13 years of hunting, and the first shot he ever made from his spanking new 308 Winchester rifle.

Tired Teal

The longest recorded southward flight of any duck liberated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission was made by a blue-winged teal shot in December on the island of Jamaica in the West Indies. The teal was banded and released in the summer of the same year. The Pennsylvania-released duck holding the record for the longest westward flight was a mallard bagged in the State of Washington.

In Closing

Back casts and spent powder:

. . . Frank Sturm of 517 Kilbourne St., Pittsburgh, Pa., has good reason to remember past opening-day hunt in the Pymatuning Goose Management area in Crawford County of his home state.

Here's a pic of Frank (left on photo) with three of his hunt buddies, all holding a pot-full of geese they downed at Pymatuning.

. . . A 4th of July fishing junket this year was a red-letter day for Malcolm Gibson of Long Beach, Mississippi, a member of Local 1518. Brother Gibson, in company with Dick Harrison of Shaw, Mississippi and two other anglers, tapped the saltchuck off the Mississippi Gulf Coast for 880 pounds of red fish. Anybody top that?

. . . Some of the greatest trout fishing in the country can be found in the Pacific Northwest as evidenced by the picture below of Mrs. W. R. Peterson of 11715 23rd Avenue, N.E., Seattle, Washington, wife of William Peterson, a member of Local 2207 out of Enumclaw. She displays an outstanding catch of Dolly Varden trout they nipped from various key waters, about an hour and a half's drive out of the Seattle.

. . . Speaking of trout, we're reminded that William Baggs of 67 Laurel Street,

East Hartford, Connecticut, a Member of the Brotherhood for over 30 years, can be credited with a brown trout from Joe Hideaway Brook in Windsor, Connecticut that measured 21 inches from nose to tail and tipped the scales slightly over 4½ pounds.

. . . John Dueben of Barbeau, Michigan, a member of Local 46, Sault St. Marie and Mrs. Dueben are ardent anglers. They have the advantage of living but a few hundred feet from the deep, swift-flowing St. Mary's River, in an area known as the "Rock Cut." Here the channel narrows to three-hundred feet; the swift water flows deep, the bottom is solid rock. They, and their friends, have taken many limits of walleye, pike and bass from the fishlush waters.

. . . Elmer John DeGeneffe of 1341 Baker St., Gary, Indiana, a member of Local 1110 in East Chicago, will ne'er forget the days of his yesteryears in Michigan's upper-peninsula where he and the Missus resided for over 20 years. On a past visitation thereabouts, Mrs. DeGeneffe caught enough perch for a week of breakfasts in one morning of fishing in the Gladstone River.

■ Elmer's Tune

A letter and pic from Mrs. E. Swanson of 233 S. 22nd St., Escanaba, Michigan, records a successful deer hunt for Elmer—his first. Here's a pic of Brother Swanson (retired business representative of Local 1128 in La Grange, Illinois), standing beside buck he downed in wildwoods out of Watson, Michigan. As you can see, Elmer's partners were also successful.

■ Veteran Goose

A female Canada goose, released in Ontario, Canada, wore a leg band indicating that she was 21 years of age when she was captured in Greenville, Pa. A real, live Mother Goose.

●

Remember to practice the rules of gun safety in the field.

One gift works many wonders

Photo contributed by Harold Halma

GIVE THE UNITED WAY

Help work wonders for the poor, the sick, the aged, the young. Give them the hope, the health and the happiness they might never have without you.

Your fair share gift works many wonders

THE UNITED WAY

27.5 million families benefit from child care, family service, youth guidance, health programs, disaster relief and services for the Armed Forces through 31,300 United Way agencies.

Space contributed as a public service by this magazine

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

1

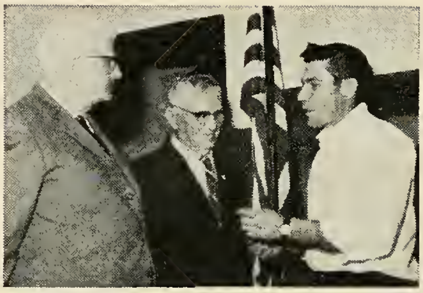
(1) HARBOR CITY, CALIF.—Commended for 25-years' fraternal concern and steadfast loyalty to the Brotherhood and to their union, 16 members of Local 1140 were honored at Emblem Presentation ceremonies in May.

The event was held at the Jump'n Jack Steak House, attended by some 65 persons who came to enjoy a dinner with the local's long-time members and congratulate them on 25 years' attainment. Among them were wives of the honored members and officers of the local union.

Guest speakers who stressed this achievement and value of Brotherhood membership included: Anthony Ramos, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, California State Council of Carpenters; Gordon A. McCulloch, Executive Secretary-Treasurer, Los Angeles District Council; Russel Auten, Administrative Assistant, Los Angeles District Council; S. W. "Tex" Williams, Long Beach Building and Construction Trades Council; and Terry Slawson, Business Representative, Los Angeles District Council.

A social hour, during which many longtime friends reviewed old memories, preceded the dinner.

Among those who sent regrets on inability to attend but congratulated the 25-year members was General Executive Board Member Charles Nichols. Among those attending the dinner were, left to right, seated: Basil Hocker, Olin Grubbs, James Carroll, William Rogers, K. Hixson, Bob Brannon. Standing: Hulen Rogers, Tony Meastes, Charles Petty, Daniel Lores, I. F. "Dutch" Barnes, Paul Berglund, Claude Mason, Andy Moton, Joe Klocki, Henry Eggers.



2

(2) FARIBAULT, MINN.—President Donald Kuchinka (right) of Local 1840 presents 30-year membership pins to John C. Hellevik (left), former recording secretary, and Albert Helling, financial secretary for twenty-five years. Brothers Hellevik and Helling are the last two Charter Members of Local 1840.

(3) TOLEDO, OHIO—An appreciation dinner was held in May by Local 1138, honoring 78 members having twenty-five years of continuous membership. The wives of the honored members were also present.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 2, the oldest Auxiliary in existence, prepared the dinner and daughters of brother members served as waitresses.

The following members were present: Frank Bagley, R. C. Beck, Winefred Beringer, Joseph Birner, Earl Bringe, Gustave Brunke, Fermon Carpenter, Thomas Cloer, Theodore Cunningham, James Dibbling, Charles Fritz, Alton Grodi, Ernest M. Hass, Martin Haas, Joseph Hall, Wayne Hazel, Robert Hildinger, L. W. Hockenberger, Glen Jameson, George Koch, Joseph Koren, Keith Kreps, Elmer Krohn, Deforest Krupp, Elmer Kruse, Paul Lambert, Herman Layman, Frank Leach, Louis Lee, Horace Lepper, Oscar Longbrake, Wm. McClugage, Lawrence Mull, Paul Osgood, Clyde Paxton, Don Reynolds, Eugene Ritter, Norman Rober, Leo Roberts, A. Scherbarth, Jesse Shappell, Ernest Smith, Herman Smith, Bennett Spurgeon, Jacob Van Dyke, Edward Wernert, W. L. Wight, Wm. Wismer and D. D. Wooley.

These members were unable to attend: Chester Banning, George Bode, Delmar Bortle, H. J. Brown, Romine Collum, Richard Ehrmin, George Feist, Jesse Griffith, Orval Hartman, Charles Huges, Horace Johnson, Marvin Joseph, Leo Konz, Dale Kuehnle, Ernest LaFollett, Oran Lauck, Elmer Miller, Fred Miller, Paul Munk, Clarence Schmidt, Clyde Sheppard, Joseph Sienawski, Wm. Slicker, Thomas St. Germain, Theodore Taylor, Charles Trumbull, Jerome Valentine, Wm. Weist and Homer Van Horn.

3

(4) FALL RIVER, MASS.—A recognition dinner and dance attended by three hundred people was held by Local 1305.

Head table guests included: Mayor and Mrs. Nicholas W. Mitchell; Rev. Father Ralph D. Tetrault; Abe Saul, international organizer from New York City; President and Mrs. Andre Messier; Chairman and Mrs. Roger R. Dube; and the award recipients.

Roger R. Dube, Chairman and Master of Ceremonies, presented awards to the following recipients for their long and devoted service to Local 1305: Horace Caron, who served as trustee-vice president-president and business agent treasurer; Ernest A. Dion, who served as recording secretary-financial secretary and business agent treasurer. Roger R. Dube accepted the award in the absence of Brother Dion.

Posthumous awards were presented to Michael J. Dube, recording secretary, who died in office in August of 1960; and Charles E. Trainor, who served as financial secretary and business agent treasurer until his death in December 1966. Mrs. Eva Dube and Mrs. Edith Trainor accepted the awards honoring their late husbands.

A Special Award honoring all deceased members of Local 1305 was accepted in the name of the Local Union by President Andre Messier. The award was presented by International Organizer Abe Saul on behalf of the International Brotherhood.

Mrs. Roger R. Dube presented bouquets of red roses to these ladies: Mrs. Lillian Yokell, daughter of Mr. Caron; Mrs. Roger R. Dube, receiving for Mrs. Ernest A. Dion; Mrs. Eva Dube; Mrs. Edith Trainor; and Mrs. Andre Messier.

Mayor Nicholas W. Mitchell extended the greetings of the City.

Guest Speaker was Abe Saul, international organizer of New York City, representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Chairman and Master of Ceremonies was Roger R. Dube. He was assisted by the following committee: Joseph Daley, ticket chairman; William Caron; Joseph Caron; George Potter; Lionel C. Almeida; and Edmond A. Bellefeuille.

Pictured, left to right, are: Rev. Father D. Tetrault, Mrs. Edith Trainor, Abe Saul, Mrs. Eva Dube, Andre Messier, Mrs. Josephine T. Dube, Roger B. Dube, and Horace Caron.

4

(5) OXNARD, CALIF.—Local 2042 held a pin presentation party and banquet attended by members and their wives at the Wagon Wheel Restaurant to honor one member with fifty years of service, eight with thirty years of service, and twenty-six with 25 years of service.

Special guests were J. Wiley Howard and wife, general representative who presented the pins; Mr. and Mrs. Joe B. Price, Chairman of Ventura District Council; and the honorable Mayor William D. Soo Hoo and wife, the first Chinese mayor elected in the U.S. He is now serving his second term.

Brother John E. Reck was the recipient of the 50-year pin.

Thirty-year pins were presented to these members: William L. Crane, first financial secretary; C. W. Etchison; O. M. Goodrich, recording secretary; L. W. Gifford, charter member; Joe Milich, charter member; M. A. Revelle; A. C. Rost; Herman Swor, past president and first recording secretary.

Twenty-five-year pins were awarded to the following: C. E. Baker, Walter Bell, W. E. Burrows, G. L. Burnside, Floyd Barnett, A. E. Dahlke, P. O. Escalera, R. H. Fletcher, Harry Gregory, Homer Hall, R. E. Harris, Ray Hendrickson, Ray Hubbard, W. L. Mathews, Pat Murphy, Ace McEvers, M. C. Reid, D. A. Richardson, T. L. Rogers, D. W. Scott, Joe Silva, Albert Soares, W. K. Tanner, Edward Vasquez, George M. Waid, and C. M. Whipkey.

Pictured, seated, left to right: A. E. Dahlke, C. W. Etchison, O. M. Goodrich, A. C. Rost, H. A. Swor, C. E. Baker, G. L. Burnside, and D. E. Southerland, executive secretary of Ventura District Council of Carpenters and trustee of Local 2042. Standing, left to right: F. E. Barnett, R. H. Fletcher, H. Gregory, W. Bell, Ace McEvers, International Representative J. Wiley Howard, Joe Silva, W. K. Tanner, F. E. Harriger, President of Local 2042, who served as master of ceremonies for the banquet; and Albert Soares.

5

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6

6A

(6) LOCKLAND, OHIO—Local 703 held a dinner-dance recently and at that time presented two of its members, Brother George L. Distler and Brother John Nuss, with 50-year pins. George P. Distler is pictured pinning the Brotherhood's emblem on his father's coat lapel.

(6A) International Representative Robert Sauer presented Local 703's other 50-year member, John Nuss, with his pin during the ceremonies.

DOOR CLOSER

A new design in concealed door closers, named the Avant-Garde 2001, has a newly designed micro-control metering valve to allow a wider range of control. Components are made of tool steel and heat treated.

It is said to be the only concealed commercial, heavy duty door closer that will fit in a 3-inch header (or larger). According to the maker, the unit can be installed in as little as 10 minutes' time.

The new door closer is made by Beach Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, California.

7

8

(7) STEUBENVILLE, OHIO—Eight members of Local 17 were the guests of honor at a recent union get-together at which time they were presented with their 25-year pins. Pictured, left to right, front row: Zel Hart (41 years), John Freeman (29 years), Charles Kocher (40 years), and Robert Campbell, president of Local 17. Back row, left to right: George Skaggs (27 years), Earl Leiffer (31 years), William Sutton (28 years), and Andrew Myers, Executive Secretary of the Steel Valley District Council, who made the presentations. Absent were James Talkington (26 years) and A. A. Busby (42 years).

(8) PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO—Local Union 1669 celebrated its 25th Anniversary earlier this year with a banquet and social evening in the new Lakehead Labour Centre.

Special guests included 46 members with 20 years or more of continuous membership in the local union. Highlight of the evening was the presentation of pins to six members with 25 years or more of membership in the Brotherhood. The recipients are pictured, left to right: Wm. Sproule, George Young, John Thomson, Oscar Smeds, Hilding Olin, and Eli Bro.

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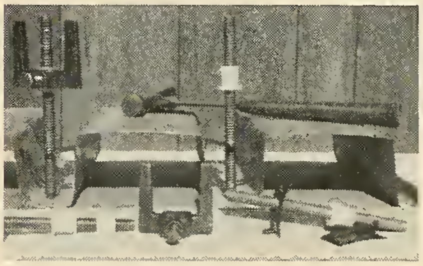
SCREED SUPPORT

A member of Carpenters Local Union 2203 in Anaheim, California, has been granted U. S. patent for the Toro Screed Support. The inventor, Karl Schumak, states that the product is used only on structural metal deckings, such as Robertson, Inland, etc. All these deckings are the same cavity size so that only one size "Toro" clip and pots are required. The supports can be placed anywhere, accurately set, and easy to remove after concrete pour. They are self cleaning and almost indestructible.

The support consists of three parts: a high grade hardened steel post, a high grade steel, knife-edged clip, and a high impact strength plastic adapter. Canadian patents are also pending.

For more information, write to the Toro Company, 1138 Jasmine Street, Anaheim, California 92801.



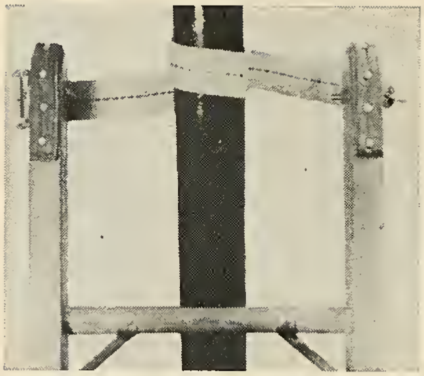
CEDAR SHAKES

Shakertown Corporation Western Red Cedar Shake and Shingle Panels are illustrated in a new four-color brochure. The cedar panels are manufactured in four- and eight-foot lengths either as two-ply panels or three-ply panels.

The variety of structural formats, both single- and multiple-residential, is pictured, in which the shake and shingle panels have been used as sidewalls or accent areas. The most dramatic utilization of the panels is illustrated in the revival of the Mansard roof configuration. There are eight semi-transparent stain finishes which emphasize the wood grain of the shakes and textured shingles.

Shakertown Glumac Panels for sidewalls are also displayed in 12 colors which are factory applied. Write Shakertown Corporation, 4416 Lee Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44128, or Winlock, Washington 98596, for this brochure.

LADDER SUPPORT



Rose Manufacturing Company's Ladder Lash Model No. 2645 enables workmen to "tie off" the ladder at the top. The Lash should be used with a Rose Pole grip. Using these two safety devices, a ladder is fully stabilized at the top when used against poles, pipes, or girders.

Made of strong nylon with forged steel snaps, the Lash can be installed easily and quickly. Fits poles up to 17 inches in diameter. For information, write Rose Manufacturing Co., 2700 West Barberry Place Denver, Colorado 80204.

WOOD PANELING

Pecan paneling in four spice color tones is described in a full-color leaflet. The hardboard prefinished panels—Sugar Pecan, Nutmeg Pecan, Sage Pecan and Ginger Pecan—are shown in idea-inspiring settings. For a free copy, send a postcard to Masonite, Box B, Chicago, Illinois 60690.

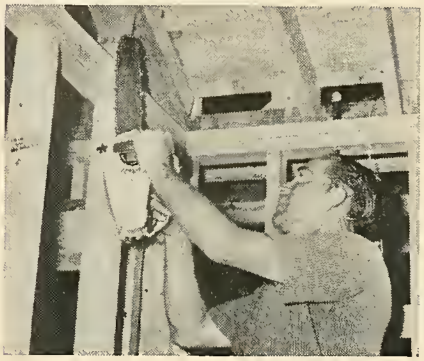
BUILDERS' CHAIN SAW

A 6½-pound chain saw has been introduced by McCulloch Corporation especially designed for the building industry.

Measuring 7 inches high, 9½ inches long, and 7 inches wide, the Power-Mac 6 can be carried or stored nearly anywhere.

The Power-Mac 6 will operate for 30 minutes on a half pint of gasoline-oil mixture and it will cut through an eight-inch timber in 11 seconds.

With the narrowest cutting bar and chain ever manufactured, the Power-Mac 6 cuts smoothly enough for sizing beams, studs or planking.



TOGGLE-TYPE FASTENERS

A new toggle-type fastener, called the Cleat Anchor, is available from Premier Industrial Corporation's Rotanium Products Division. Four cleats of a nylon anchor provide full circumference gripping design to maintain high tension under load and support up to 280 pounds. The fasteners are designed for use with short screws to permit fast, accurate installation. Special coating resists acids and alkalines.

They are available in $\frac{5}{16}$" diameter with screw sizes $\frac{5}{32}$" x 1¼" or $\frac{5}{32}$" x 2" or in ⅜" diameter with screw sizes $\frac{3}{16}$" x 1¼" or $\frac{3}{16}$" x 2".

For more information, contact Premier Industrial Corporation, Rotanium Products Division, 4415 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44103.

GLUE GUN

United Shoe Machinery Corp. is introducing a heavy-duty electric glue gun to the light construction industry as a production and maintenance tool of unusual versatility. Designed for the production needs of the carpenter, electrician and plumber, the USM Thermogrip Professional Model 250 Electric Glue Gun is able to bond, seal, mend and insulate a wide range of materials including wood, leather, fibreboard and ceramic. Another major feature is the speed with which the glue sets: in less than a minute it has hardened to up to 90° of its maximum strength.

Its varied uses include: caulking pipe holes; caulking gutters and drain pipes; tacking gypsum boards to studs; sealing composition wallboard joints; sealing flashing and vapor barriers; and bedding electrical wiring.

The Model 250 employs cartridges of a hot-melt polyethylene-based glue which melts in the gun's chamber and solidifies on the work, forming a tough, flexible bond. Three different types of glue and sealer are currently available.

For descriptive literature or further information, contact the Consumer Products Center, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, 221 Oley Street, Reading, Pa. 19601.

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 4,
DAVENPORT, IOWA

Garrett, Al
Naugle, Harold

L.U. NO. 19,
DETROIT, MICH.

Bogler, George
Clark, William B.
Gendron, Lionel J.
Hatley, Wilbur, Sr.
McGuire, Arnold
Swenders, Charles
Wood, Samuel G.

L.U. NO. 38,
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Humber, Alex
MacLachlan, Ollie
Shaw, William

L.U. NO. 51,
BOSTON, MASS.

Anderson, K. Eric
Gustafson, Eric
Johnson, Harold
Sharpe, Gustave

L.U. NO. 79,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Hasselman, Henry
Soldan, Michael

L.U. NO. 87,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

Flood, John
Frasel, George
Heckert, Charles
Hovland, Cornelius
Lyght, Melvin
Ostapchuck, Mike
Satack, Charles
Weber, Louis

L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Maisel, Paul M.

L.U. NO. 104,
DAYTON, OHIO

Bennett, Vernon
Goff, Darrell
Hardy, Milton R.

L.U. NO. 109,
SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Appleton, J. R.
Gilliam, E. M.

L.U. NO. 121,
VINELAND, N.J.

Sandvik, Anton T.

L.U. NO. 169,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Clayton, Bert
Comma, Frank
Kemp, Vernon
King, Clyde
Rainbolt, Lester

L.U. NO. 200,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Delay, Lewis
Fabbro, Mike
McMasters, Leonard
Melvin, J. Don
Thomas, John
Uhrig, Carl

L.U. NO. 226,
PORTLAND, ORE.

Nelson, George C.

L.U. NO. 246,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Salenger, Frank

L.U. NO. 272,
CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

Flager, Walter L.

L.U. NO. 345,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Brubaker, H. R.
Kenrick, O. V.
Maxwell, James W.
Neisler, James D.
Shaw, O. E.

L.U. NO. 349,
ORANGE, N.J.

Richter, John

L.U. NO. 355,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Kreuder, Albert
McGuire, William

L.U. NO. 359,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Bail, Abraham
Walsh, James L.

L.U. NO. 366,
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Heller, Jacob
Lehto, Sifrid E.

L.U. NO. 368,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Folk, Jacob

L.U. NO. 393,
CAMDEN, N.J.

Bruce, Farrand
Carty, Audrey
Colclough, Phillip
Geserick, Harry
Harford, Frank
Harris, George
Hayden, Edward
Holston, Harry
Hunt, James
James, Charles
Reed, Cleveland
Smith, Edward
Tait, Harry
Wolf, Charles
Ziesch, George

L.U. NO. 411,
SAN ANGELO, TEX.

Smith, Argus E.

L.U. NO. 434,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Anderson, Gordon
Beemsterboer, William, Sr.
Berent, Joseph
Klomp, Gerrit
Nelson, Fabian
Soulje, Christain
Ton, Eugene
Zuiker, Sam

L.U. NO. 436,
NEW ALBANY, IND.

Hatton, Frank

L.U. NO. 494,
WINDSOR, ONT.

Gorski, M.

L.U. NO. 568,
LINCOLN, ILL.

Young, Alfred A.

L.U. NO. 665,
AMARILLO, TEX.

Huff, A. H.
Mills, W. W.
Swafford, A. L.
Warren, Kermit

L.U. NO. 696,
TAMPA, FLA.

Bryant, E. E.
Christmas, C. D.
Corbitt, J. M.
Jones, S. L.
Keene, Morris W.
Peterson, M. H.
Studstill, Ziba
Whitt, L. E.

L.U. NO. 746,
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

Lovis, Paul, Jr.

L.U. NO. 770,
YAKIMA, WASH.

Smoot, Stanley

L.U. NO. 808.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Anastasi, J.
Christein, A.
Hoffman, F.
McCullum, J.
Oeschner, J.
Ouroumoff

L.U. NO. 848,
SAN BRUNO, CALIF.

Leinweber, Daniel

L.U. NO. 1044,
CHARLEROI, PA.

Bell, William
McCune, Arthur
Tempest, Clyde

L.U. NO. 1072,
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Burgess, S. S., Sr.

L.U. NO. 1098,
BATON ROUGE, LA.

Bernard, Arthur E.
Fulmer, Jack
Sheldahl, Harold

L.U. NO. 1172,
BILLINGS, MONT.

Fontaine, Eldon
Lohrlein, Frank

L.U. NO. 1214,
WALLA WALLA, WASH.

Anderson, F. B.

L.U. NO. 1274,
DECATUR, ALA.

Humphrey, J. C.
Lammer, Coyle, K.
Linley Ira C.

L.U. NO. 1308,
LAKE WORTH, FLA.

Gray, John A.
Hurme, Kustaa
Mackey, Matti
Mattila, Anton
Phillips, Sam, Sr.

L.U. NO. 1332,
GRAND COULEE, WASH.

Brashears, John

L.U. NO. 1337,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Stone, Paschal O.

L.U. NO. 1367,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Aufmann, Andrew A.
Rostad, Andrew
Stromberg, Carl

L.U. NO. 1423,
CORPUS, CHRISTI, TEX.

Brassington, Richard S., Sr.
Robinson, Charles O.

L.U. NO. 1513,
DETROIT, MICH.

Touchstone, Walter

L.U. NO. 1598,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Schaffer, Stephen A.
Ylimaki, W. J.

L.U. NO. 1693,
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Anderson, James, Sr.
King, Peter
Massey, Jesse
Schodrof, Andrew
Smith, Fred
Sohn, Lamar
Stiles, A. W.

L.U. NO. 1772,
HICKSVILLE, N.Y.

Fluney, Robert

L.U. NO. 1822,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

Tittle, Lewis F.

L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Blum, Edward H.
Bordelon, Vorise
Fos, Walter
Weems, Henry

L.U. NO. 1849,
PASCO, WASH.

Van Cleave, Roy B.

L.U. NO. 2410,
CALGARY, ALBRA.

Bugg, James G.

L.U. NO. 2436,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ledet, Carroll J.

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Home Study Course

ANSWERS to Questions on Page 29

1. A ⅙ pitch roof, using a unit run of 12, employs a unit rise of 4. Find the number 4 in the blade measure column of the "Angle Table For The Square". Locate 18½° in the degrees column. A ⅙ pitch roof slopes 18½°. (Page 84, Framing Square, Carpentry Unit I)

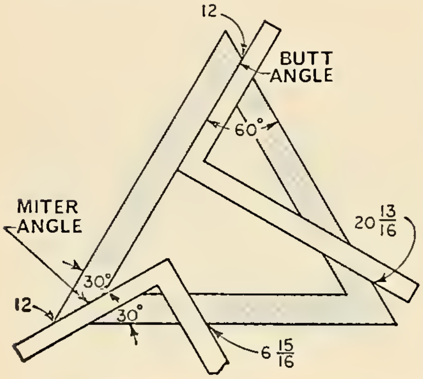
2.

Pitch	Blade Meas.	Degrees
——	6	26½°
——	8	33¾°
——	10	40°
——	12	45°
——	15	51½°
——	18	56¼°
——	24	63½°

(Framing Square and Page 84, Unit I)

3. The butt angle is formed when a piece of stock butts against another to form a joint. It exposes the end of one of the two members joined. The pieces form a 60° angle and use the number 20 13/16" on the blade of the framing square, while holding the number 12 on the tongue of the framing square. (Illustration and Page 84, Unit I)

4. The miter angle is joined at 60° with each end of stock cut to 30° for miter joints. Use 6 15/16" on the blade of the framing square. (Illustration and Page 84, Unit I)



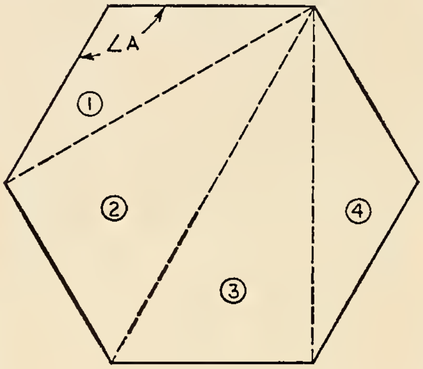
5. When using the framing square, the angles formed by connecting the numbers on the blade and tongue of the square will have a sum of 90°. Thus, if one angle of a right triangle is known, the third angle can be determined. (Pages 87 and 88, Unit I)

6. The answer of 108° is determined by the following process: A. Draw a five-sided figure and divide it into three triangles, B. Find the total degrees in the three triangles: 180° x 3=540°, C. Divide 540° by 5, the number of sides in the figure and, D. Each angle of a regular pentagon equals 108°. (Page 87, Unit I)

7. The butt angle is 108°. Use the framing square and draw a 90° angle. Set 12" on the stock along the line and mark 38° on the blade. Connect the two points to form an 18° angle. This describes a 72° angle on the edge of the stock and cuts a 108° angle on the other parallel edge. (Pages 87 and 88, Unit I)

8. The angle to be mitered is 108°. Divide the angle into two equal parts. Use the angle table and locate 16½" on the blade. Mark across the stock on the 12" length on the tongue of the square to form a 54° miter cut. This cut will be made 10 times on the 5 equal-length boards to form a mitered regular pentagon. (Framing Square and Pages 84 and 85, Unit I)

9. Each equal angle will be 60° by: A. Drawing a 6 equal-sided figure, B. And dividing it into four triangles. (See illustration)



10. A=135°, B=12", C=5", D=45°, E=112° and 67½°. Note the manner in which "C" is determined by using the angle table and the inner scale of the framing square. The cut made at point "E" will help you clarify the method used for measuring angles in answer No. 8. (Framing Square and Pages 84 and 88, Unit I)

11. Set the unit rise (on tongue) and run (on blade) on a piece of stock and draw the right angle. Slide the framing square blade from the 9" marker to the 12" marker while keeping the blade on the unit run line. Read 10 11/16" on the tongue. The angle of the stair measures 42°(-). (Framing Square and Pages 84 and 86, Unit I)

12. The same procedure as noted in problem No. 11 would be used. When stated as a proportion, it would be: 7:10::x:12. The number, x=8⅜+ when located on the framing square yields an answer of 35°. (Framing Square and Page 84, Unit I)

13. Place the first nail off-center on the plywood. Measure 12" from the first nail and place the second nail. Use the tenth scale on the tongue and the 16th scale on the blade against the nails. Place pencil at the right angle of the framing square and move the framing square by pushing the heel of the square while holding it against the nails. Flip the square over and repeat the procedure and a circle with a 12" diameter has been drawn. (Framing Square)

14. The largest circle will have a diameter of 24". (Framing Square)

15. Use a piece of 1 x 6 stock and hold the numbers 5 and 12 (pipe diameters) on the tongue and blade. Measure the distance across these numbers. The answer 13 indicates that the capacity of a 5" & 12" diameter pipe can be carried by a 13" diameter pipe. (Framing Square)

16. A. Hold 1" on the blade and 1" on the tongue of the square on the edge of a piece of stock. The diagonal (answer) is 1 7/16". B. Hold 3" on the blade and 4" on the tongue of the square on the edge of a piece of stock. The diagonal is 5". C. Hold 1 7/16" on the blade and 5" on the tongue of the square. These are the answers from A and B. The answer is 5 3/16". A pipe with a diameter of 5 3/16" will carry the combined capacities. (Framing Square)

17. Draw two lines six inches apart on a piece of 1 x 12 stock and at 90° to the edge of the stock. Hold the numbers 4 and 12 (for 1/6 pitch) on the edge of stock so that the 12" length crosses the two lines. The measured distance between these two lines is 6 5/16" and is the major axis of the ellipse. (Framing Square)

18. Hold the numbers 12 and 12 on the framing square so that the straight line of either leg crosses the 6" distance. The major axis in 8½". (Framing Square)

19. Hold 4 9/10" on the tenth scale and 1" on the eighth scale at the edge of a piece of stock. Draw the 4 9/10" line. Slide the framing square along this line until the 8th scale shows 3 4/8 on the edge of stock. Read answer of 17 1/10+ on tenth scale. The computed amount is $17.15. (Framing Square)

20. Locate a point halfway between 16 2/10 and 16 3/10 on the tenth scale and set on edge of a piece of stock. Locate 13 4/8" on the eighth scale and draw the 13 4/8" line. Slide the square along this line to the number 4 and read the answer of 4 8/10+ on the tenth scale. The computed amount is $4.81+. (Framing Square)

Do you have a special interest problem which involves the use of a framing square? Over the years, carpenters have developed ways of using the framing square in the manner noted in questions 13-20. If you have a special interest problem which you would like to share with our readers, submit it to:

Apprentice and Training Department
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Use the same format that is noted on problems 13-20 in this unit.
Members, apprentice classes and other interested groups are invited to submit these special interest problems. Use the same format and include the solution with the problem.

LAKELAND NEWS

Charles H. Egan of Local Union 12, Syracuse, N. Y., arrived at the Home September 9, 1968.

Elmer Smith of Local Union 1576, Stillwater, N. Y., arrived at the Home September 17, 1968.

John A. Miller, of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home September 17, 1968.

Anthony Norris, of Local Union 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived at the Home September 25, 1968.

Jules Brignon, of Local Union 370, Lenox, Mass., passed away September 3, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Fred Peterson, of Local Union 34, San Francisco, Calif., passed away September 24, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members Who Visited the Home During September 1968

George Cohaat, L.U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Fred Hinze, L.U. 264, Milwaukee, Wisc.
Joseph Neisch, L.U. 1456, Holiday, Florida
A. W. McKinney & Family, L.U. 1590, Wheaton, Md.
John Weimi, L.U. 2236, Lake Worth, Florida
Arne Glantala, L.U. 1456, Lake Worth, Florida
Henry J. LaLiberty, L.U. 839, Naples, Florida
Carl Huprick, L.U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
Dennis Sellers, L.U. 1897, Lafayette, La.
Jerry Bobatka, L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio
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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 39
Belsaw Sharp-All Co. 35
Chicago Technical College ... 31
Eliason Stair Gauge Co. 39
Estwing Manufacturing 18
Foley Manufacturing 34
Fugitt, Douglas 27
Hydrolevel 27
Irwin Auger Bit 27
Locksmithing Institute 35
Lufkin Rule 11
Nelson Industries 39
Riechers, A. 27
Stanley Works ...... Back Cover
True Temper 25

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Progress Is Laid On The Line November 5

For many months I have been hearing that we are a sick society. For my part, I am fed up with this kind of talk. There are a few sick individuals and the press and TV constantly keep attention focused on them.

If we are sick, we have a sickness the rest of the world is trying to catch. The United States and Canada produce approximately one half of the world's goods, and, naturally, we consume the same percentage.

There is poverty in the United States, but we are working hard to eliminate it. There is bad housing, bad schools, and inadequate health care for many, but we recognize these problems and are chipping away at solutions.

The election of November 5 will determine how fast and how far we continue our assault on the shortcomings that still plague us.

For my part, I think it most important that we carefully consider where we have been and how far we have come in recent years.

In the past eight years, while a Democrat has occupied the White House, we have made the greatest wage gains in our history. We have established health and welfare plans, paid vacations, negotiated pension plans, and many other programs that offer security to the working man. We have improved Social Security and unemployment insurance. We have established Medicare.

We have enjoyed eight years of unbroken prosperity without a serious recession or depression, the longest period of continued national growth in our history.

On November 5th, all this progress will be laid on the line. By our votes we will determine whether we want to continue making similar gains or whether we want to turn over the ship of state to other hands.

To me, it is obvious that the choice for the working man is very simple—his best interests lie in continuing the policies which have enabled him to enrich his life and provide a decent living standard for his family.

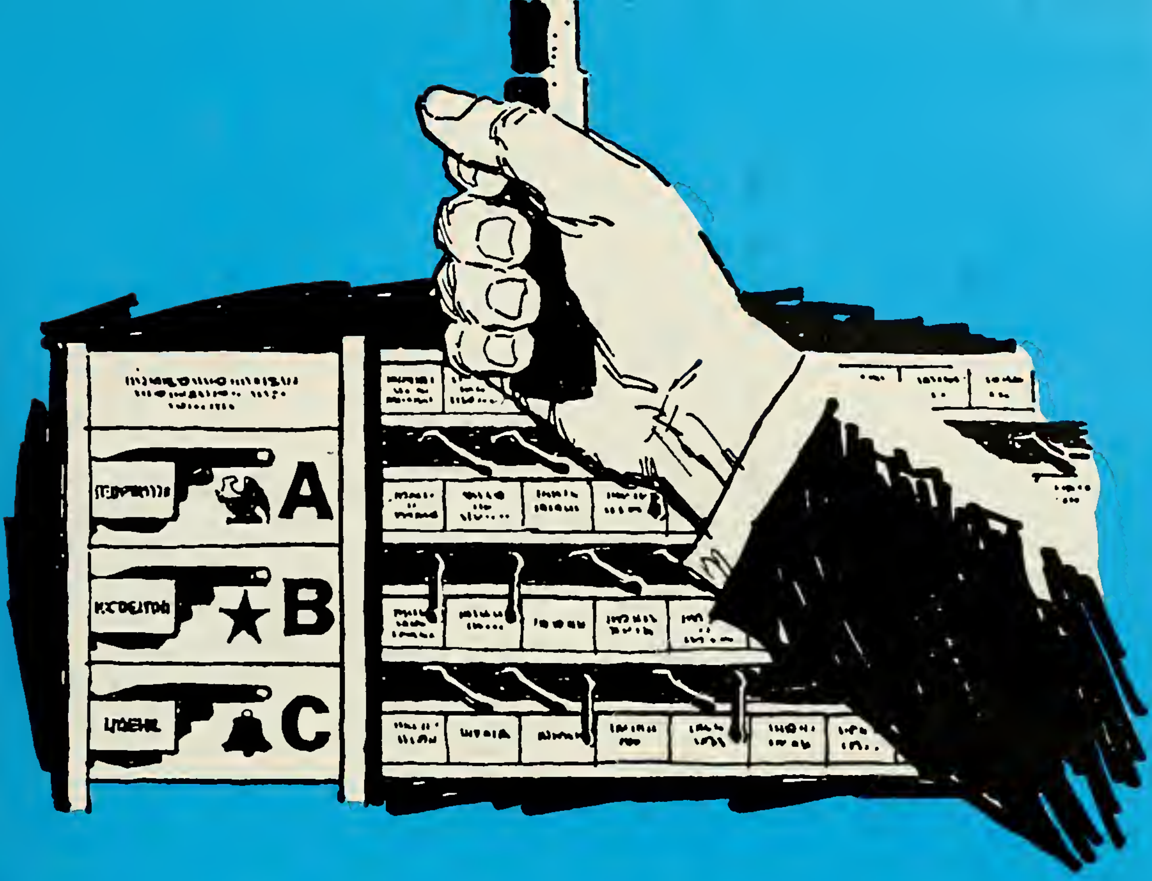
There is room to complain that Social Security is still inadequate. There is a long way to travel before all the bad schools and bad housing are eliminated. There remain many problems regarding crime and its causes. However, the point I want to emphasize is that we have made progress and will continue to make progress if we vote for those who made our past progress possible.

Certainly, we will not achieve further gains if we elect those who opposed all the social legislation we now enjoy. It is not logical to assume those who fought Medicare, Social Security, and unemployment insurance, will show much inclination to improve them if elected to office. Nor can we expect good labor legislation from those who have consistently voted against measures advocated by organized labor.

There is an old "nursery rhyme" that goes:

As you walk through life, Brother,
Whatever be your goal,
Keep your eyes upon the doughnut,
And not upon the hole.

The doughnut is the substantial gains we have made over the past eight years making life more secure for ourselves and our families. The hole is the idle promises of those who want to gain office by advocating the very things they fought against when they had a chance to stand up and be counted.



* * *

Vote . . .

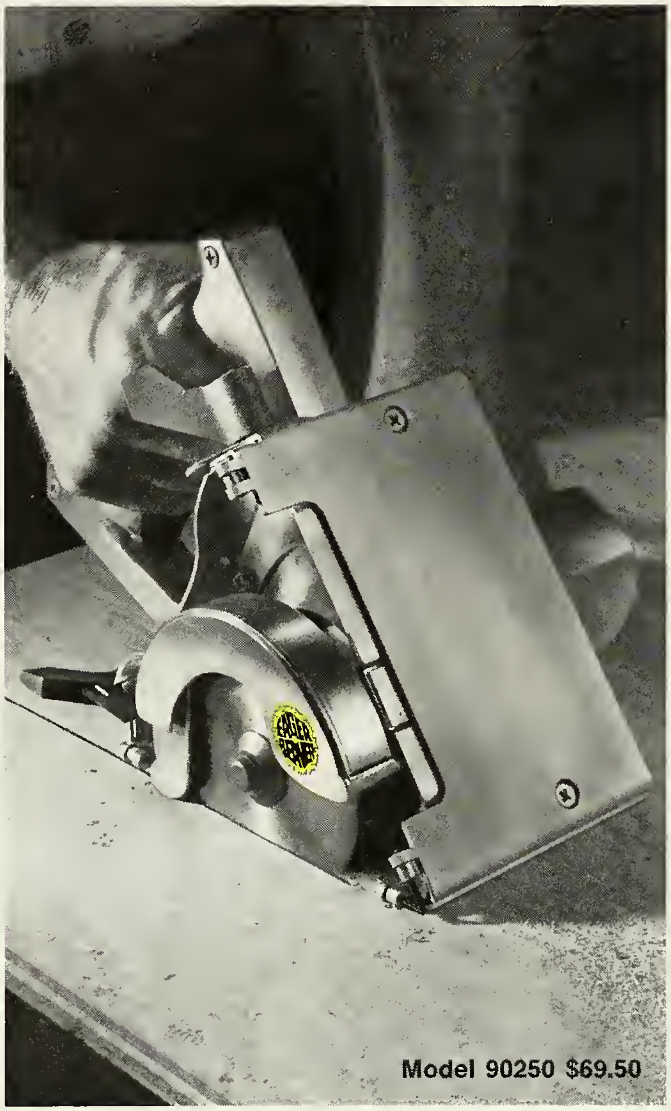
and the choice is yours!

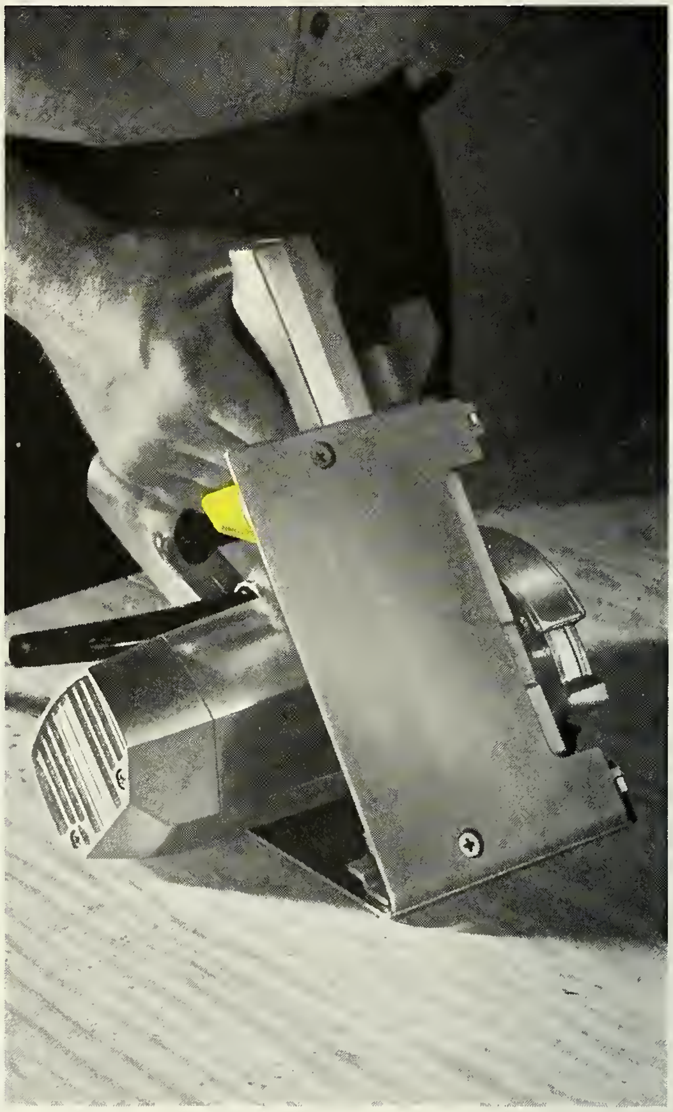
Don't Vote . . .

and the choice is theirs!

* * *

The saw with two bases... the Stanley Eager Beaver





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Official Publication of the
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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881 DECEMBER 1968

The lintel low enough to keep
out pomp and pride; the threshold
high enough to turn deceit aside;
the doorband strong enough from robbers
to defend: this door will open at a
touch to welcome every friend.

Henry Van Dyke

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Secretaries, Please Note

Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list.

The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When a member clears out of one Local Union into another, his name is automatically dropped from the mail list of the Local Union he cleared out of. Therefore, the secretary of the Union into which he cleared should forward his name to the General Secretary for inclusion on the mail list. Do not forget the Zip Code number.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII No. 12 DECEMBER, 1968

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

President-Elect Can Make Labor a Strong Ally 2
National Safety Council Urged to Take Stand 5
90th Congress Had a Safety Hangup 6
Eliminate Seasonal And Weather Layoffs 8
Laser Beam Aligns Piling By Night 12
Prices Rise Fastest in Fields Lacking Unions 14
The Carpenter Moves Up the Social Ladder 16
Modern Man Lives by the Numbers 18

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 4
Editorials 11
Plane Gossip 19
Canadian Report 20
Home Study Course, The Framing Square, Unit VIII 23
What's New in Apprenticeship and Training 25
What's New? 27
Of Interest to Our Industrial Locals 28
Service to the Brotherhood 29
Outdoor Meanderings ....Fred Goetz 34
In Memoriam 36
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001

Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20018, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Second class postage paid at Washington, D. C. Subscription price: United States and Canada $2 per year, single copies 20¢ in advance.

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

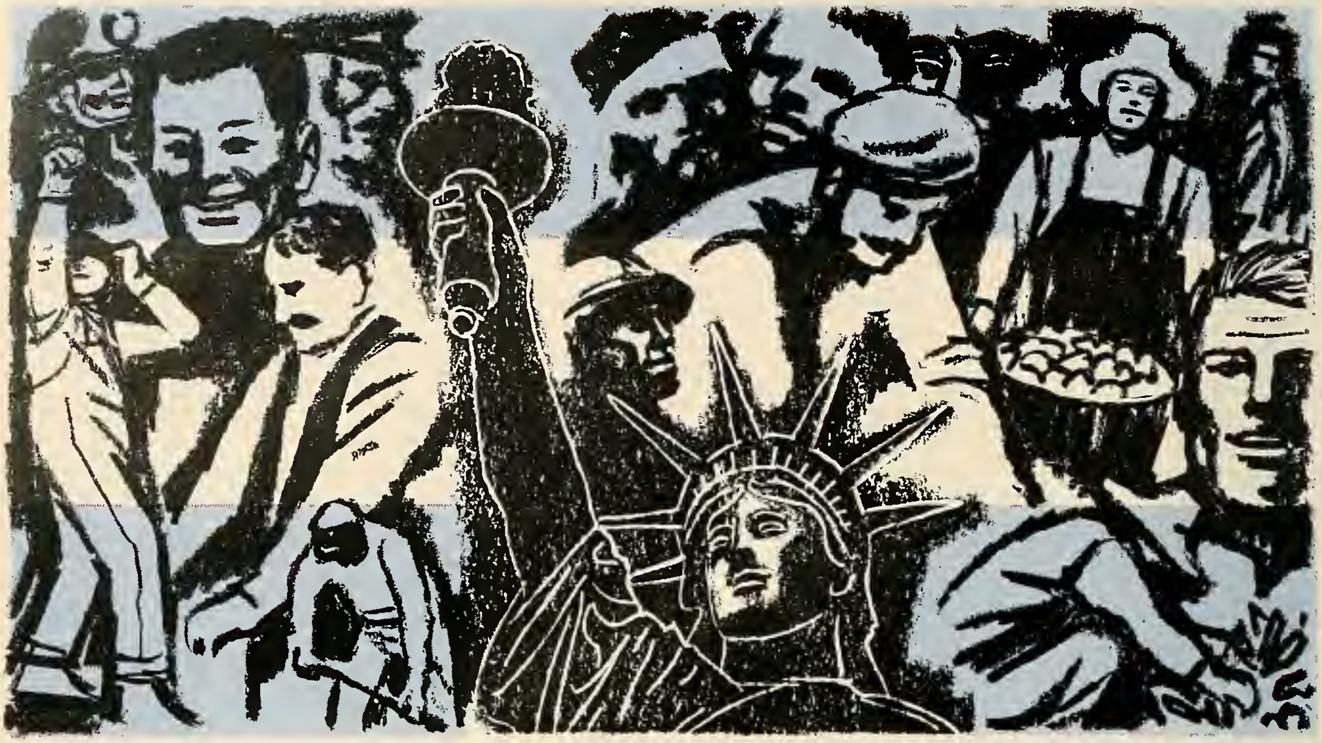
A colorful red ribbon and traditional green holly point up the holiday season with their splendor and enhance the inherent beauty of the door. The gaily-decorated door knocker is the focal point of the entire cover and symbolizes the welcome extended to visitors to share Christmas cheer and goodwill with the residents dwelling within.

You will recall the story of Scrooge, who stood waiting at the door of Bob Cratchit's home with a turkey hugged tightly under his arm. He saw in the elegant door knocker a reflection of his own genuine Christmas spirit. He exclaimed, "It's a wonderful knocker . . . I shall love it, as long as I live!" He realized that he had scarcely ever looked at a door knocker before: but that day, while he truly lived Christmas Day for the first time, the old knocker appeared to have such an honest expression on its face.

The Yuletide tradition of using greenery at Christmas time dates back to the time of the Nativity. The custom of using holly was brought to the United States by English settlers. They believed that holly symbolized Christian worship, and the red berries represented the blood of Christ.

Different countries express their beliefs in various ways, but all hearts are united when it comes to . . .

Merry Christmas



The President-Elect Can Make the Labor Movement A Strong Ally for Moving the Nation Ahead . . .

■ On November 5 the people of the United States selected Richard M. Nixon as President-elect. On January 20, he will assume the Presidency of the nation.

Although less than 45% of the people cast their ballots for him, he will be the President of all citizens—young and old, rich and poor, black and white. This is the way it must be.

Fifteen times in the history of the nation a President has been elected with less than 50% of the popular vote. However, it has been the traditional policy of the country to rally behind the winner, disregarding whatever animosities the election campaigns might have generated. In less stable and sophisticated democracies this has not always been the case. Too often close elections have led to real or synthetic civil wars. We dare not fall into the same trap.

As President, Mr. Nixon is entitled to the respect and, insofar as humanly possible, the cooperation of everyone.

To say that he inherits many serious problems is an understatement. Peace with honor in Vietnam is a vital necessity. The need for eliminating poverty and all its by-products—bad housing, bad schools, inadequate transportation, decaying cities and inadequate health services—become a part of his responsibilities.

The establishment of respect for law and order also poses a challenge of great magnitude. Law and order were a major issue in the Presidential campaign, but law and order do not constitute the major need of the nation. What is really needed is **respect for law and order.** Without this respect there can be neither law nor order.

Hitler and Mussolini established law and order. But the price was high. We can do the same by the use of Federal troops and martial law, but life in the United States would not really be worth the living under such police-state tyranny. We have not needed it in the past, and there is no reason why we should need it in the future. When respect for law and order becomes genuine, the need for uniformed policemen or soldiers will become minimal.

The place to start building respect for law and order is in the first grades of school. The schools must be made bastions of good citizenship emphasizing respect for constituted authority. In a bygone day they were. They can be again, if we will it.

Another place to start is in the streets and colleges where extremists foment riots and civil disorders. Dissent is one thing. Riots and looting are something else. They are violations of law. The quickest way to establish respect for law is to see that all laws are enforced fairly and honestly.

President-elect Nixon is aware of all these things, and he is entitled to and should have an honest chance to show what he can do with all these problems.

Since we are a labor organization, one of our primary concerns is what Mr. Nixon's attitude will be toward labor legislation. On past performance there is little room for optimism, since his record in Congress and as Vice President has been consistently bad insofar as labor's programs have been concerned.

All during his campaign he studiously avoided committing himself on any labor matters. The closest he came to setting forth a labor policy was in a speech prepared for radio broadcast, under the title, "An Open Door for American Labor." In this speech he set forth the following seven proposals:

"First, income security: the confidence that the dollar earned and saved today will be worth a dollar tomorrow.

"Second, job security: The greatest protection of all is in an expanding economy—in the next four years, 15 million new jobs to replace those lost to automation and to provide opportunity for all.

"Third, impartial, even-handed fairness and justice to labor and management.

"Next, an open door for labor's spokesman. The Department of Labor will be strengthened, with national labor programs administered in the Department, where they belong. This is where the voice of every workingman will be heard and his rights will be protected.

"Fifth, leadership by example. I believe better occupational safety laws are needed on both Federal and state levels. A good place to begin would be with proper and uniform safety standards on all Federal construction.

"Sixth, an understanding that the workingman in America is not set apart from other citizens in the all-American demand for an end to crime and violence in this nation, and for peace without surrender abroad.

"Finally, an identification with the great social goals of the labor movement. In its analysis of the 1968 party platforms, the AFL-CIO wrote: 'The difference between the platforms is less one of ends than of means.' I agree. And I believe a great many Americans, weary of failure, are turning to new means to achieve those ends."

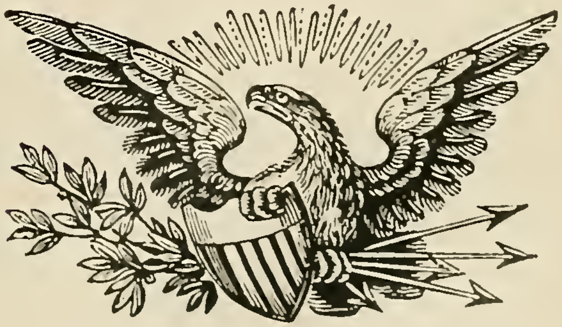
In and of themselves, these proposals set forth some enticing generalities. What they lack is some specific promises for specific action. The labor movement can only wait patiently for Mr. Nixon's Administration to spell out his views on organized labor.

Some 35 management associations have formed a coalition to seek legislation aimed at hamstringing labor unions. The coalition was formed in the expectation that Mr. Nixon would win the election. Now that the election has been won, the coalition will be exerting its utmost pressure to have Mr. Nixon lay out a broad anti-union program. Only time will tell what his reaction will be.

The one thing which is clear at this point is that Mr. Nixon will wind up as one of the best or one of the worst Presidents in American history.

The challenges facing the nation are unprecedented since the days of the Civil War. Either he will attack the problems vigorously and forthrightly with the greatest good for the greatest number the governing factor, or he will lead the nation into complete chaos. If he is wise enough to appreciate it, he can make the labor movement a strong ally for moving the nation ahead in attacking the many ills besetting it. Conversely, he can antagonize the union movement and greatly decrease his chances of success thereby.

He deserves a chance, and our very best wishes go with him in his momentous task. ■



WASHINGTON ROUNDUP

YOUTH IS SERVED—The U.S. Labor Department reports that Youth Opportunity Centers have served more than 3,400,000 youths in the past three years. More than 878,000 were placed in jobs, and thousands more were referred to job training and apprenticeship programs.

TRUTH-IN-LENDING—The Federal Reserve Board has published 60 pages of detailed regulations to implement the Truth-in-Lending Act which Congress passed in May to take effect next July.

They will apply to banks, savings and loan associations, stores, credit card issuers, automobile dealers, credit unions, finance companies, real estate mortgage brokers—just about everyone who lends money or sells on time.

The regulations, open for comments until mid-November, will be published in their final form early next year.

RIGHT TO PICK BARGAINERS—The National Labor Relations Board which recently held that a union has the right to pick its own bargaining committee without an employer veto in the case of the International Union of Electrical Workers versus General Electric, has reached a similar decision in a case involving the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers.

The decision came against the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. of St. Paul,Minnesota, which refused to bargain with the union last year because representatives of other unions were on the OCAW bargaining committee. Trial Examiner Frederick U. Reel found that the company's refusal to bargain was an unfair labor practice.

OCAW had made clear in advance correspondence with the company that the representatives of the two "outside" unions would be representing OCAW only in the negotiations. This is in accord with NLRB policy.

FUNDS FOR EDUCATION—The major job in the field of education for the 91st Congress should be implementation of the 60 "landmark" education bills passed during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations, the AFL-CIO believes.

Walter G. Davis, director of education for the AFL-CIO, appearing on the Mutual network radio program, declared that "what we are facing now is not a need of new legislation," but following through on legislation now on the books.

DRUG REPORT—A study of 175 million prescriptions written for elderly people in 1966 showed that $41.5 million could have been saved if the doctors had prescribed by generic name rather than brand name, the Health, Education and Welfare Department said today.

The study was prepared by the department's task force on prescription drugs, which was created to consider the costs of including out-of-hospital prescription drugs under Medicare.

MANPOWER TRAINEES—Of the more than 600,000 workers trained under the Manpower Development and Training Act during the past six years, 80 percent were placed in jobs according to the U.S. Labor Department. More than 1,035,000 persons were enrolled of whom 612,000 completed training.

TWO PIONEER labor leaders are among the hundreds of subjects depicted in paintings, sculptures and photographs on exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution's new National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C.

Included in the exhibition of art works on great Americans are busts of Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor and Eugene V. Debs, secretary-treasurer of the Locomotive Firemen in the 1800s and candidate for President on the Social Democratic Party ticket in 1900.

POSTAGE STAMP—John Dewey has become the second trade union leader to be honored on a U.S. postage stamp. Educator Dewey was a founder and held membership Number One in the American Federation of Teachers. He joins the late AFL President Samuel Gompers in being honored on a postage stamp.

RALPH NADER, noted author, safety critic, and attorney, addresses labor session at 56th annual convention of the National Safety Council, October 29. "Occupational Hazards—Making the Invisible Visable" was Nader's subject. He listed "six realities" regarding safety which must be recognized.

HOWARD PYLE, left, President of the National Safety Council, presents a special NSC testimonial plaque to Paul H. Connelley, retiring Chairman of the Council's Labor Conference. Connelley, the Brotherhood's safety director, received the plaque upon completing his one-year term of office.

National Safety Council Urged To Take Forthright Stand on Occupational Safety and Health

Brotherhood Safety Director Honored

■ The annual Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, which convened in Chicago a few weeks ago had an agenda of routine considerations and an underlying agenda of pressing issues as well.

The big issue hanging like a storm cloud above the gathering was the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1968, and what had and what had not been done about it. The legislation establishing a strict Federal program of occupational safety and health never made it through the 90th Congress, partly, some delegates felt—because the National Safety Council only gave it lukewarm support.

In an unusually candid address to Labor Section delegates, Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson stated that "the forces of special interest were stronger than the urgent need" and brought about the downfall of the 1968 bill.

"As a result, 55 workers will continue to lose their lives on the job today, as every work day," she said. "Over 8,000 will continue to be disabled, some permanently; and more than 27,000 will continue to be injured daily on the job."

She pointed out that the Occupational Safety and Health Act (an omnibus bill which included provisions for construction safety) was attacked by "a fantastic flood of propaganda" from private industry and many state government spokesmen for private industry.

Consequently, those individuals and groups which supported the legislation must try again in 1969.

"We still need a program of action now to push for basic reforms in the health and safety field," Mrs. Peterson told her audience. "You, as professional safety engineers in the labor movement, must be in the forefront of all groups fighting for basic safety reform."

Another featured speaker at the Labor Conference called for greater action in the field of job safety. Ralph Nader, a man who made a name for himself because of his investigations of auto safety, cited what he called "six realities which should be recognized publicly before significant progress can be made to reduce worker injury and disease." The six realities include:

- "Under-reporting by industrial firms of actual injuries and diseases experienced by workers. . ."
- "Plant physicians surrender to or are constrained by corporate dictates as to the exercise of their medical judgment and right to publication of cases in the medical literature."
- "State safety laws regulations are weak, inspection is poor and penalties rarely imposed."
- "By and large union leaders have been far too pliable when confronted by management's inaction on decisions regarding worker health and safety."
- "The Federal Government has abdicated its responsibility to devote funds toward effective research programs and training programs for occupational health and safety."
- "The Workmen's Compensa-

tion system in this country—its coverage, benefits and deterrence—is creaking with obsolescence. A thorough inquiry is needed and thought should be given to uniformity."

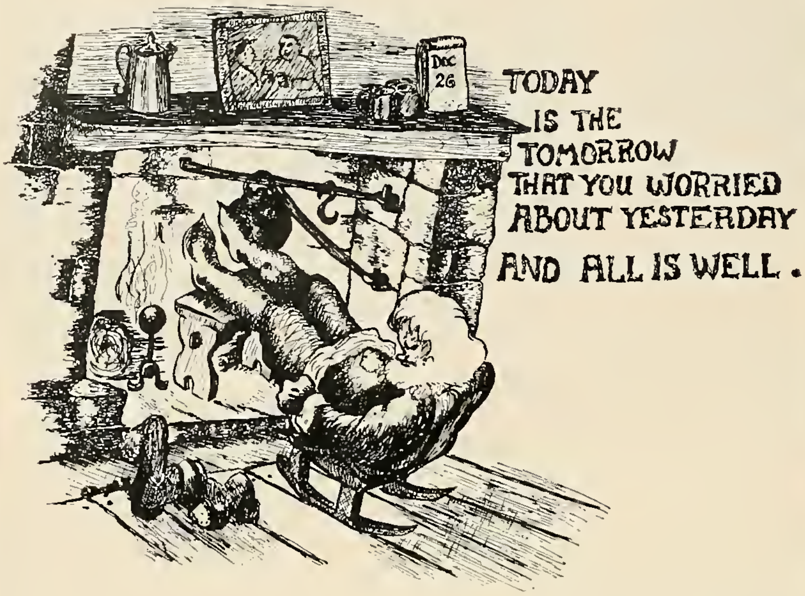
He noted the difficult position of the National Safety Council with reference to the recent Occupational Health and Safety bill and noted that some observers say the Council had receded from a "relatively positive position". . ."to a statement more in consonant with industry preferences a few months later."

The Labor Conference presented eight awards to seven organizations and one individual for outstanding efforts in the field of accident prevention.

Paul H. Connelley, safety director of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, and retiring chairman of the Council's Labor Conference, made the presentations.

A special testimonial plaque was presented to Brother Connelley upon completing his one year term of office with the Conference.

God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen


DEC 26
TODAY IS THE TOMORROW THAT YOU WORRIED ABOUT YESTERDAY AND ALL IS WELL.

Art by E. Angell of Local 620, Madison, N. J.

The 90th Congress Had a Safety Hangup

From Press Associates, Inc.

■ The 90th Congress did a lot of good things, but it neglected to do a lot of other good things, too. One of the prime neglects was its failure to enact an Occupational Health and Safety Bill.

There can be no question about the need for the bill.

Each year 14,500 workers are killed and 2,200,000 are injured on the job.

About 250,000 man-days of work are lost.

About $1.5 billion in wages and more than $5 billion in production are lost because of on-the-job accidents.

Some deaths come with sharp finality. Others are long-drawn out as workers suffer from poison materials and poison chemicals.

If this kind of toll of suffering to men and women and loss of production were caused by strikes, the conservative business interests of the country would cry to high heaven. Yet some 80 percent of the labor force is inadequately protected from occupational accidents and the business community keeps on insisting that the states and local communities are doing the job and the Federal Government should keep hands off.

The 90th Congress had a chance to correct these conditions. President Johnson last January called for a comprehensive occupational health and safety bill. Such legislation was introduced—in the Senate by Senator Ralph Yarborough, Texas Democrat, and in the House by Rep. James O'Hara, Michigan Democrat.

The Yarborough Bill never got out of Committee, but the O'Hara Bill, in somewhat weakened form, was reported favorably by the House Education and Labor Committee. It failed to get to the floor of the House for a vote because the highly conservative Rules Committee never got around to giving it a rule.

"It was too late in the session," alibied the Committee, thus killing for the time being any chance to get anything done about the staggering toll of occupational accidents.

In back of what might seem the incomprehensible unwillingness of Congress to take positive action on America's shameful industrial accident record, is the stubborn resistence of business and industry to Federal intervention in a field that this same business and industry would prefer to keep on the more controllable State and local level.

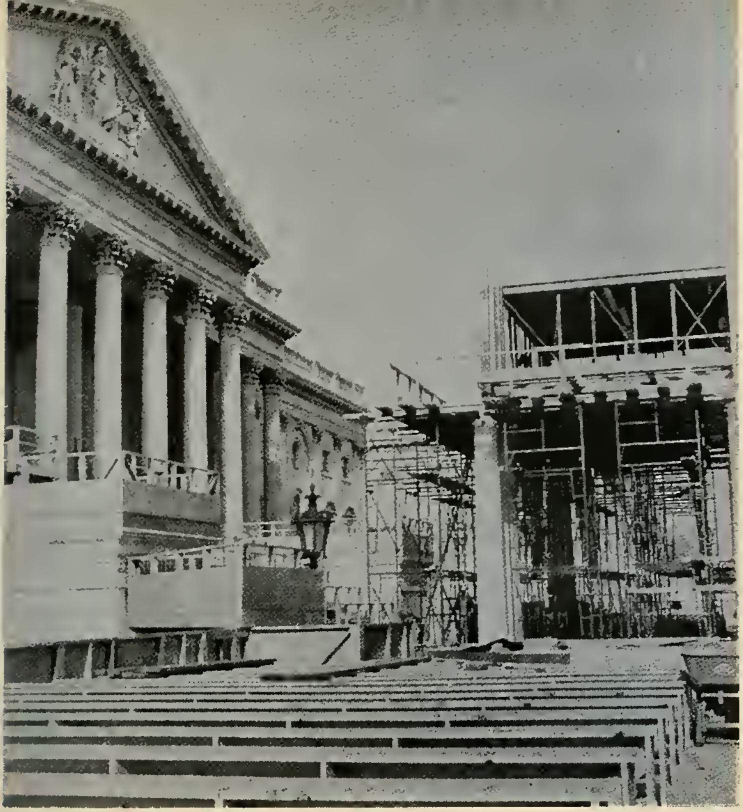
A good example of this resistence was presented in an effort by Senator Yarborough to give Federal protection to workers in the electronics industry.

During the outcry that followed the discovery that certain TV color sets were suspected of emitting hazardous radiation, legislation was introduced designed to protect the general public from such dangers.

A bill was passed by both the House and Senate. It was a weak bill because it lacked in-plant inspection of electronic products by the Federal government before the damage is done and not after. In-plant inspection was ardently desired by organized labor as part of its efforts to protect workers and the public.

In-plant inspection was approved by the Senate. It was knocked out of the

Continued on page 24



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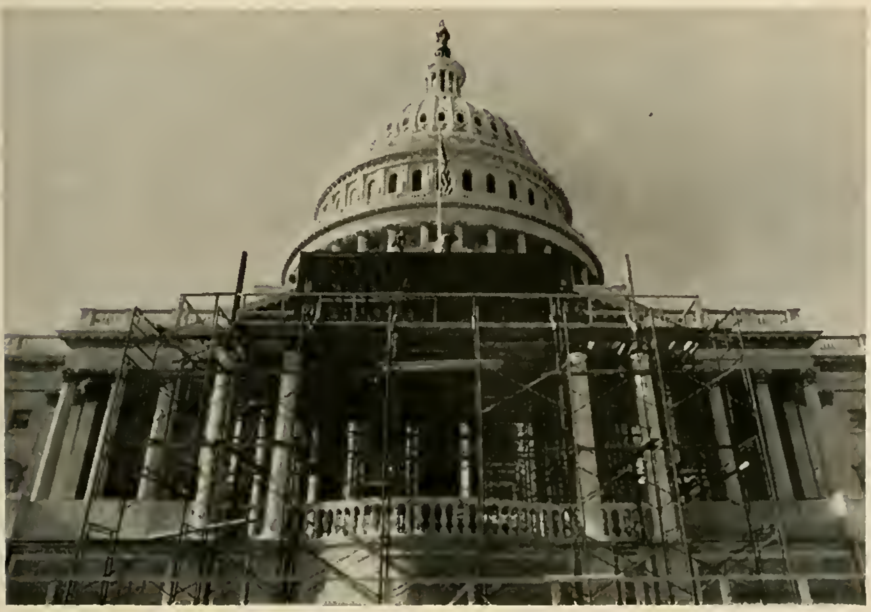
THE INAUGURAL STANDS GO UP

Building tradesmen of Washington, D.C., and vicinity are fighting time and the weather to get the official, spectator, and broadcasting stands ready for the inauguration of President Richard M. Nixon. The work began early in October, with carpentry being performed by members of Locals 132 and 1145 for Skinker and Garrett, contractor.

First priority was the erection of stands on the Capitol Plaza, as shown in the pictures on this page. Then followed work at the White House and along Pennsylvania Avenue.

The pictures show, clockwise from the top: 1. A side view of the main stand where the Presidential oath is taken, plus side boxes for broadcasting crews, 2. Charles H. E. Bisanabi, Local 132, hammering a ladder into place, 3. Emmanuel Scarvel and Ronald Beland of Local 1145 at work on bleachers beneath a broadcasting platform, 4. A member installing a final plank in early stages of the work (Christian Science Monitor photo), 5. Millard Musgrove and Irving R. West of Local 132 cutting studs, and, 6. Noah Scott and John Thomas work high atop scaffolding for the portico of the central stand.

6



First General Vice President Allan speaks to the luncheon gathering of the AGC Seasonality Conference.

Eliminate Seasonal and Weather Layoffs And You'll Eliminate Construction Labor Shortages, Vice President Allan Tells AGC Conference

The Year 1969 might well become the year of the building industry's war on bad weather and seasonal slumps.

Thanks to last-minute action by Congress before the General Elections, a government study on seasonality in construction was authorized, and, beginning sometime in January, such an investigation will be conducted by the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor, with a full report of their findings to be submitted to Congress and the President no later than December 31, 1969.

The study is long overdue.

Representatives of labor and industry will participate in the work of the seasonality task force, and Carpenters—who suffer their share of seasonal setbacks—will undoubtedly be represented.

To lay a foundation for the big investigation, the Associated General Contractors sponsored, November 7 and 8, in Washington, D. C., a special conference of labor, industry and government leaders concerned.

A highlight of the gathering was a luncheon address by the Brotherhood's First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, in which, point by point, he indicated the tremendous advantages to be gained by year-round construction programs.

IT'S ALREADY COSTING

"The individual contractor is, of course, very much aware that it's going to cost him to do something about seasonality," Vice President Allan said. "He may not always be aware that it's **already** costing him **not** to do something about seasonality. Contractors who offer steady employment tend to get and keep better workers. With more level production schedules, they are less dependent on marginal workers and expensive overtime. Their ability to maintain production will help them to obtain and complete more jobs and thus make higher profits.

"Although many, perhaps most, contractors are still skeptical about the benefits of winter and other off-season construction, many others feel that the extra effort needed to reduce seasonality is well worthwhile."

Owners and investors will find many advantages in year-round construction activity, too, he pointed out.

"From the owner's point of view, if he can be assured that he will suffer no loss in quality, he's apt to be in favor of anything that will get his job done faster. Capital and other fixed costs go on whether the work is getting done or not.

INVESTMENT HOLDUP

"Most important, if the project represents an investment for profit, the owner's profits can't start until the project is completed. Time is money; and the contractors who can save his client's time is likely to find his reward in his own profit and loss statements."

The nation, too, has much to gain, he indicated.

"As the costs of construction seasonality are borne by the general economy as well as by those in the industry, there are general economic and social benefits to be expected from a real reduction in seasonality. If, as some estimate, from $3 to $10 billion dollars of construction is lost every year because of weather or other seasonal factors, a cut in seasonality should give our society a bigger annual output.

"It should also reduce some of the pressure on wages and prices. Since the costs of unemployment must come out of the total economy, a reduction in those costs would benefit the entire community. Certainly a few hundred thousand building tradesmen who were paying income taxes instead of drawing unemployment compensation would represent a net gain to the national economy."

WORKER'S VIEWPOINT

Finally, Vice President Allan expressed the worker's viewpoint: "Most of our members and our fellow craftsmen in other trades regard insecurity of employment as the main disadvantage of the construction industry. As the man in charge of our apprenticeship program, I find that this viewpoint is shared by many of the young men who are considering entering the trade. I'm convinced that we lose many of our most capable prospects for that very reason.

"There is no doubt in my mind that more stable employment would result in a more stable and better trained work force and make our industry much more attractive to the young men that the industry needs. It seems to me that an industry which combines almost continuous complaints of labor shortages with a very high rate of unemployment should be ready for a serious attempt to solve its basic problem of seasonality and employment."

The Brotherhood officer told his audience that seasonality is not "a pre-ordained order of nature, like death and taxes and the general contrariness of our natural environment."

He pointed out that many contractors and craftsmen have been getting construction jobs done under "impossible" conditions.

"In my younger days . . . which were unfortunately quite a long time ago . . . I have worked on a few such jobs," he said. "I'm not sure how efficient we were, but we did get the job done."

"The extent of progress in reducing seasonality will depend mainly on whether industry chooses to utilize the tools it has, and will have, available."

He called for an end to "spotty progress" and its replacement by "the elimination or major reduction" of seasonality in the industry.

He devoted some of his talk to a description of pioneering work in the field accomplished in Canada and in Europe. He called for a complete and detailed study of the problem and for joint industry-labor-government action to follow.

The two-day conference in the nation's capital heard from two other labor leaders W. Vernie Reed, vice president of the Laborers International Union, and Thomas F. Murphy, president of the Bricklayers.

The Bricklayers' president, a panelist at the first session, brought out the fact that the building tradesman in general and the brick mason in particular had the most to gain from practical solutions to the problem. As he did before the House Select Subcommittee on Labor, President Murphy pointed out to the contractors that "for 15 weeks of the year, bricklayers are unemployed and have no opportunity to use skills acquired at considerable cost to themselves and the nation. . . . This is an enormous waste, and it creates personal hardships and anxieties. This industry's skilled workers accept a pattern of employment that most Americans would find intolerable."

Appearing with President Murphy on the panel were Edward S. Noble, of W. J. Megin Inc., Naugatuck, Conn.; Aaron Sabghir, director, Construction and Building Materials Division, U.S. Department of Commerce; Charles E. Shumate, chief engineer, Colorado Department of Highways; Sol Swerdloff, Office of Chief Economist, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FIVE FACTORS LISTED

The speaker at this session, Professor D. Quinn Mills of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that seasonality in construction resulted from five factors. He listed these as: winter weather, requiring additional planning and perhaps increased costs, for operations to proceed; traditional practices of the industry; seasonal patterns in consumer demand; certain project specifications which inhibit winter work; patterns of distrust and prejudice against winter work among architects, engineers, owners and the public generally.

Continued on Page 37

Vice President Allan discusses points made in his speech with delegates who gathered at the head table following the luncheon. At right is Bricklayers President Tom Murphy.

Memorandum from President Johnson Starts Federal Agencies on Seasonality Reports

■ Shortly after the Seasonality Conference reported on the preceding pages, Pres. Johnson called on all government departments and agencies to help reduce seasonality in construction in a move to lower costs and provide stable employment and incomes for construction workers.

As a major purchaser of the work of the construction industry, the President said in a memorandum, the government "has an indirect effect on fluctuations in construction activity. We in the federal government have a unique opportunity to help reduce seasonality in construction.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired the President on behalf of the Federation and the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and its president, C. J. Haggerty, "warm thanks for your thoughtful and meaningful action."

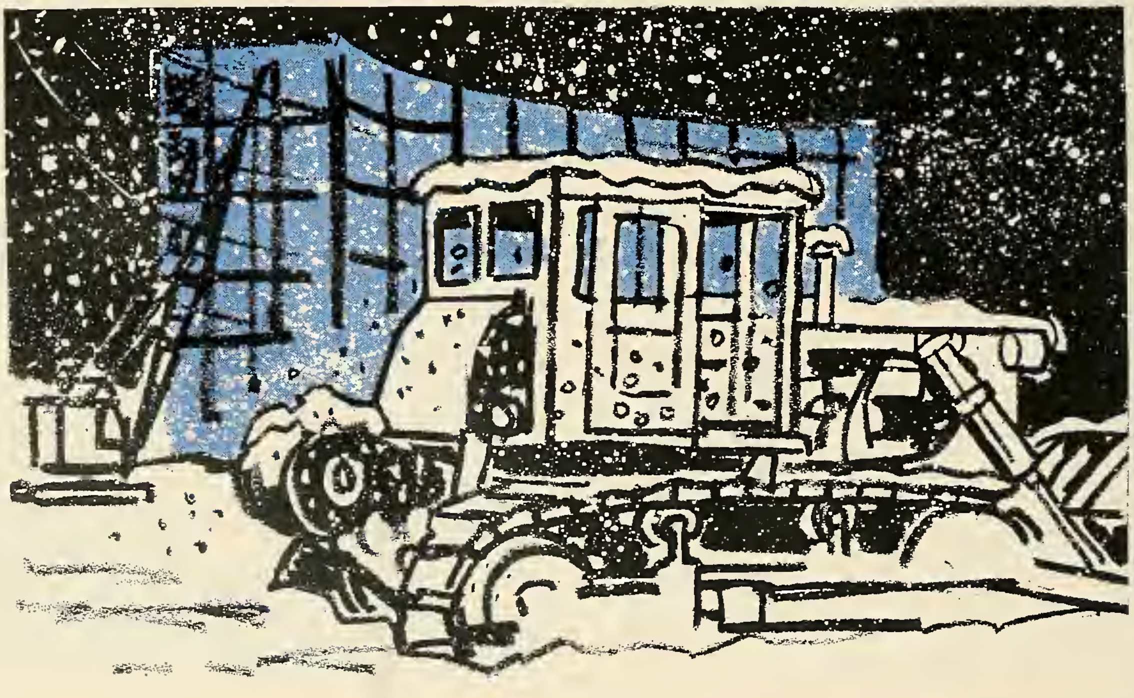
More than any other single step yet taken, he said, "your memorandum can help solve the unnecessary and antiquated practice of construction seasonality that wastes literally millions of man-hours of productive work annually, forces trained workers to lose approximately 60 work hours a year, creates financial hardship for many of the 4 million workers in this industry, forcing them to draw unemployment compensation and, often, welfare payments.

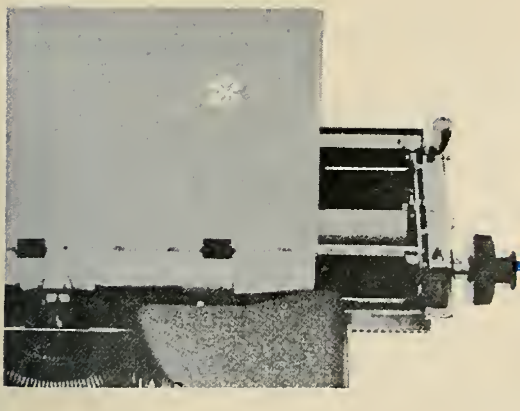
The President called on the agencies with responsibility for direct or indirect expenditure of construction funds to take seven specific steps toward achieving the goal of stable employment.

The steps outlined in the memorandum call for:

- Insuring that planning and programming of construction gives "due consideration" to reducing seasonal variation.
- Making contracts and scheduling projects with regard to local conditions.
- Encouraging completion dates and penalty clauses that facilitate the stretch-out of work into the off-season.
- Determining whether current appropriation and authorization procedures introduce a seasonal pattern into letting contracts and scheduling of construction.
- Encouraging the recipients of federal grants and loans for construction to reduce construction seasonality.
- Identifying and distributing information on techniques and procedures for facilitating year-round construction.
- Taking additional steps to promote scheduling of construction activity during off-season periods.

The President asked each department and agency to report to the director of the Bureau of the Budget for reports on steps taken to comply with the memorandum and directed the secretaries of Labor and Commerce to report to Congress by the end of 1969. ■





EDITORIALS

No Time to Waste

A point has been reached at which the American system is working better than ever for the majority and is working very poorly, or not at all, for the minority. That is the essence of the crisis, clear enough for anyone to see. And just as clear, to us, is the solution—making the American system work just as well for the minority as for everyone else.

This is the thrust of our proposals. That is what we believe they would achieve—not in a day or a year, not completely, perhaps, in a decade, but in time to preserve the American system from the dangerous divisions and disorders which now exist.

But there is no time to waste. The history of this country is replete with evidence that continued disregard for deep and justified grievances leads to the violence of despair.

There is no implacable enemy intent on preventing America from doing what is necessary and right to meet the urban crisis—none, that is, but the lack of the will to do it.

If this lack of will prevails, there will be a further deterioration—and the way will be open to the extremists of both the left and the right.

The extremists on the right arouse hate and fear with simplistic slogans, wild accusations and baseless rumors. They appeal to the worst instincts of man. Their effect is to substitute hysteria for reason, making national discussion impossible.

Their counterparts on the left follow a collision course from the opposite direction. They infiltrate the ghettos and segments of the civil rights movement, transforming the rightful quest for the redress of grievances into mindless violence. Their goal is not justice but anarchy, which is historically the forerunner of dictatorship.

We in the AFL-CIO have no doubt where the overwhelming majority of Americans stand. We know that despite the noisy minority of extremists, the people of this country are dedicated to the principles of equality and justice. But the will of the majority can be expressed only through a President and a Congress that not only share this dedication but are determined to act on it with the boldness and imagination the times demand.

There will be many who will raise the question of cost. They will look at our proposals and ask, "Can we afford it?"

This is a question which we in the AFL-CIO have been hearing for many years. We have responded, time after time, in economic terms, citing the practical, dollars-and-cents benefits that flow to both business and government from measures that help the disadvantaged and promote the general welfare—from measures that are truly investments in this nation.

Everything that is done to help the disadvantaged, to improve the general standard of life, to enrich the American environment, pays for itself in the end. That is why we have an $800 billion economy today. We cannot abandon this concept of investing in America's future; we must, indeed, expand it.

But beyond the matter of dollars and cents, it is the obligation of the federal government to promote the general welfare—not passively but actively.

In so urging, we feel we are partisans only of a better America—the kind of America we know this country can and should be. In the endless effort to create that kind of America, the AFL-CIO will always be in the forefront.

—AFL-CIO President George Meany

Faith + Hope = Peace

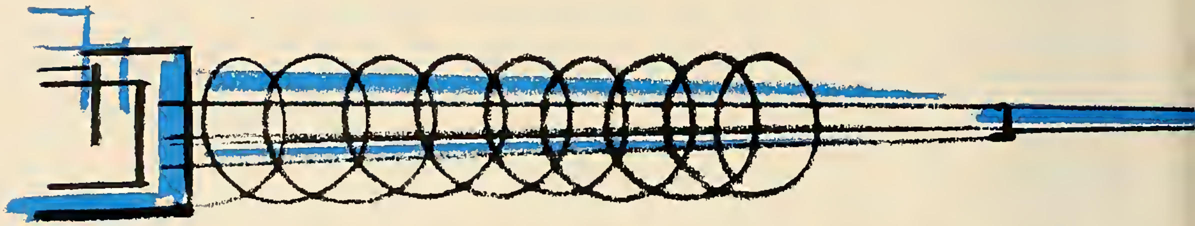
Life without faith would be like an empty shell. For it is faith which fills our lives with meaning and makes our lives worth living. Every noble thought we think, every kindly deed we do, is an act of faith in ourselves and in our fellow men. We have faith in the devotion of our friends, in the love of our parents and in the affection of our children. We have faith that there will be a tomorrow as there was a yesterday, and that dawn will follow darkness as gladness follows sadness.

In this transition period from one President to another, from one party to another, we must have faith in our leaders who are striving desperately for a permanent peace. Let us pray for an end to international tensions and for more attention to the everyday needs of the common man. Let us hope that the spirit of brotherhood which is so much a part of the American labor movement today becomes the spirit which guides our nation to the fulfillment of its ideals tomorrow.

In this season of faith, with its joy, happiness and high hope for the future, to all our friends everywhere, we wish everyone the happiest of holiday seasons.

Laser Beam Aligns Piling by Night

Forms being prepared atop piling for a concrete deck 12 inches thick. Big 36-inch beams criss-cross the 69-foot-wide dock extension.



as members work around the clock on Alaskan port facility

Right: Piles were aligned with hand winches, and "clips" were welded to the piles to support deck forms. The underpinnings were of three different diameters.

■ Above the slate-gray waters of Cook Inlet, last month, union carpenters and pile drivers were pushing to completion a 271-foot-long dock extension to Anchorage, Alaska's port facilities.

They were working around the clock—aligning piles with laser beams each night and with conventional transits by day—as they raced to complete the jobs before winter tightened its icy clamp on the 49th State.

Pile-driving was done from a barge, and it continued seven days a week. A laser beam stationed 700 feet away, on shore, guided the alignment of each pile as work continued through the autumn nights.

Contractor for the City-of-Anchorage project was the Morrison-Knudsen Company of Boise, Idaho. Pile driving was subcontracted to Associated Divers, Inc., of Anchorage. This was a 100% union job, under a working agreement with Piledrivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders Local 2520.

Anchorage was only a tent city 50 years ago, but it is now a metropolis of 130,000, and it needed larger dock facilities. The expansion work called for a 271-foot by 69-foot addition to the municipal dock, which would create a total frontage of 1,000 feet and permit two ocean-going vessels to unload simultaneously.

The dock extension has a poured-in-place concrete deck slab 12 inches thick, and it is criss-crossed with 36-inch concrete beams, which were

An overall view of the barge-mounted piledriver at work on the dock extension. Six lines anchored the work barge as the work continued at a steady pace around the clock.

also poured in place. Supporting the deck and cross beams is a forest of heavy steel pipe piles—195 in all, totaling nearly 20,000 lineal feet in length. These underpinnings are of three diameters—20, 24, and 42 inches. Some were driven as friction-type piling and some as bearing type. The friction piles ranged from 130 to 170 feet in length, and the bearing piles were approximately 85-foot lengths.

Six parallel rows were driven into the muddy bottom of Knick Arm, Cook Inlet, in vertical alignment, and one row was driven on a steep slant seaward as batter piling for added stability against winter ice loads, earthquake, and side motion from ships nudging the docks. The row of batter piles and the seaward row of vertical piles were completely filled with concrete after they were in position. All the other piles were filled with sand after being pumped out to a depth 15 feet below the mud line. ■

EDITOR'S NOTE: Our thanks to Robert F. Smith, editor of The EM-KAYAN, and to the Morrison-Knudsen Company for permission to reprint the accompanying pictures.

Below: Another view of the work site, showing the distant shore. (This photo was supplied by Arthur Bethke, business agent of Local 2520, Anchorage. All others are from M-K.)

Below: The port facility at Anchorage can berth ships of up to 20,000 tons and will handle two ships at a time when the dock lengthening is completed.

PORT OF ANCHORAGE

Prices Rise Fastest Where Unions Are Weak

Wall Street Journal reports an inflation paradox, as gains in productivity offset higher factory pay

■ Whipping boy for the rising cost of living in North America is organized labor.

Ask many citizens on the street who or what is responsible for the current round of inflation, and they'll blame union demands for higher wages.

Curiously enough, many economic analysts—who spend most of their waking hours studying the problem—now find that the biggest price increases are coming where unions are *weak* and where labor costs are not even a major consideration!

The Wall Street Journal in a front-page article, October 22, reports that biggest price increases are coming where highly-skilled professionals (doctors, lawyers, etc.) are needed to meet sharply rising demand, or where it's difficult to offset higher wage rates with automated equipment, or where factors are involved that have little at all to do with labor costs.

Few fields are so little unionized as medicine, but doctor bills have jumped almost 40% in the past 10 years.

On the other side of the picture, is the auto industry, which is strongly unionized. In spite of the annual hubbub over the prices of new models, the U.S. government's consumer price index shows that new car prices, on the average, are at about the same level as a decade ago. Auto pay has risen steadily, but not auto prices.

"The stereotype of big unions commanding big pay increases and causing, ultimately, big price boosts just doesn't jibe with the facts," says Victor B. Fuchs, an economist at the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Among the fast-rising items in the consumer price index are mortgage interest rates, property taxes, auto registrations, and golf greens fees. In each case, the influence of labor costs is, at best, indirect.

We reported in the September issue (Page 2) of The CARPENTER that a Canadian study shows labor to be only a small part of the total cost of building a home. Home construction costs chargeable to labor in Canada are less than 14% of the bill. Findings on home construction by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show labor costs for similar work in the States are relatively low. Home ownership costs in the United States have risen more than 20% in the past decade, but most of this has been increased cost of land. The average land cost for a new home has soared more than 70% since 1958; the average weekly earnings of workers who build new homes has risen roughly 50% in the same period.

Below is a list of items which are leading the general climb of consumer prices. The increases shown are for the past decade, in which the overall price increase amounted to approximately 20%. Each of the items listed increased by far more than that rate in the decade.

	Rise in decade
Daily hospital service	101%
Movie admissions	70%
Maid service	48%
Auto insurance rates	44%
Postal charges	42%
Physicians' fees	38%
Men's haircuts	37%
Property insurance rates	36%

Only about 10% of the workers in three of these categories are organized. Only 2% of insurance company personnel are organized.

There are some items whose prices have actually declined in the past decade, according to government statistics. Generally the statistics take quality improvements into account.

	Decline in decade
Radios	23%
Television sets	20%
Vacuum cleaners	20%
Refrigerators	17%
Washing machines	14%
Home permanent refills	11%
Drugs	3%
New autos	2%

The industries which manufacture items in the table above are highly unionized. About 70% of the persons who turn out transportation equipment, including autos, belong to unions. About half of the persons employed in the broad job category that covers appliance production belong to unions. More than a third of those in the category that covers drugs and chemicals are union members. These percentages are far above the comparable figure of 24% for the unionization of the total U.S. labor force.

The figures are clear: Somebody is making big money at the expense of the U.S. and Canadian consumer . . . but is isn't the hard-working union member!

The question remaining is: what's to be done about the situation?

Economists generally hold out little hope that inflation will slow down in the areas where prices have been climbing fastest. Ironically, the analysts believe that if inflation is to be slowed substantially in the coming years, the impetus must come from industries where prices have been relatively stable or have declined!

You figure it out. ■

THE HALF DOME

Observant Readers Know Their Domes

Several readers of the September, 1968, issue of *The Carpenter* corrected our half-domed picture editor, when he incorrectly identified the Half Dome of Yosemite National Park, shown on our September cover, as El Capitan.

To set the record straight, we, herewith, publish pictures of both natural wonders—the Half Dome, as seen faintly in the background of our September cover picture (above), and El Capitan, as seen in a Department of Interior photo (below).

Not only did we incorrectly identify Half Dome, but we "flopped" the picture, as well. The view is backwards, in other words.

With this double goof-up behind him, our picture editor goes back under the Merced River Bridge (above) and waits for the next Billy Goat Gruff to come along.

Our thanks to Larry Venturini of Local 771, Watsonville, Calif., Dean Ewing of Local 47, St. Louis, Mo., and several other members who corrected us.

EL CAPITAN

Festive Christmas Spirit Shines From White House

The Christmas spirit has radiated from the White House through 165 years of war and peace, joy and tragedy, prosperity and depression. This month, President and Mrs. Johnson will carry on century-old traditions in their last Christmas in the nation's top residence.

The first Christmas in the White House was bleak, the National Geographic Society says. In the fall of 1800, John and Abigail Adams moved into the incomplete mansion. Though appalled by the vast, chilly rooms, Mrs. Adams was determined to hold a Christmas reception for Congress.

Twenty cords of wood were burned in 13 fireplaces in a futile effort to dry out the damp walls, and the shivering guests stayed only briefly. The party, Mrs. Adams wrote, "was a frost."

Five years later, the walls were dry, and a White House Christmas party was so gay that Thomas Jefferson was moved to play lively tunes on his violin.

Dolley Madison, who had served as hostess for Jefferson, presided at a big holiday gathering in 1811 for his successor, her husband James Madison. The vivacious Dolley "completely dominated the scene," according to a contemporary account. Her rouge was "perceptible in a very bright light," a shocked observer reported.

A huge mirror, made in France especially for the occasion, covered the dining table, which was piled high with turkeys, chickens, roasted wild game, vegetables, fruits, and several kinds of pudding. Each guest was attended by a personal waiter.

Children made the White House Christmas of 1835 unforgettable. Six young relatives of Andrew Jackson were told by the President that Santa Claus never had visited him when he was a boy. The children insisted that he hang up his stocking on Christmas Eve. The next morning, Jackson's secretary found Old Hickory in tears over the corncob pipe, tobacco, and trinkets the youngsters had surreptitiously stuffed into his stocking.

The dinner table that night was decorated with toy animals, a small frosted pine tree, colored icicles, and a pyramid of glistening cotton snowballs. After dinner, the children staged a fight with the cotton balls, and President Jackson is said to have joined in.

Young Tad Lincoln once invited a group of street urchins into the White House to share his Christmas dinner. The cook tried to shoo them off, but Tad appealed to his father, who said they should stay.

Benjamin Harrison is credited with ordering the first Christmas tree ever set up in the White House in 1889. The President himself helped trim it. Three years later, two of Harrison's grandchildren stood in front of another White House Christmas tree and recited German pieces their governess, Fraulein Hempe, had taught them.

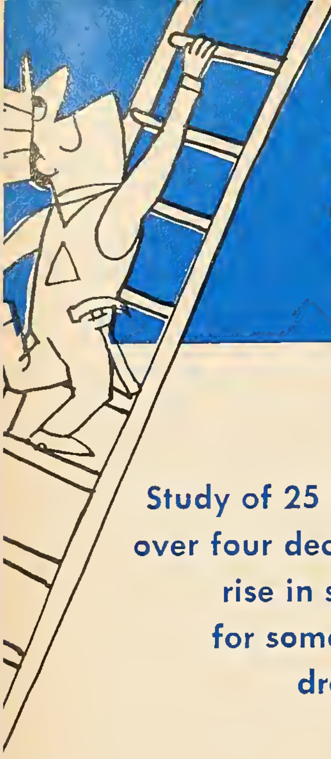
Just before one Christmas, Theodore Roosevelt stood on a White House portico roaring with laughter as he watched three of his sons, hatchets in hands, chase a turkey across the lawn. Another year, Archie Roosevelt secretly decorated an evergreen in a second-floor room and unveiled it on Christmas morning.

In 1924, Calvin Coolidge started the practice of lighting a decorated spruce on the White House lawn as the Nation's Christmas tree. In 1954, the ceremony was moved to the Ellipse, the park south of the White House grounds, and expanded into an annual Pageant of Peace.

National Geographic tells the story of how Mrs. Herbert Hoover carried a family custom into the White House when she invited groups of children to parade through the darkened mansion, carrying candles and singing carols. President Hoover, somewhat ill at ease, led the procession. On two occasions Mr. Hoover arranged for his secretary to dress as Santa Claus and burst from the East Room fireplace, to the delight of the President's grandchildren.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and his large family celebrated Christmas with a series of White House parties and gatherings for family, friends, and staff. The highlight came on Christmas Eve when the entire family—parents, children, grandchildren—gathered in the East Room for the President's masterful reading of "A Christmas Carol." Then adults and children alike would repair to F.D.R.'s bedroom to hang up stockings.

Mrs. Eisenhower usually wore a bright-red dress while presiding at holiday parties for her grandchildren. Though President and Mrs. Kennedy were away on Christmas Day in 1961 and 1962, the mansion was decorated, and parties and receptions were held during the holiday season.



The Carpenter Moves Up the Social Ladder

Study of 25 occupations over four decades shows rise in social status for some trades but drop in others

Back in 1925 a fellow named George S. Counts became concerned about the prestige of the teaching profession. Maybe he had been reading *The Hoosier Schoolmaster* or had just ducked a well-aimed piece of chalk.

He did say that he felt young people of the Roaring Twenties were disregarding the social status of certain occupations when they chose their life's work.

Anyway, he decided to make an inquiry into the social status of various occupations.

With no network of pollsters to assist him, such as those used today by Dr. Gallup and Mr. Harris, he, nevertheless, drew up a list of 45 occupations, from army captain to waiter, and asked five groups of high school and college students—368 students in all — plus 82 school teachers to number, 1 through 45, their judgments of the most socially-important vocations.

There was a great deal of agreement among the various groups polled and a well-defined prestige order running from banker to ditch digger. (The accompanying table shows Mr. Count's findings for the top 25.)

Twenty-one years later, just after World War II, two social researchers named M. E. Deeg and D. G. Paterson decided to take another poll on the same subject. They mimeographed a survey sheet and distributed it to 191 male and 190 female undergraduates enrolled in introductory psychology courses at the University of Minnesota.

At the top of the survey sheets they said this:

"In most communities certain occupations are accorded a higher rating than others. There is a tendency for us to look up to persons engaged in some occupations and down on those engaged in others. We may even be ashamed or proud of our relatives because of their occupations. . . ."

Deeg and Paterson's 1946 tally showed little overall change from Counts' study of 21 years before. Carpenters, we are proud to report, moved up a rung from 16th position to 15. (See table.)

Last year, three more University of Minnesota researchers decided to make still another 21-year-cycle survey. Messrs. Milton Hakel, Thomas

Social Status Ranks of 25 Occupations as Reported in Three Studies over 42 Years

Occupation	Rank Order by Counts (1925)	Rank Order by Deeg and Paterson (1946)	Rank Order by Hakel, Hollmann, and Dunnette (1967)
Banker	1	2.5	4
Physician	2	1	1
Lawyer	3	2.5	2
Supt. of Schools	4	4	3
Civil Engineer	5	5	5
Army Captain	6	6	8
Foreign Missionary	7	7	7
Elem. School Teacher	8	8	6
Farmer	9	12	19
Machinist	10	9	12
Traveling Salesman	11	16	13
Grocer	12	13	17
Electrician	13	11	9
Insurance Agent	14	10	10
Mail Carrier	15	14	18
Carpenter	16	15	11
Soldier	17	19	15
Plumber	18	17	16
Motorman	19	18	20
Barber	20	20	14
Truck Driver	21	21.5	21
Coal Miner	22	21.5	23
Janitor	23	23	22
Hod Carrier	24	24	24
Ditch Digger	25	25	25

The correlations between the rank orders (rho) are as follows: 1925 and 1926, .97; 1946- and 1967, .93; and 1925 and 1967, .88.

—From Personnel and Guidance Journal

Hollman, and Marvin Dunnette published their findings in the April, 1968, issue of *Personnel and Guidance Journal*. (Again, the accompanying table shows the result.

This time, the carpenter jumped from 15th to 11th spot. Along with the electrician and the plumber, he has moved steadily up the social ladder, while the grocer and the coal miner, for example, have gone down.

The three researchers offer this explanation for their findings:

"Living standards have increased for persons at the bottom of the social scale relative to persons at the top, and increased emphasis has been placed on the dignity of blue-collar work. Automation and computers are having significant impacts on the composition of the labor force, as is fair employment and civil rights legislation.

"During this period the number of service workers has increased 50 percent, while the number of farmers has dropped 50 percent. Between these extreme cases, there have been numerous shifts in the occupational makeup of the labor force. . . .

"Note that there are far fewer grocers and farmers than formerly, that the corner grocery store has given way to large chain supermarkets, and that the small family farm is being replaced by large, highly-mechanized food factories. Occupations at the high and low ends of the prestige order show much stability, except that lawyer has increased slightly and banker has decreased slightly. And the teaching occupations continue to enjoy high prestige.

"An incidental finding of the present study is that males and females rank the occupations in the same order. . . ."

The researchers point out, "If an occupation carries great social prestige, it is certain to attract people to its ranks."

To this conclusion we would add that prestige comes also with pride in occupation. The carpenter's pride in his work—coupled with his determination to keep apprenticeship training at a high level—is one certain way of maintaining the status of the craft and attracting young people in the years ahead.

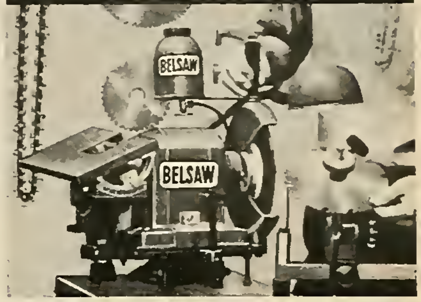
When the 21-year cycle returns in 1988, perhaps the carpenter will have risen to the Top Ten!

How Do You Rate the Occupations?

Indicate by numbers 1 through 25 in the appropriate blanks below how **you** *rank the occupations. Clip out and send your opinions to: Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. You don't have to sign your name. We just want a consensus.*

Occupation

......**Banker**
......**Physician**
......**Lawyer**
......**Superintendent of Schools**
......**Civil Engineer**
......**Army Captain**
......**Foreign Missionary**
......**Elementary School Teacher**
......**Farmer**
......**Machinist**
......**Traveling Salesman**
......**Grocer**
......**Electrician**
......**Insurance Agent**
......**Mail Carrier**
......**Carpenter**
......**Soldier**
......**Plumber**
......**Motorman**
......**Barber**
......**Truck Driver**
......**Coal Miner**
......**Janitor**
......**Hod Carrier**
......**Ditch Digger**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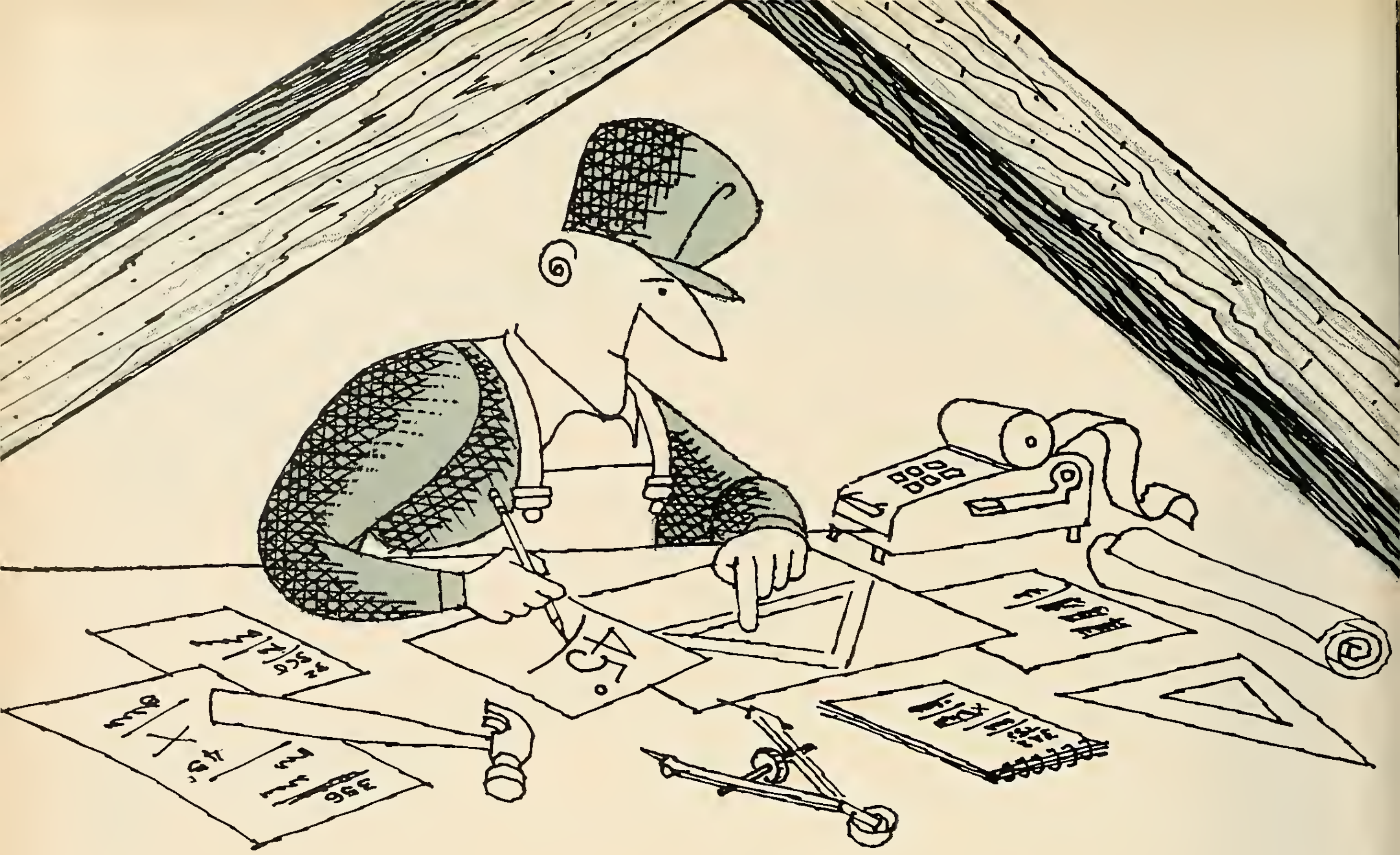


Modern Man Lives by the Numbers

Modern man is adrift in a sea of code numbers important to his existence.

Zip code, social security, driver's license and car registration, bank accounts, credit cards, and other personally numbered documents make for hard sailing. The profusion of digits challenges the ablest memory.

One journalist, who perhaps had lost his wallet, suggested that the United States Government assign every American an all-purpose number.

The concept of numbers is almost as old as civilization itself, the National Geographic Society says. The prehistoric caveman may have cut notches in his club to show the extent of his hunting success.

Eventually, man discovered his fingers and toes—for counting. Primitive tribesmen in some parts of the world still use this ancient method that formed the basis of the decimal system.

Among almost all peoples, multiples of five or 10 have been employed to express quantity. More than 5,000 years ago the Babylonians used 60, a multiple of five, as a counting base. Wedge-shaped cuneiform symbols represented numbers.

In some societies, the artist has been a partner of the mathematician. On ancient Egyptian inscriptions, a lotus flower represents 1,000; a tadpole, 100,000; and a man with outstretched hands, 1,000,000. The Maya drew variations of the human head to represent the first 13 numbers.

The Greeks used letters of their alphabet instead of digits. Certain letters were assigned to the numbers 1 to 9, others for hundreds.

Although Roman numerals may appear impressive on a cornerstone, they proved unwieldy for rapid calculation. To solve difficult mathematical problems, the Romans pushed beads about on an early computer that came to be known all over the world by its Greek name, abacus.

The abacus is one of man's oldest and most ubiquitous counting tools. It was used in ancient China and pre-Columbian Mexico and Peru as well as countries of the Old World.

India freed mathematicians from the abacus by standardizing the number symbol. "It is India," said the French mathematician-astronomer Laplace, "that gave us the ingenious method of expressing all numbers by means of ten symbols, each symbol receiving a value of position, as well as an absolute value."

Arab scholars borrowed the Hindu symbols and further refined mathematics by perfecting the zero concept. An early Arabic manuscript advised that in subtraction "when nothing is left over, then write the little circle so that the place does not remain empty."

Invention of the zero was one of the most significant events in the history of mathematics.

A brilliant Arab scholar of the 9th century, Al Khowarizmi, used the zero to advantage in his classic work *Al-jebr-w'al muquabalah.* The title, abbreviated, became the word "algebra." The term "logarithim" supposedly is a distortion of the scholar's name.

PLANE GOSSIP

Send In Your Favorites! Mail To: Plane Gossip, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. SORRY, NO PAYMENT.

Good Enough Reason

The Scotchman waited up for his son to return from a date. "How much did the evening cost?" asked the father. "Not more than five dollars," declared the son. "Hoot, mon!" replied the father, "That's not bad!" "Weel, it's understandable," said the son, "It was all she had!"

BUY UNION IN XMAS SHOPPING

Deathly Questions

Her little girl was teasing the mother to tell what she was getting for Christmas. "Don't ask so many questions!" said the mother. "Don't you know that 'curiosity killed the cat?' "

"It did?" came back the tyke. "What did the cat want to know?"

BUY AT UNION RETAIL STORES

To Each His Own

The Captain and the Chief Engineer were arguing, each maintaining that his job was more exacting than the other's. They finally agreed to settle the argument by trading places on the next voyage. In only a few minutes, the Captain had to admit he was beaten. He got on the intercom to the bridge and said: "MacPherson, I can't get the engines started!" "It's all right," answered the Chief Engineer. "We're aground anyway!"

Monthly Reminders

The friend sympathized with the jilted suitor: "You'll soon forget her and be happy again!" "Oh no," he replied, "I have bought too much for her on the installment plan!"

UNION-MADE IS WELL MADE

Are You Jabon Any Fun?

Outside a small town in Mexico there are both hot and cold natural springs. The native women boil their clothes clean in the hot springs, then drop them in the cold springs for rinsing. "I guess," said a tourist, "they are pretty grateful to Mother Nature." "No senor," replied his guide. "They are all the time talking about how nobody has given them any soap!"

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Texas Story

An English soldier met a Texas GI in a bar and immediately began to boast about the British Army. "Why, in my rifle company when we present arms, all you can hear is 'slap, slap, click'," he declared.

"That's nothing," said the Texan. "All our boys are from Texas, and when we present arms it sounds like 'slap, slap, click, jingle'."

"And what is the 'jingle'?" asked the Limey.

"Those are our medals, son," drawled the Texan.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Sharp

"What's that crawling on the wall?"
"A ladybug."
"Gad, what eyesight!"

* * *

This Month's Limerick

There once was a driver named
    Marnyng
Who refused to heed any warning.
    He drove on the track
    Without looking back
Now we're mourning this morning
    for Marnyng.

Matriarchal Interlude

College is a four-year vacation for a young man between his mother and his wife.

Quite the Card!

The drunk at the yule party was discovered trying to write under the Christmas tree. "Lemme alone!" he complained. "I'm writing m'self a Chris'mus Card!" "And what are you going to say to yourself?" he was asked. "How shud I know?" said the sot. "I ain't gonna open it 'til Chris'mus!"

DON'T BE SCROOGY—BUY UNION GIFTS

Come Again!

There is a gal across the street who is so fat that when she weighed herself on one of those fortune-telling scales, instead of receiving her weight and fortune, the card read, "One at a time please."

LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Wrong Bag

"You say she traces her ancestry back to the Boston Tea Party?"

"Yes, I think her great-great-grandmother was the last bag they threw over the side."

Canadian Report

Carpenter Leaders To Ontario Posts

David Archer and Douglas Hamilton were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Federation of Labour—Archer for his 11th term, Hamilton for his 13th.

The former is a member of the Textile Workers Union, the latter of the Carpenters.

Jack Pesheau, Lumber and Sawmill (Carpenters) was re-elected an OFL Vice-President.

Rand Report Stirs Ontario Convention

Anyone walking into the annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labour held in London, Ontario, November 4. 5 and 6, would have quickly found out what was troubling the 1,100 registered delegates. It was the Rand Report on labor-management disputes.

Two years ago in August, the Ontario government appointed former Justice Ivan C. Rand to investigate and report on the state of industrial relations in Ontario. This was shortly after 25 trade unionists were jailed for unlawful assembly (mass picketing) in the TILCO strike at Peterborough.

Mr. Rand reported this past September. His report immediately set off a furore which reached its climax at the OFL convention last month.

The general tenor of the debate was that Rand's proposals would hinder collective bargaining and tie it up in red tape. The proposal for an 11-man industrial tribunal with sweeping powers and no appeals from its decisions was particularly objectionable. So were proposals for compulsory arbitration, limitation of picketing, continued use of injunctions, and prohibition of boycotts.

Strongest opposition came from building trades delegates.

The convention adopted a policy statement which opposed the concepts on which the Rand Report was based as well as the majority of its recommendations. It authorized the Federation to conduct an active campaign "to assure that the Rand Report does not become legislation in Ontario."

Some delegates went so far as to call for work stoppages and even a general strike. OFL President David Archer said that the OFL has no authority to go that far, but he would call a conference of ranking officers of all unions to decide upon which course of action should be followed.

Ontario Minister States His Views

The Ontario Minister of Labour Dalton Bales addressed the OFL convention and said nothing to alleviate the concern of the delegates with respect to Rand.

In fact he indicated that the Rand proposals might be adopted by the Ontario government to a significant degree.

He said he was aware of labor's opposition but the government had to recognize the serious concern among the public about the state of labor-management relations.

He also said that he would not base changes in legislation on the Rand Report alone, but would also take into consideration the federal Woods Report which will be announced soon and the Goldenberg Report on labor relations in the construction industry.

Finally he would also give consideration to the views of both management and labor.

Out of all this an interesting hodge-podge might develop. Right now organized labour in Ontario is girding for battle.

Dodge Urges Steps To Improve Image

William Dodge, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Labour Congress, gave an outstanding talk to the OFL convention. He took a somewhat different tack from other convention speakers.

First, he urged the trade union movement to take positive steps to improve its public "image." Second, he pointed out areas in which the public is sadly misinformed about union affairs. Third, he gave a profile of a Canadian union leader as he is, not as the public sees him.

He said that by and large union leaders are friendly, conscientious and progressive people who work harder and earn less than their counterparts in industry and have less job security than the workers they bargain for.

Not all union leaders measure up to the highest standards, but "every group has its deviates," he said.

Then, wage increases won by organized labour has not hurt the Canadian economy. In fact this year Canadian exports are at record levels.

Nor have wage increases boosted prices so much that they have eroded workers' earnings. From 1957 to 1967, he said, per capita personal income in Canada rose by 65.7% whereas the consumer price index rose by only 22.2%.

"In spite of some erosion due to price increases and taxes, disposable personal income rose during that period by 30.8%."

Finally, he pointed out that unions are not greedily concerned only with the needs of dues-paying members. "Ever since the early days of organized labor, we have sought a wide range of social security measures to help the under-privileged . . ."

BC Is Warned Of Winter Slump

The British Columbia Federation of Labour's annual convention coincided with the OFL convention.

The B.C. Fed is not faced with a Rand Report suggesting an industrial relations tribunal. They already have one—a three-member all-powerful body responsible only to the government.

This west coast federation has an

affiliated membership of 136,000—an alltime high. Eighty-seven unions with 282 locals are affiliated.

The delegates were warned to expect higher unemployment in the province this winter due to the cancellation of the federal winter works program.

The convention was also told that the Freedman Report's recommendations for legislation to cushion the effects of technological change were essential. The federal government has not yet introduced such legislation and it might be a long time coming.

In the meantime unions were urged to fight for clauses in their collective agreements to protect workers against automation and technological changes, and to participate in training programs.

Forty-four percent of the B.C. labor force are members of unions compared with an average of 33 percent across Canada.

Canadian Unionists Pass Two Million

Membership in the Canadian trade union movement went over the two million mark at the beginning of this year, according to the annual Canada Department of Labour Survey.

The survey shows that 78.2 percent (1,572,000) of union members belong to affiliates of the Canadian Labour Congress. CLC membership increased eight percent over the previous year.

Two-thirds of the two million members were in international unions.

The 108 international unions included 91 affiliated with both the CLC and the AFL-CIO, five affiliated only to the AFL-CIO, three to the CLC only and nine unions not affiliated to any central labour body.

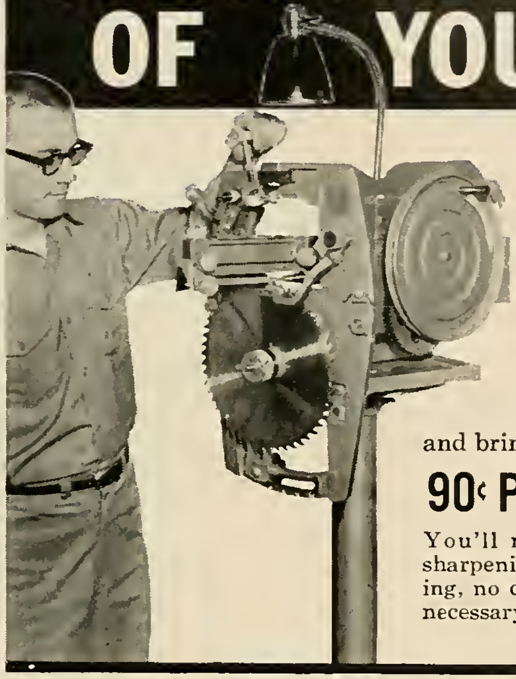
Union Educators To Niagara Falls

The annual Educational Conference of the Ontario Federation of Labour which usually draws about 800 delegates will be held Saturday and Sunday, February 15th and 16th, 1969, at the Sheraton-Brock Hotel, Niagara Falls.

Continued on Page 39

If You're A Man Who Likes To Work With His Hands...You Can

START A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN



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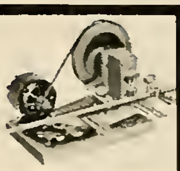
RETOOTHER—Cuts a full set of new teeth, either rip or crosscut, in less than a minute. Can be operated by either motor or by hand crank.



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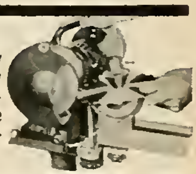

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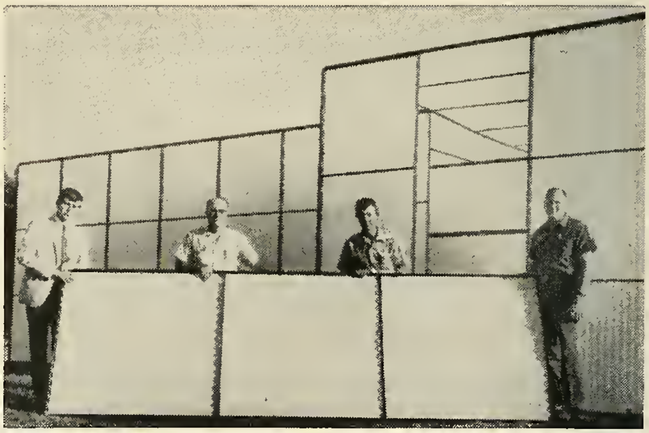
Two Recent Developments To Cut Seasonal Layoffs

SEE STORY ON PAGE 8

PORTABLE PUMP—Foundation work on many outdoor construction jobs must shut down after heavy rains, so that the water which has collected in pits and forms can drain off or be pumped away. The Skil portable pump shown in operation above is only one of several new and compact units which can economically speed work on even the smallest outside job. Many such units can be either purchased or rented from local establishments.



ENCLOSURE PANELS—Three Fremont, Nebraska, building contractors offer one suggestion for keeping construction projects moving during the cold winter months. They have invented a fiberglass panel, housed in a sturdy, light weight steel frame, which can be rapidly assembled into an amazingly strong windproof enclosure.

They have named the new product KELLY KLOSURE, and are now marketing it nationally. Almost any width, length or height can be obtained by simply locking the 4' x 12' panels together with a simple, patented locking device.

HOME STUDY COURSE

THE FRAMING SQUARE—UNIT VIII

The answers to this unit are based on information presented in Carpentry Unit I—Tools, Materials, Ethics and History of the Trade (Revised 1968) and the use of an R-100 framing square.

This unit presents a review of the previous units. It is the final lesson in the framing square series. Sample problems which describe the most significant use of the framing square tables and scales have been selected. A review of the previous units might be required for problems which you find difficult to solve.

This series has explained and discussed the important aspects of the framing square and its uses. The practical application has been stressed by the problem solving method. There are various publications which deal with the theoretical aspects of the framing square. The reader might find these publications of interest, now that proficiency has been gained in practical framing square work.

QUESTIONS

1. Examine all scales on the face and back of the square and explain the names of all scales.

2. What is the length of a brace when the legs of the right triangle are 24′ and 18′?

3. Find the brace length for a triangle with equal legs of 9′-6″ using the brace table.

4. The brace table does not include a value for a triangle with equal legs of 19″. How can this brace length be found with the brace table?

5. How many methods of using the Essex Board measure table are in use today?

6. Find the board measure of 2″ x 6″ x 24′ stock.

7. Find the board measure of: 10 pcs. 2″ x 4″ x 16′; 12 pcs. 2″ x 8″ x 14′; and 3 pcs. 4″ x 8″ x 16′.

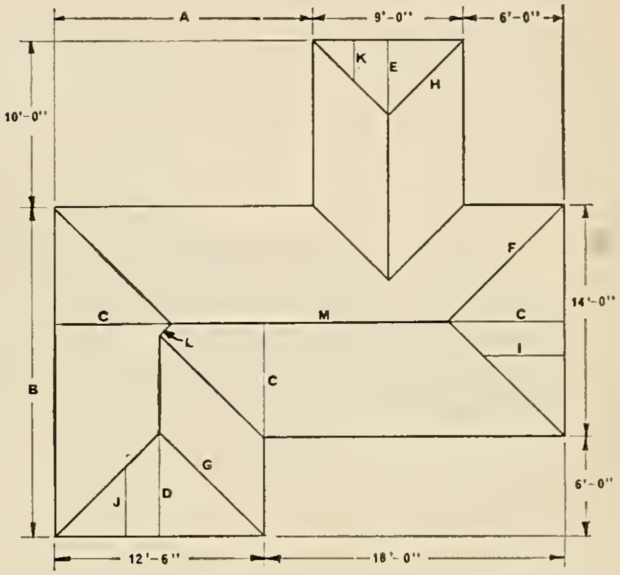
Do you have a framing square problem to present to our readers? A later issue of the CARPENTER magazine will contain framing square problems submitted by readers. The problem should be submitted to:

Apprenticeship and Training Department United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Please note the manner in which this unit and previous units present questions and answers. Members, apprentice classes and other interested groups are invited to submit framing square problems.

8. Find the length of a common rafter for ⅙ pitch when the span of the building is 20 ft.

9. When does a jack rafter occur in a roof frame?



10. Assume the spacing of the roof frame members to be 24″ O.C. with a 5/24 pitch and compute theoretical lengths; i.e., make no allowance for overhang, ridge thickness or intersection of members. Identify the type of roof plan shown and determine the lengths A-M with the framing square.

11. What is the difference in lengths of jacks for a ⅓ pitch roof on 24″ centers?

12. A 5/24 pitch roof has a building span of 18′-0″. Find the lengths of the jack rafters for a typical corner using 24″ centers.

13. Find the jack rafter lengths for problem 12 using 16″ centers.

14. What framing square numbers are used for making plumb and cheek cuts on hip rafters with a ½ pitch roof?

15. What framing square numbers are used for the side cuts of hip rafters with a ½ pitch roof?

16. What is the primary use of the octagon scale?

17. How can the numbers 7 and 17 on the blade of the framing square be used for forming the octagon shape?

18. What is the primary use of the "Angle Table For the Square"?

19. Use the "Angle Table For the Square" (Page 84, Unit I) and the framing square to draw an angle of 45°.

20. Using the "Angle Table For The Square," determine the slope of a ⅙ pitch roof.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ARE ON PAGE 38

SAFETY HANGUP

Continued from Page 6

final bill by the House conferees. So was an amendment introduced by Senator Yarborough and approved by the Senate, designed specifically to protect workers in electronics plants and repair men who work on electronic products later.

Indeed, the final weakened bill that was passed might just as well have been written by the Electronics Industries Association, so closely does it conform to what the industry was willing to accept.

The final bill, in fact, accords with what the Association approved as shown in a "memorandum" to the Conference Committee prepared by the lobbyist for the Electronics Industry.

In his "memorandum," the lobbyist insisted that "the only appropriate checking by enforcement authorities is of the product after the manufacturing process has been completed," which, of course, is shutting the barn door after the horse has been stolen or the worker or buyer of the product is in the hospital.

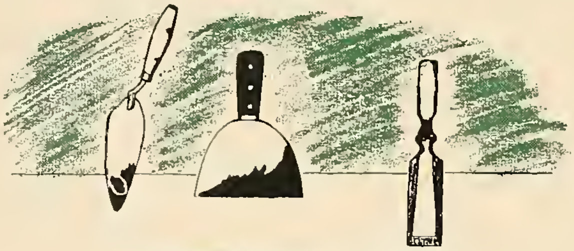
The "likelihood of disclosure of trade secrets" through in-plant inspection was another factor objected to by the lobbyist, thus putting the industry's financial interest ahead of its responsibility to the safety of the public.

Finally, the industry lobbyist kissed-off worker protection through the Yarborough amendment with the brief comment: "The protection of workers from occupational hazards is a subject extensively covered by state and local laws and regulations."

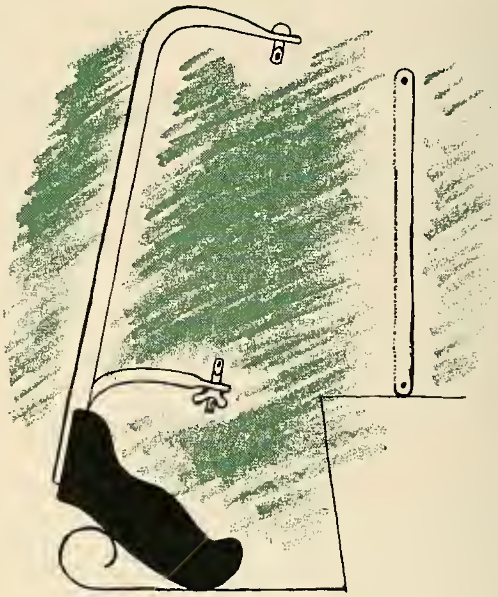
Which is exactly what it is not.

The Occupational Health and Safety Bill will be back in Congress next year with the ardent support of organized labor. The Yarborough radiation protection amendment for workers will be back, too. This time it probably will form part of the main safety bill rather than being made an amendment to the weak electronics product safety bill.

The 90th Congress flubbed its chance to give American workers adequate Federal protection on the job and to make a dent in the gruesome death and accident statistics that we get every year. The 91st Congress will have the chance to make up for neglect of the 90th Congress. It must not flub that chance, too. ■



"He **should** be clean and sharp; we do all the messy work!"



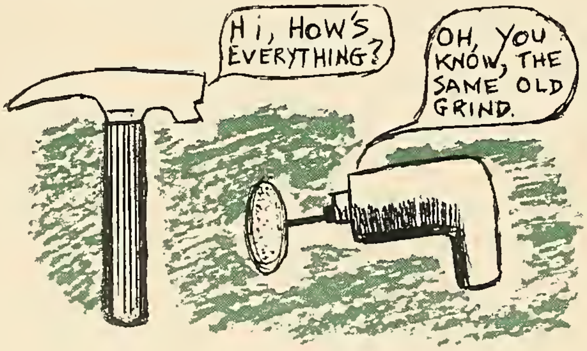
"I'm no good without you."

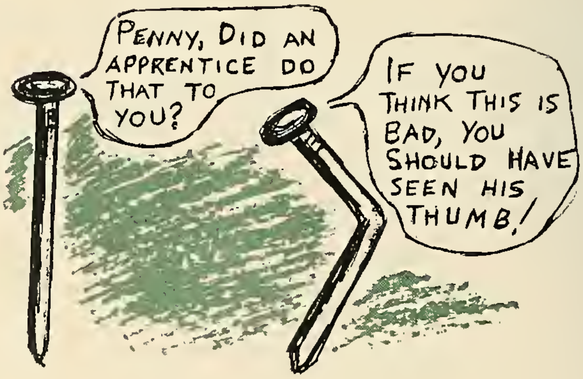
MORE TOOL TALK

From time to time we have published the "Tool Talk" cartoons created by George R. Jones of Fresno, California, two of which are shown above and at right.

Martha Mechei of Hammond, Indiana, daughter of a member, enjoyed them so much she dreamed up some herself. Her ideas, as she submitted them are shown below.

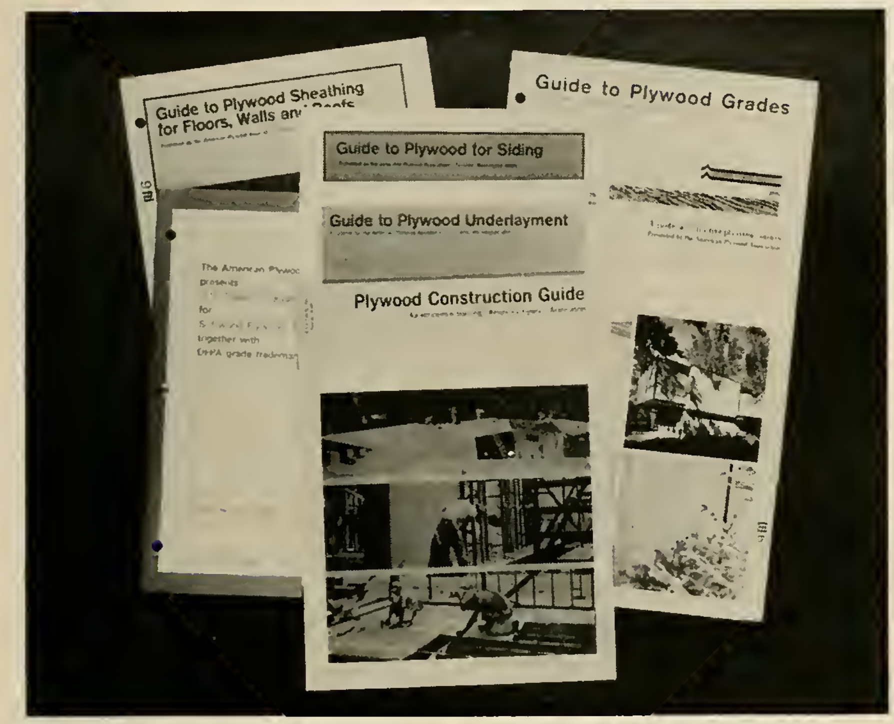
Perhaps some of our other readers have "Tool Talk" ideas, as well. If so, send them to The Editor at the address shown on Page 1.


HI, HOW'S EVERYTHING?
OH, YOU KNOW, THE SAME OLD GRIND.


PENNY, DID AN APPRENTICE DO THAT TO YOU?
IF YOU THINK THIS IS BAD, YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIS THUMB!

What's New in Apprenticeship & Training

Assistance Offered to Training Programs


Guide to Plywood Sheathing for Floors, Walls and Roofs
Guide to Plywood Grades
Guide to Plywood for Siding
Guide to Plywood Underlayment
Plywood Construction Guide

Some of the booklets showing uses for plywood which are available.

Joint carpentry-millwork apprenticeship training groups seeking to extend the scope of their educational activities are currently being offered a selection of booklets and guest lecturers by the American Plywood Association.

The manufacturers' organization, with headquarters in Tacoma, Washington, will make available to JAC leaders and instructors a wide choice of training leaflets showing various ways in which plywood may be used as sheathing, underlayments, siding, etc.

It may be possible, too, to arrange for guest lecturers by calling or writing the following regional offices of the American Plywood Association:

Atlanta: Paul D. Colbenson, P. O. Box 90550, East Point Branch, Atlanta, Georgia 30344. (404) 767-5440.

Chicago: Don W. Lockridge, 201 East Ogden Ave., Hinsdale, Illinois 60521. (312) 323-5787.

Dallas: Donald D. Hill, 2331 Gus Thomasson Road, Room 132, Dallas, Texas 75228. (214) 327-7753.

Detroit: Vernon D. Haskell, 203 Washington Square Bldg., 306 So. Washington St., Royal Oak, Michigan 48067. (313) 541-5838.

Los Angeles: E. W. Hoover, 3228 E. Broadway, Long Beach, California 90803. (213) 439-8616.

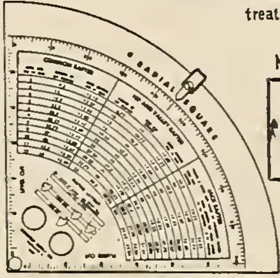
Minneapolis: Glenn J. Haime, 4901 W. 77th Street, Pentagon Office Park, Room 130, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435. (612) 922-4218.

Tacoma: R. E. Anderson, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401. (206) 272-2283.

San Francisco: Darwin C. Boblet, 225 West Winton Avenue, Hayward, California 94544. (415) 783-7066.

Washington, D. C./New York City: Paul G. Nystrom, 1625 I St. N.W. (Suite 902), Washington, D. C. 20006 (202) 223-2106.

P. O. Box 1114, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632. (201) 567-7238.


RADIAL SQUARE
A NEW COMBINATION PROTRACTOR, ANGLE DEGREE FINDER AND DIVIDER, BEVEL, MITRE, TRY SQUARE AND ROOF FRAMER (Has Complete Rafter Table)
Made of heat treated dural
MODEL RS
$5.00 EACH
Postpaid
ATTENTION ALL CARPENTERS
A real time saver. May be used as protractor, angle degree finder and divider, bevel, mitre, try square and roof framer. Has complete rafter table from which you can determine and mark lengths and cuts of all type rafters in a matter of seconds. Ask your dealer for one if he is unable to supply you, order direct from us. Price $5.00 each post-paid on a positive money back guarantee if not satisfied.
Write for free full length rafter chart and descriptive literature.
CORWELD SUPPLY CO.
1363 Clarence Drive, Vista, Calif. 92083

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EARN MORE, LIVE BETTER than Ever Before in Your Life
You'll enjoy your work as a Locksmith. It's more fascinating than a hobby—and highly paid besides! As a Locksmith year after year, in good times or bad you'll be the man in demand in an evergrowing field offering big pay jobs, big profits as your own boss. What more could you ask!
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Earn Extra $$$$ Right Away!
All this can be yours FAST regardless of age, education, minor physical handicaps. Job enjoyment and earnings can begin AT ONCE. You learn quickly, easily. CASH IN on all kinds of locksmithing jobs. All keys, locks, parts, picks, special tools and equipment supplied. Licensed experts guide you to success.
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Locksmithing Institute graduates now earning, enjoying life more everywhere. Coupon brings exciting facts from only school of its kind: Lic. by N. J. State Dept. of Ed., Accredited Member, Nat'l. Home Study Council. VA Approved. LOCKSMITHING INSTITUTE, Div. of Technical Home Study Schools, Dept. 1118-128, Little Falls, N. J 07424.

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"I became a locksmith when a back injury forced me to give up my job. Now I own a mobile locksmith shop and enjoy a successful full time business.
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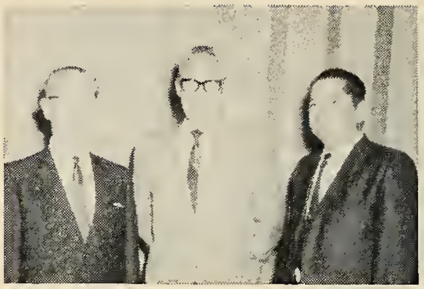
READ THE CARPENTER REGULARLY

Annual Completion Ceremony In Central Arizona

The Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual completion ceremony on October 18th in Phoenix. The Flagstaff Joint Committee and the local millwright committee were guest participants.

The Central Area turned out 17 new journeymen. Flagstaff had eight and the millwrights one. The millwright program is new. Their one new journeyman scores as the first to complete in this area.

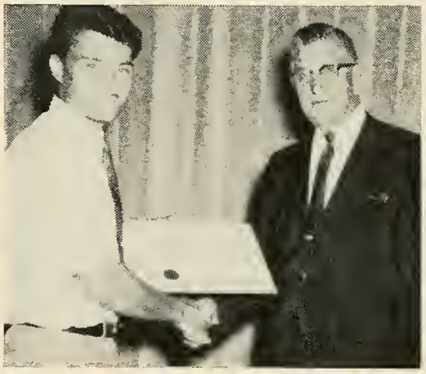


Lee R. Petty received a Certificate of Appreciation from the Arizona Apprenticeship Council for 20 years of service to apprenticeship as an instructor of Related Training subjects. At left is M. R. "Bud" Eppert, director of Adult Evening School, and right, Bob Barrett, Secretary, Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters.

Central Area apprentices who received journeyman certificates included, left to right, front row, Adolph Pena, Thomas M. Ford, Jr., Eldon C. Kenision, Lawrence E. Erickson, Ward W. Wools (a millwright) and Phillip Tapley. Back row: Delbert R. Mason, John L. Pitts, Mike Simpson, Jodean Johnson, Gerald Young and Joseph J. Schneider.

Ward W. Wools, center, first millwright to complete four years of apprenticeship in the Central Area. At left is Dwight M. Vencill, chairman of the millwrights' local union apprenticeship committee and, right, H. Stan Sibert, business representative of Millwrights Local #1914.

Mike Simpson, left, and Eldon Kenision with their special award for four years of perfect attendance at Related Training classes.



E. J. Wasielewski, chairman of the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, with Lawrence Erickson, winner of a special certificate as "Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice in Central Area for 1968."

Guest participants from Flagstaff were: left to right: Warren Pirtle; Samuel Masayumptewa, Hopi Indian; and Earl Kropp, Committee Coordinator.

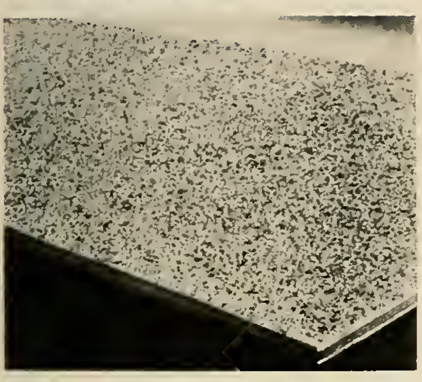
Instructors of Related Training in the Central Area are, left to right, front row, John Grider, Lee Petty and Robert Wenzel; and, back row, Sherman Orton, Joe Shull, Fred Work and Melvin Glaser.

Ready to present certificates of completion, left to right: M. R. "Bud" Eppert, director, Phoenix Union Adult Evening School; Robert Burke, Director, Arizona Apprenticeship Council; Charles E. Nichols, Executive Board Member, Eighth District. At the podium: R. E. Barrett, Secretary of Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee and Secretary of the Central Arizona District Council of Carpenters.

AVAILABLE, DECEMBER 15, 1968

Millwright Unit 3—Conveyors, Part 1, $1 per copy; alternate and final tests, 15¢ each; instructor's manual, 25¢ each; set of 25 black-and-white transparencies, $35.

STONE-SURFACE PLY



Sanspray is a stone-surfaced plywood siding that arrives factory-finished at the job site. It is formed of top-quality DFPA grade-trademarked plywood, with an epoxy-based surface of richly textured marble and quartz chips. The panels are available in various sizes as large as four by ten feet.

Although Sanspray is rugged and will "last a lifetime without painting or other maintenance," the panels are light enough for one man to handle with ease. It is finding ready acceptance as a one-step siding, eliminating costly masonry or painting. But its other uses are virtually unlimited. Sanspray has been used as roofing, on spandrel panels, soffits, facias, cantilevered walls, facades, porch skirtings, and even decorative fences. It comes in a wide range of distinctively modern colors.

Installation of Sanspray is speedy and simple. It has FHA approval for use without sheathing and may be applied directly over studs. Despite its toughness, it is easily sawed to shape with an ordinary carbide-tipped blade.

Free samples and illustrated literature on Sanspray are available by writing to Sanspray Siding Corp., 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

FIRE RETARDANT PAINT

Code requirements for fire retardant wood can now be met with a newly-marketed fire retardant paint, according to its developer, the Albi Manufacturing Company.

Albi-painted lumber meets or exceeds the U.L. ratings of pressure-treated wood, according to the company, but has the added advantage of eliminating repainting.

By definition, most codes require that in order to qualify as fire retardant wood, the material must be tested in accordance with ASTM E-84 for a period of 30 minutes and shall have a flamespread not over 25 with no evidence of significant progressive combustion.

While many fire retardant paints have achieved the 0-25 flamespread rating in the standard 10 minute "tunnel test", the manufacturer states, only Albi 107A has met the more stringent requirements of this 30 minute test, when applied in two coats at 175 square feet per gallon, per coat. In order to assure proper coverage, the firm offers a free certification which the applicator supplies to the local authority as a permanent record of the installation. Test data and information of the paint may be obtained by writing to Albi Manufacturing Company, 98 E. Main Street, Rockville, Conn. 06066.

ALPHA INDICATING CALIPER

The Alpha Indicating caliper is used to obtain direct readings for all outside measurements up to six inches. The long legs of this caliper permit measurements to be taken over obstructions or at a considerable distance from the edge of a flat object. Also, measurements can be taken across undercut surfaces and in grooves. The legs can be locked at any reading on the scale, which allows this caliper to be used as a fixed gage. This caliper can be held and operated easily in either hand.

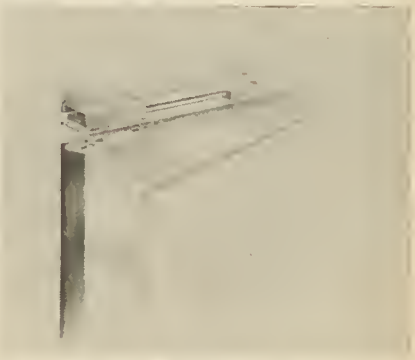
The Alpha Indicating Caliper is constructed of heavy steel chromium plated for long service. Scale graduations are permanently marked.

Many manufactured products made of metals, plastics, glass, ceramics, rubber or wood can be measured most conveniently with this new direct-reading caliper. It is used to advantage in industrial plants, foundries, shops of all kinds, stock rooms and laboratories.

This new time-saving, direct-reading caliper is available for immediate delivery by parcel post. Net weight: 7 ounces. Size: 7 inches by 6½ inches. Price: $15.00 F.O.B. Oak Park. Terms: Net/30 days.

Indicating Caliper Company, Box 51, Oak Park, Illinois 60303.

DOOR CLOSER

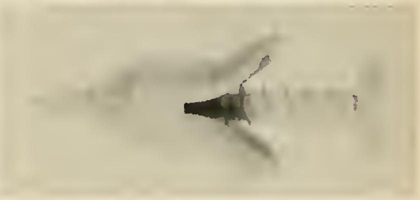


A new design in concealed door closers, named the Avant-Garde 2001, has a newly designed micro-control metering valve to allow a wider range of control. Components are made of tool steel and heat treated.

It is said to be the only concealed commercial, heavy duty door closer that will fit in a 3-inch header (or larger). According to the maker, the unit can be installed in as little as 10 minutes' time.

The new door closer is made by Beach Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, California.

PLASTIC SCREW ANCHORS



A line of plastic screw anchors is illustrated and described in a two-page, two-color bulletin published by Ideal Industries, Inc.

Product details are given for two types of plastic anchors (plug and flange) for all types of masonry and hollow walls. Ordering information is included for bulk packages and the convenient kits, consisting of anchors, screws and masonry bit.

For a free copy of Bulletin 3B, write Ideal Industries, Inc., 5180 Becker Place, Sycamore, Illinois 60178.

UNDERLAYMENT TIPS

A four-page illustrated folder gives easy-to-follow recommendations for installing hardboard underlayment.

Reasons for its use are listed by Masonite Corporation as follows: Adds insulation to cut heat losses, reduces noise transmission, provides a warmer floor over crawl spaces especially, adds strength in floor construction.

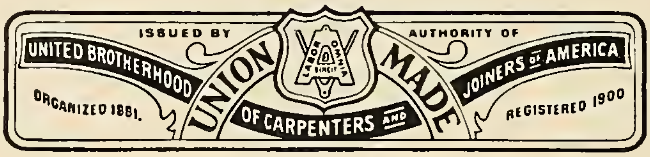
Illustrations and schematic drawings show applications over wood sub-floor, old wood finish floor, filler or existing tile. Included are data on use of nails or staples and application of finish flooring.

For a copy of Form 6807, write a postcard to Masonite Corporation, Box B, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

OF INTEREST TO OUR INDUSTRIAL LOCALS

From the Research Department

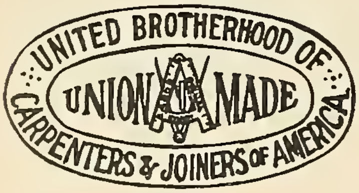
Brotherhood's Union Label Has Long, Colorful History


ISSUED BY
UNITED BROTHERHOOD
ORGANIZED 1881.
UNION
OF CARPENTERS AND
MADE
JOINERS OF AMERICA
AUTHORITY OF
REGISTERED 1900

■ At the Eleventh General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held at Scranton, Pennsylvania in the Fall of 1900, a resolution was presented by Cabinet Makers' Local 309 of New York City proposing that the convention adopt a label for universal use on products manufactured in plants employing members of the United Brotherhood. A resolution was passed by the convention to have the General Executive Board and general officers of the United Brotherhood design a label to be used by our members.

●

On January 15, 1901 the following design was adopted by the General Executive Board meeting in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.


UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
UNION
MADE
CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA

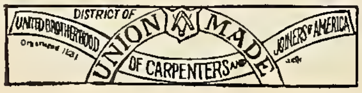
The General Executive Board directed the General Secretary to have this label registered with the United States Patent Office in Washington, D. C.

On October 24, 1902, the Patent Office replied to the General Secretary saying that the United Brotherhood did not meet the requirements of the patent office and therefore, could not have their label (trademark) registered.

●

The General Secretary then beban registering the label in each state of the union.

The records indicate that "owing to its rather crude and clumsy appearance and for the want of something neater and of more artistic design" the delegates from New York at the twelfth General Convention held in Atlanta, Georgia in the Fall of 1902 proposed that the New York label take its place. The following is a cut of that New York label.


DISTRICT OF
UNITED BROTHERHOOD
UNION
MADE
OF CARPENTERS AND
JOINERS OF AMERICA

With slight modification, this is the label in use today by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The colors appearing on our label are red, white, blue and gold. The reasons for using these colors other than to give it a more artistic appearance are numerous. Pale blue signifies pure, clean and lofty ideas, as pure as the skies. Red denotes the honorable red blood flowing through the veins of those who toil for their livelihood. White was added as a matter or patriotism to complete the colors of the flag. Gold was added to give the label a more artistic appearance and to signify proper remuneration for those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

●

Our label can now be found on furniture in houses of worship, on desks of the schools of America, in the halls of Congress of the United States, even on the very rafters of the White House, as well as all the products of the Wood Products Industry which are made under our agreement which provides for decent wage rates and working conditions. A proud heritage goes with our label; and from time to time on these pages we will delve into the history, the present and the future of our label, as well as the labels of other unions.

Service to the Brotherhood

A gallery of pictures showing some of the senior members of the Brotherhood who recently received 25-year or 50-year service pins.

(1) CROWN POINT, IND.—Local 1938 held its 60th Anniversary banquet late last year. More than 300 members and wives were in attendance during the evening. Brother Cecil Shuey, Board Member of the Third District, and President James Donnella of Local 1938 presented service pins to members with 25 to 54 years service. Back row, left to right: James Donnella, president of Local 1938; Wesley M. Sheets, 25 years; Thorsten Benson, 31 years; Cecil Hochbaum, 32 years; Fred Kruger, 39 years; Ed Carlson, 47 years; Otto Bosel, 54 years; Cecil Shuey, Third District Representative. Front Row, left to right: Vernon Schmelter, 27 years; Wilbur Huseman, 27 years; James Kretschmar, 26 years; Charles T. Cook, 26 years; Robert Tremper, 26 years; Charles Brown, 25 years; Jacob E. Sheets Sr., past president, 27 years.

1

1A

(1A) Also recognized were the executive board members, front row, left to right: Cecil Shuey, Third District Board Member; James Donnella, president; Bernard Hessling, vice president; Herman Gonlag, recording secretary; Wilbur Huseman, financial secretary; James Kretschmar, treasurer; Second row, left to right: Lawrence Dewes, trustee; Bob Gerlach, warden; Charles Cook, trustee; John Paryzek, conductor; Glen Snow, trustee.

(2) GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.—Local 2028 recently marked its 50th anniversary with a banquet. Four charter members, each with 50 years of service, were awarded gold buttons, and one member with 25 years of service received a 25-year button. Pictured, left to right: Ole Ostad, Andrew Leon, Andrew Tveit and Conrad Hafsten were awarded gold buttons for 50 years of service.

(2A) Former Financial Secretary Walter E. Swanson, Sr. (right) congratulates Brother Adolph Purpur for his 25 years of service to the Brotherhood.

2

2A

(3) BREMERTON, WASH.—Sixty-one members of Local 1597 were honored with the presentation of twenty-five-year service pins in May. Officers and members were happy to welcome Brother Merlin Brown, first vice president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, who presented the pins. He was assisted by Marion V. Allison, president of Local 1597.

Special guests and honored members are pictured, left to right, seated: Lloyd L. Butterfield, William L. Grayson, Floyd J. Williams, Forest V. Ambler, Bertram E. Johnson, Lewis C. Wilcox, Fred E. Irish and Sam J. Spiry. Second row, left to right: Leo L. Strand, Charles D. Avery, Nick M. Rerecich, Ray E. Tudor, Robert H. Murray, Harold B. Nichols, Charles S. Jarvis, Rodney B. Paddock, Syril R. Lee, C. E. Gentry and Emsley R. Stevens. Third row, left to right: Merlin Brown, first vice president, Washington State Council of Carpenters; Curtis C. Rudolph, Alf Dahl, Harold E. Kaye, Carl A. Bock, Charles S. Kerr, Jack C. Roll, Benjamin F. White, George S. Werdall and S. Walter Rowley. Fourth row, left to right: Frank Heinz, Martin O. Peterson, Farris L. White, Elmer A. Hodgen, Roy D. Wilson, Allen E. Kinyon and Z. E. Wilder. Present but not pictured were Seth G. Hollis and Rolla I. Pierce.

Members unable to attend the pin ceremony were as follows: Harold B. Selfors, Fay O. Snader, Claude B. Robinson, Charles A. Schieber, Henry Hanson, Steve M. Magnusson, John R. Main, Lloyd E. Dexter, Charles Beck, Fred H. Moss, Charles F. Berglund, Ernest W. Junell, Wylie A. King, Ward H. King, Arthur Hunt, Charles I. Kendall, Lester M. Landon, Jack I. Garinger, Lawrence A. Burrett, B. Russell Willcuts, John E. Pouttu, Thomas L. Block, Theodore F. Olson, Steve Chipera and Matt M. Holden.

4

(4) NAPA, CALIFORNIA — Local 2114 recently honored those members who had completed twenty-five continuous years of membership in good standing. Ladies Auxiliary 544 prepared and served the dinner which was served to approximately forty persons.

Brother Joseph Kiefer, member of Local 2114, and business representative for Drywall members, officiated at the ceremony.

Pictured, left to right, back row: Henry C. Whitefield, presently business representative of Local 2114; Ed Erickson, instructor of apprentices enrolled in training through Local 2114; Ruel Elliott, retired but still active enough to break and train horses; Karl Pederson, still working at the trade and quite a world traveler; Walter Irwin, still working at the trade; R. L. Perryhouse, still working and enjoying hunting and fishing during vacation; and Charles Whitworth, still working at the trade. Front row, left to right: Leigh Burke, retired from the trade but actively managing two apartment houses; Marvin Gross, about to retire, but still interested in building with wood; Asa D. Whitney, Jr., retired from the trade, but driving a taxicab evenings; Roland Peters, engaged in contracting and providing employment for other members; and William Reichenberg, retired but busy making and repairing grandfather clocks and enjoying his own grandchildren.

Not present to receive the 25-year pins in person because of illness were: Fred Dady and Roy Ness. Each recipient received a 25-year pin and a scroll commemorating his 25-year membership.

Local 2114 is very proud of these men who have recognized the value of membership in the Brotherhood by continuing their membership. It is hoped that the younger members will take heed and follow in their footsteps.

3

5

(5) MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.— Local 1280 held its 8th Annual 25-Year Pin Presentation Party at the Carpenters Hall earlier this year. Twenty-seven members were introduced to the audience and presented with 25-year pins. Each 25-year pin member was presented a colored picture of himself receiving a pin and a picture of the entire group.

Kenny Davis, West Coast Coordinator of the United Brotherhood, presented the pins. There were many special guests from the General Office, State Council, other District Councils and locals, employer organizations and the press, among whom was old friend, Joe Cambiano, accompanied by General Representative Clarence Briggs and Earl Honerlah, Business Representative of Local 162, San Mateo.

The Ladies Auxiliary No. 554 prepared a delicious buffet. Liquid refreshments and dancing followed the pin presentations with approximately five hundred in attendance.

Front row, left to right: Jean M. Huffman, C. E. Deringer, Clyde J. Ingram, Alvin J. Carlsen, Charles E. Smart, James C. Ahl, T. C. Sauvageau. Second row: Phillip S. Mirenda, Dale D. Holland, John W. Ferguson, George R. Ball, Lawrence E. Eisemann, Charles E. Daily, Emil Jensen, Edward G. Bentley, O. R. Hardy. Third row: Frank Barreto, Andrew Janovich, Robert A. Schlegel, A. Vallatton, Ferrin Burgess, Val Marti, Alvin Grist, Marco Bertozzi, Leaman L. Holley, Claude T. Anthony and Homer Curran.

6

(6) VISALIA, CALIF.— Late in 1967, Local 1109 was formed through the merger of Local 1043, Hanford; Local 1484, Visalia; Local 1004, Selma; and Local 2126, Porterville. These four locals covered territories in Kings, Tulare, and Fresno Counties.

Earlier this year the newly organized Local 1109 held a pin presentation ceremony. During the evening, the following awards were presented: 25-year pins to 48 members; 30-year pins to 19 members; a 40-year pin to one member; 45-year pins to five members; a 50-year pin to one member; and a 55-year pin to one member. To climax the program, International Representatives Clarence E. Briggs, Charles Nichols, Bud Bryant, and Paul Yourgal joined in the presentation of the 50-year pin to Rolla Ramsey and the 55-year pin to Wilbur Purdin. The oldest member, Otto Palm, received a gavel from Millmen's Local 1496.

(7) ANCHORAGE, ALASKA— One 50-year member and twenty-nine 25-year members were honored at a regular meeting of Local 1281 earlier this year. President Willis G. Turner officiated.

Brother John Occhipinti, unable to be present, was the 50-year member. He was initiated January 14, 1918, into Local 20, New York City. Shown, left to right, are: John McDonald, Cyrus McAllister, Harry Martin, Wilbur T. Ellis, Norman Craven, James Dalzell, Herb Corder, Elmer Ashell, E. C. Bateman, Carl Nasland and C. L. Snipes. Also honored, but unable to be present, were: Thomas E. Baldwin, Don Bejaul, Arthur Brooks, Bruce Burrus, Clarence Calkins, Clarence E. Davis, Dewey Erickson, B. S. Garris, David R. Graham, Agner Hage, Howard Heiney, Ken Herrick, Erwin Holmes, Ray O. Leary, Allen Mallette, A. L. Oppedal, Henry Sandland and Howard Williamson.

7

8

(8) WAUSAU, WISC.—Local 460 honored 25-year members at its Fourth Annual Old Timers' Banquet earlier this year. August Goetsch was presented with a gold watch for 50 years of service.

President Joe Lenard presents Brother Goetsch with his watch, while the proud Mrs. Goetsch looks on.

(8A) Old Timers are pictured, left to right, seated: Carl Wilikowski, 29 years; Ed Reinhart, 48 years; August Goetsch, 50 years; Emil Schultz, 49 years; Ewald Schultz, 32 years; and Ed Schroeder, 32 years. Top row, left to right: Ben Weinke, 32 years; William Andreas, 27 years; Lawrence Neitzke, 27 years; and Alvin Potts, 27 years. Members not in attendance included: Ray Best, 30 years; Ed Duginski, 31 years; John Helfritch, 45 years; John Hromek, 41 years; Ray Jesse, 31 years; John Kordick, 28 years; Reinhold Priere, 31 years; Elmer Puestow, 28 years; Reinhold Radke, 33 years; Paul Sturgul, 27 years; and E. W. Brummond, 31 years.

(9) ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Local 1038 held its annual dinner earlier this year. Members and dignitaries are pictured, left to right, seated: Ralph Gilbert, trustee; Morris Tartakoff, financial secretary; John Butcher, vice president; Robert Ballentine, treasurer; Louis Greenstein, council representative and member of the Executive Board; Robert O'Connell, president of the Ellenville local. Standing, left to right: Roger Terbush, recording secretary; Buzz Murray, business agent from Newburgh; Joe Feitzinger, business agent from Shandaken; Carl Atkinson, business agent from Norwich; Hyman Zamansky, president of Hudson Valley District Council and general business agent; Jules Lamanac, business agent from Catskill; and Hilton Woodruff, business agent from Middletown.

Roger Terbush, Robert Ballentine and George Geiselhart were awarded 20-year pins.

The guests of honor were business agents and their wives representing the Hudson Valley District Council of Carpenters.

The principal speaker was Hyman Zamansky, president of the Hudson Valley District Council, and Louis Greenstein was master of ceremonies.

8A

9

10

(10) MORTON, WASH.—Local 2767 (Lumber & Sawmill Workers) presented 25-year pins to its veteran members in ceremonies held earlier this year.

Presenting the pins was George Casseday, president of the Puget Sound District Council.

Receiving pins were, front row, left to right: Frank Strasser, Allan C. Tappan, Robert Horton, M. D. Carew, and Brother Casseday, seated at far right. Standing, left to right: Harry Lindberg, C. K. Nelson, Louis Truitt and W. L. Carbaugh.

Not present to receive their pins were: John Baydo, Bryan Brasbears, Clinton Jones, Ernest Loden, James Looney, R. E. Moorehead and John H. Nagley.

(11) WARRENSBURG, MO.—Local 1953 awarded 13 members with 25-year pins at its recognition banquet earlier this year. Members pictured, front row, left to right: Clarence Jackson, Wesley Harding, Sr., M. W. Myers, Al Sheridan, John Beard and O. L. Stump. Back row, left to right: Fred Harding, John McMillan, E. E. Hefner, Norman Bradbury, Floyd Little, Charlie Bowland and Henry Berry. Those not present were Buell Buthe and Robert L. Brock. Tom Granfield was not present for the presentation of a 50-year pin. Other members in attendance were Henry Brown, president of the Kansas District Council; Clyde Epps, representative; James Harding, representative; and Ralph Hager, representative.

11

Prescription Racket

Elderly Socked Hardest by High Drug Prices, Special Federal Task Force Investigation Shows

Press Associates, Inc.—The elderly are taking it on the chin when it comes to drug costs. They need more drugs than any other segment of the population and they're paying high prices because the drugs they need are protected from competitive pricing by patent laws.

Only 67 out of 409 drugs most frequently prescribed for the over-65 age group are free of such restraints and available from competitive sources. Even these, however, are most often prescribed under expensive brand names instead of the less-costly scientific or generic name.

If these 67 drugs had been prescribed generically it is estimated that the American people could have saved some $41.6 million of the drug bill.

The U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare has just released a background paper on drug costs for the elderly. The paper is part of a series of reports to be released by a special Task Force on Prescription Drugs.

The Task Force called the health needs of the elderly aggravated by the costly drugs "a medical and economic problem of major importance."

An earlier paper had blasted the high profits of the drug industry and said the elderly bear the biggest burden in the drug-profit picture.

409 Drugs Studied

The most recent 339-page study compiled a list of 409 drugs most often prescribed for the elderly. They involved about 175 million out-of-hospital prescriptions costing $682 million at the retail level. They accounted for 88 percent of all drug costs incurred by the elderly in 1966.

The ten most frequently prescribed drugs were mainly for heart and kidney ailments, diabetes and rheumatism and arthritis. They account for about 20 percent of the drug cost for the elderly.

Of these ten, eight were still under patent protection and could not be produced under generic names. One other drug—phenobarbital—was most often prescribed generically; the other—digoxin—was widely prescribed under its more expensive brand name although a generic name product is available.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eager to discount the study, attacked the report noting that the annual average per capita expenditure for drugs for elderly persons was $41.40. The PMA called the amount "not an extraordinary expense."

But the spread of drug expenditures shows that while the $41.40 average includes an over 65 group with few expenditures, there are many elderly who have exceptionally heavy drug costs.

The most recent study, done in 1962, shows 24 percent of the elderly had no prescription drug costs; 40 percent had annual expense of less than $50 and another 35 percent had expenses ranging from $50 to more than $500—far above the average cited by the drug makers.

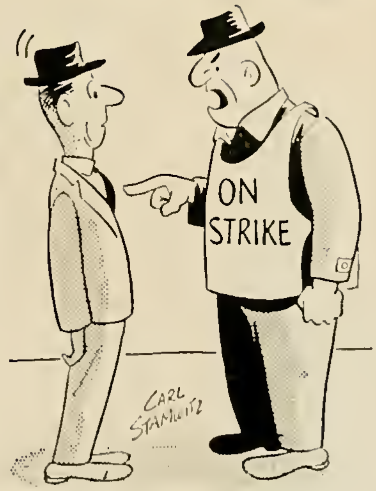
While pharmaceutical manufacturers might not bat an eye at $41.40 a year, to the average retired worker who received $98 a month in Social Security benefits, that would represent nearly two weeks income, a hefty amount for marginal earners.

More than $2 Hike

The task force study analysis of average prescription costs also shows the average for all 409 drugs was $3.91 per prescription. For the 87 drugs available generically, but dispensed under a brand name, the cost per prescription to the druggist was $1.83. The usual markup would have brought the retail price to $3.60. If these had been dispensed generically, the retail cost would have been about $2.50 per prescription.

The study also criticized the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its method of determining drug prices for the Consumer Price Index.

The report noted that the CPI shows "drug prices are decreasing." But three private price indexes, including the American Druggist Index, show that while some individual drug prices may have gone down, the average price of all prescriptions has gone up 2 percent each year over the last ten years.



"I'm a peaceful man, see, but any scab taking my job may have to see his dentist more than twice this year!"

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Fred Goetz at Box 508, Portland, Oregon 97207.

■ Season's Recap

Judging from bulging file of pics and letters from that outdoor-loving Brotherhood, the anglers had a ball this past summer. Before reporting on the membership's hunting activities, here's a recap on the past season's "fishing fun."

■ Conjunctive Catch

Mother of salmon waters in the Pacific Northwest is the Columbia, the deep, wide, sprawling river that serves as two-thirds of the natural boundary between the states of Oregon and Washington. At almost any time of the year, some race or specie of salmon enters this great river from the Pacific Ocean as they begin their long ardous upstream journey —to spawn and die.

Asgood and Rabeck with catch.

Avid purser of Chinook, the largest of all the salmon clan, is Anille Asgood, a member of Local 1715, Vancouver, Washington, and resident of Washougal, a river town, situated on the Columbia's banks, about a hundred miles downstream from its gaping mouth. A recent junket by Anille and his step-father Clarence Rabeck, to Hamilton Island, a sizable river island below Bonneville Dam, the stream's first barricade, produced an outstanding catch, and Mrs. Asgood sends in the following pic of the pair with four chrome-bright Chinook that conservatively tipped the scales at 101 pounds.

■ Shades of Summer

Shades of the warm, shirtless summer fishing days. Here's a pic of David Norden and brother, whose father is a member of Local 232, Fort Wayne, Indiana. The lads are just pulling into the dock after a "go" at lake finsters near home.

■ Sunshine Set

With John C. Britton of 1180 Bay Drive North, Bradenton, Florida, former president of Local 964, New City, New York, now retired from the workaday world, "fishing" is an all-year pastime. Says Brother Britton: "I'm past 70 and dearly love the angling game; fishing every day weather permitting. Thought my friends in the Brotherhood would like to see what kind of fish we have down here in the Sunshine State. That's a Cobia I'm toting on the dock; it tipped the scales at 30½ pounds and took almost an hour to land inasmuch as I always use light spinning gear, topped off with 12-lb. test line. Also caught, in successive days, a big 25-lb. black grouper, and an assortment of mackerel, reds and snook. They were taken in the Gulf of Mexico, about a mile west of Anna Marie Island, Florida. I used pin fish for bait, a small fish, similar to sunfish. Though bitin' might sometimes be slow, fishing is always great in Florida."

Britton

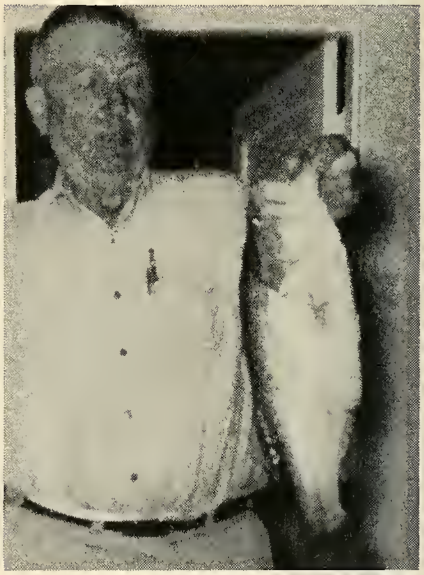
■ Canadian Catch

LODGE
GREAT BEAR LODGE

Lake trout caught by Erbeck and Mills

Memorable fishing junket for Horace R. Erbeck of 609 Sixteenth Avenue, Munhall, Pa., a member of Local 288 at Homestead, was a way-north trek to the "Land of the Midnight Sun." Here's a pic from the memory book: Brother Erbeck and his nephew John Mills of Galian, Ohio, standing on dock of lodge at Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territory of Canada with one day's catch of lake trout, some of which tipped the scale over 18½ pounds.

■ Texas Take



Texas-size black bass landed by Merlin Hoiseth of Fort Worth, Texas.

One of the chunkiest bass catches we've heard tell about for a spell can be credited to Merlin Hoiseth of 4840 Eastland St., Fort Worth, Texas, a member of Local 1822. Here's a pic of Brother Hoiseth with his finny prize, a large-mouth black bass that weighed in at 5-lbs., 12-ozs.

Dressed Weight

As most hunters do not have a chance to weigh their deer in the field, here's a "relative weight" chart. Deer that has been dressed, and deer on the hoof.

DRESSED	LIVE
60	80
70	92
80	105
90	117
100	131
110	140
120	156
130	166
140	179
150	190
160	203
170	215
180	228
190	240

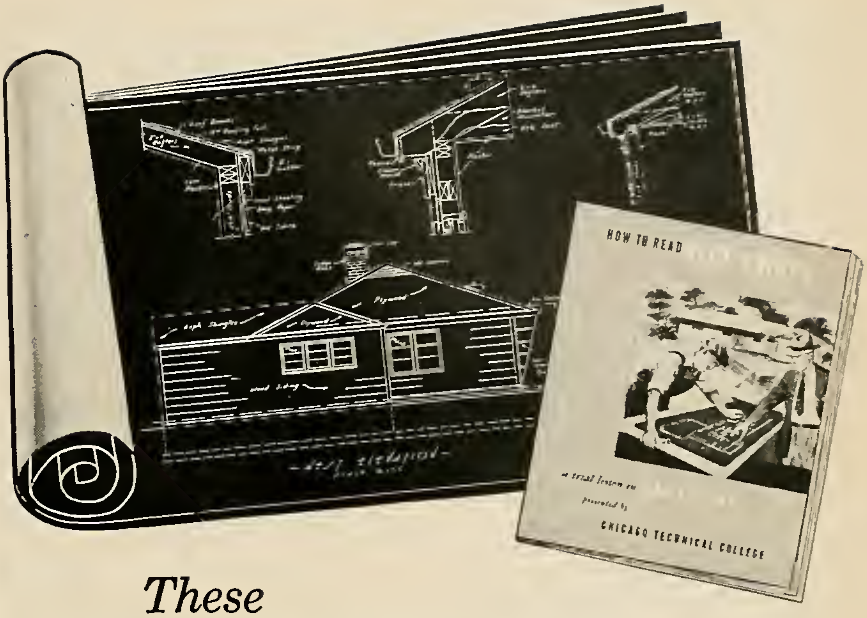
Back Casts

. . . Notable muskie catch for column records can be marked up for Robert L. Donley of 1201 Hayes Avenue, Cambridge, Ohio, a member of Local 245. Brother Donley nailed a finny tiger from Piedmont Lake in southeastern Ohio that measured 45 inches from nose to tail. He duped it with a Creek Chub Pikie lure, and in doing so automatically earned membership in the "Huskie Muskie Club of Ohio." To qualify one must take muskie in state waters weighing over 20 pounds. His tipped the scales at 25 pounds.

. . . Getting back to the subject of Chinook, we're reminded that some lunkers fin the waters off California's north-central coast, particularly off Marin County. Largest to date from these waters in column records is 45-pounder, landed by Stanley Cropek of 14771 San Pablo Avenue, San Pablo, a member of Local 642 at Richmond.

. . . Down south junket to the Florida saltchunk paid off for Collin Mackenzie of Holly Drive, Mayo, Maryland, a member of Local 963, Washington, D.C. He came home with sailfish from waters off Pompano Beach that measured 76½ inches from end of tail to tip of bill.

. . . One of the largest varities of finsters taken in one trip can be credited to Gary Scholtz of 720 Gerten Avenue, Aurora, Illinois whose dad is a member of Local 1152. Gary and his brother, fishing a small creek near home with artificials failed to score for the first hour's try. Then they switched to fishing night crawlers on the bottom. They brought home a bowed-in-the-middle stringer which held: Bass, brown trout, bluegill, crappie, sunfish—and an 8¾-lb. carp.



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Kynyck, Nick
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Palagi, Fred
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Walsh, Donald L.

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Pittman, Michael C.

L.U. NO. 1289, SEATTLE, WASH.

Chisholm, Robert

Continued on next page

SEASONALITY TALK

Continued from Page 3

In opening remarks to the conference, AGC President Fred W. Mast said the subject of seasonality was fascinating as it was one that people merely liked to talk about. "As far as we are concerned," he went on, "it is time to clear away the underbrush and get rid of the apparent myths about this subject. Why are there so many contradictions? We are convinced that the problem is not cold weather alone, yet seasonal shutdowns prevent us from operating at peak efficiency under certain circumstances."

Luncheon speaker Senator Winston L. Prouty of Vermont, a chief sponsor of the bill calling for a year-long study of the subject by the Secretary of Labor, observed that the problems giving rise to seasonality "are finally being given the priority consideration they have long deserved. I am confident that with cooperation between organized labor and contractors' groups, and with assistance from the government where necessary, dramatic and positive results can be achieved in the next few years."

Pointing up the importance of the subject, Senator Prouty said: "By 1966, your industry was producing construction at the rate of $75 billion a year, or approximately 10% of our gross national product. In 1967, half of all seasonal unemployment, and 20% of total unemployment, in our country occurred in the construction industry. The importance of what happens in the construction industry in its impact upon our economy and upon our attempts to establish national manpower policies is thus brought into proper perspective."

WAGES ASPECT

The Senator told his audience that stabilization of employment on a year-round basis "might also promote fairer wage settlements." Hourly rates paid many union members, he said, would result in yearly incomes of $12,000-$15,000 or more if they worked full time year round. However, he noted the Bureau of Labor Statistics report which showed that, for 1964, average annual earnings in contract construction were $6,305, while it was $7,386 in the automotive industry and $7,021 in primary metals. "I would think that year round employment for a greater majority of construction industry workers would eventually bring stabilization of wage rates paid them more in line with comparable work in other industries—once the fear of a 2-4 month layoff is removed," the Senator declared.

IN MEMORIAM

Continued from page 36

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Martin, Steve D.
Mueller, Herbert
Runnels, King
Waterfall, Joe N.

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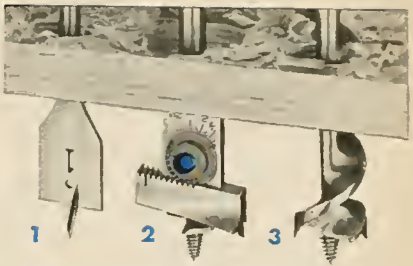

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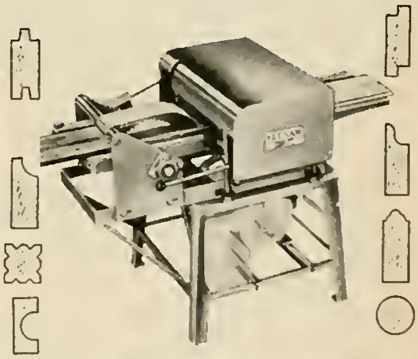

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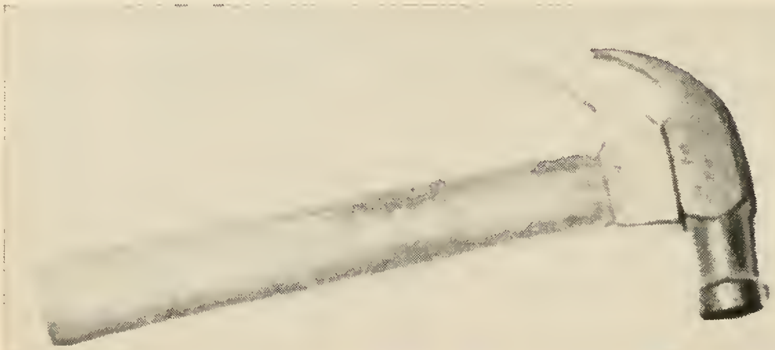
Are You Familiar With This Hammer?



Recently, a collector of old carpentry tools at Northeastern Oklahoma A & M College ran across the hammer pictured above. To date, he has been unable to learn what special purpose the hammer was used for. Can any old-timer help him out?

Home Study Course

Answers to Questions on Page 23

1. The least scale, eighths, means the inch is divided into eight equal parts and each subdivision represents ⅛ inch. The tenth scale = 10 equal parts, the twelfth scale = 12 equal parts, etc. The system of measurement that uses the inch as the basic unit is called the English system. It is further classified into architectural measurement where the inch is subdivided into fractions and engineer's (or surveyor's) measurement where the subdivisions of the foot are given in tenths and hundredths. (Unit I. Pages 73 and 75).

2. The brace length is 30 feet. This answer is noted directly beneath the 3¼″ mark on the twelfth scale. The unit is not stated and can be chosen by the student as meaning feet, inches, etc. The only requirement is that in any problem the units must be the same for the three numbers in the group. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 75).

3. 9′—6″=114″. This amount is a multiple of 57″ which appears under the 5¼″ mark on twelfth scale, i.e., 57x2=114″ and the brace length equals 80.61x2. Convert 161.22″ to feet, inches and fractional parts by computation and/or direct measure. The brace length is 13′—5¼″. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76).

4. The brace table can be used to find a brace length which is a multiple of any of the numbers shown on the brace table. To find the brace length choose the number directly below the 5¼″ mark on the twelfth scale, i.e., 57x⅓=19″. The brace length desired is 80.61x⅓=26.87″. Convert the decimal to the fraction 14/16″ by direct measure using dividers or by computation. The measured distance for the brace is 26⅞″. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 76).

5. There are two basic methods of computing board measure. The key to the use of both methods lies in the value placed under the 12″ mark. One method uses the stock width under the 12″ mark while the other method uses the stock length under the 12″ mark. (Unit I, Page 77).

6. Locate the number 8 under the 12″ mark; use this as the stock length. Move horizontally to the left to 4 under the 6″ mark; the stock width. A 1″x6″x8′ contains 4 board feet; thus a 2″x6″x8′ contains 8 board feet. Since 8 was the stock length from the 12″ mark, the desired answer is 24 board feet; three times the stated amount. (Framing Square, Unit I, Page 78).

7. 106⅔ B.F.; 224 B.F.; 128 B.F. Total=458⅔ B.F. (Framing Square and Unit I, Page 77).

8. Locate the common rafter length line on the framing square. Move horizontally along this line to the number 4 on the upper scale. Locate the number 12.65. Multiply 12.65x10 (this is the run). The common rafter length equals 126.5″. The theoretical length of the common rafter is 126½″ or 10′ 6½″. (Framing Square and Page 80).

9. The jack rafter occurs in any roof containing a hip or valley rafter. The jack rafter can best be described as a common rafter that has been cut short by its intersection with a hip or valley rafter. (Framing Square and Page 80).

10. The roof plan shown is a hip roof. A. 15′—6″; B. 20′—0″; C. 7′—7″; D. 6′—9¼″; E. 4′—10½″; F. 10′—3 13/16″; G. 9′—2 9/16″; H. 6′—7⅝″; I. 5′—5″; J. 4′—7¼″; K. 2′—8½″; L. 1′—1¼″; M. 16′—6″. (Framing Square, Illustration, Pages 80 and 81, Unit I).

11. The difference in lengths of jack for ⅓ pitch would be found under the 8″ marker. Move horizontally to the right along the "Difference in Length of Jacks Two Foot Centers" to the number 28⅞″. (Framing Square and Page 81, Unit I).

12. The common rafter length is 13″x 9 (run) or 9′—9″. The jack lengths are 7′—7″, 5′—5″, 3′—3″ and 1′—1″. A typical corner would "pair up" these jacks to meet at the hip. The unit length of the common rafter and the difference in length of jacks are found under the 5″ marker opposite the appropriate description. (Framing Square).

13. Use the 9′—9″ common rafter length and shorten by 17 5/16″. The jack rafter lengths are 8′—3 11/16″, 6′—10⅜″, 5′—5 1/16″, 3′—11¾″, 2′—6 7/16″ and 1′—1⅛″. (Framing Square).

14. Use the numbers 12 and 17 for making plumb and cheek cuts. (Framing Square).

15. Locate the number 9⅞ under the 12″ marker on the "side cut hip or valley use" line. Mark the side cut by holding the numbers 9⅞ and 12 on the framing square. Mark the stock thickness on the 12 side of the framing square. The compound angle that is formed uses the framing square numbers from answers 14 and 15. Local area practice determines whether the hip will be single or double angled on the plumb cut. (Framing square and Page 81, Unit I).

16. The octagon scale is used to change a square piece of stock into an 8-equal sided shape. The name octagon means an eight-sided figure. It could also be called a regular octagon: a figure with eight equal sides and eight equal angles. (Page 83, Unit I).

17. Place the framing square on the stock surface so that the zero and 24 inch markers are at the edges of the stock. Mark the numbers 7 and 17 and draw lines through these points which are parallel (same distance from the edges) to the edges. Repeat this process until all of stock surfaces are marked. Plane off (or saw) the cant shaped to the lines to form the octagon. (Framing Square and Page 83, Unit I).

18. The "Angle Table For The Square" allows the framing square to be used for direct measurement of angles from 1° to 63° 30′. It also permits the measurement of any angle by indirect measurement. (Page 84, Unit I).

19. Draw a line to use as a base line and designate a point along the line as the vertex. Locate the point on the left portion of the line. Place the 12″ marker at this point. Locate the 12″ marker on the blade and mark this point with a dot. Move the framing square and draw a line from the dot to the designated point on the base line. The angle formed is 45°. (Framing Square and Page 85, Unit I).

20. A 1/6 pitch roof, using a unit run of 12, employs a unit rise of 4. Find the number 4 in the blade measure column of the "Angle Table For The Square". Locate 18½° in the degrees column. A 1/6 pitch roof slopes 18½°. (Framing Square and Page 84, Unit I).

LAKELAND NEWS

Joseph Felker of Local Union 419, Chicago, Illinois arrived at the Home October 10, 1968.

H. Earle Mann, of Local Union 1497, Los Angeles, California, arrived at the Home October 16, 1968.

Terrance J. Cunningham, of Local Union 81, Erie, Pa., arrived the the Home October 18, 1968.

Walter L. Pack, of Local Union 1590, Washington, D.C. arrived at the Home October 21, 1968.

LeRoy Turner, Sr., of Local Union 349, Orange, New Jersey, arrived at the Home October 28, 1968.

Jacob Westrate, of Local Union 824, Muskegon, Michigan, passed away October 18, 1968, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Everett MacFadgen, of Local Union 49, Lowell, Mass., passed away October 19, 1968. Burial was at Lowell, Mass.

Members who visited the Home during October:

James Beveridge, L.U. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hugh Macauley, L.U. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Walter Johantgen, L.U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.
Thomas Summerfield, L.U. 1406, Louisville, Ky.
Edmond Pistocco, Sr., L.U. 94, Rhode Island.
John Krogman, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Bernard W. Hysan Sr. & Wife, L.U. 2456, Washington, D. C.
Muss Marchall & Wife & Son's Wife, L.U. 45404, Dayton, Ohio.
John E. Carlson, L.U. 105, Cleveland Hghts., Ohio.
Dan Flaherty, L.U. 1209, Newark, N. J.
Harold G. Josdahl, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Wallace S. Bray, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
George N. Myers, L.U. 484, Akron, Ohio.
Hilma Anderson, L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Earl P. Rains, L.U. 1571, San Diego, Calif.
C. L. Harris, L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Lucas J. Swift, L.U. 213, Houston, Tex.
H. E. Morris, L.U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
Norman R. Reiser, L.U. 256, Savannah, Ga.
George Weidman, L.U. 1473, San Francisco, Calif.
A. S. Kelsmen, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
J. P. Miracle, L.U. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va.
Henry C. Cook, L.U. 878, Danvers, Mass.
Howard D. Thompson, L.U. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Wallace Mosin, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Byron Blubaugh, L.U. 2395, Lebanon, Ind.
John William Anderson, L.U. 203, Inverness, Fla.
Axel Johanson, L.U. Flushing, Bayside, N. Y.
Chas. C. Blalock, L.U. 132, Hanover, Md.
S. C. Owensby & Family, 2401 W. Utopia Dr., Mirimar, Florida.
C. N. Dennis, L.U. 2208, 1901 Ave B, Fort Pierce, Florida.
Gifford A. Voorhees, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
A. C. King & Wife, L.U. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida.
E. C. Howe, L.U. 819, Plant City, Florida.

CANADIAN REPORT

Continued from Page 21

The subject will be poverty and what to do about eliminating it.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel, Theodore 39
Belsaw Power Tools 37
Belsaw Sharp-All Co. 17
Chicago Technical College ... 34
Corweld Supply Co. 25
Eliason Stair Gauge Co. 39
Estwing Manufacturing 22
Foley Manufacturing 21
Hydrolevel 17
Irwin Auger Bit 37
Locksmithing Institute 25

Federal Tax Plans Face Labor Dissent

The federal government of Canada introduced new tax changes in October to which the labour movement has strong objections.

Foremost was the two percent "social development tax" levied on taxable income with a ceiling of $120 on the amount of SDT to be paid.

This means that a man with $6,000 taxable income or with $60,000 or with $600,000 would still pay a maximum of $120.

Relatively the tax will again be a heavier burden on the lower income families.

No mention of a capital gains tax which is long overdue in Canada, but the 1969 budget might bring it about.

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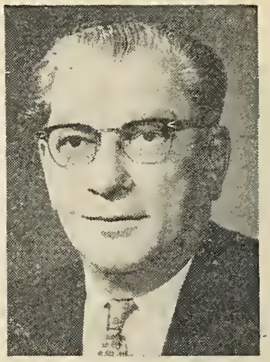
IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Belief in Santa Claus is for Children

As we prepare for another centuries-old observance of Christmas or, Hanukah, if such is your faith, we find the world in a sorry state.

War in Vietnam remains unresolved, the people of Czechoslovakia are feeling the iron boot of tyranny, and an uneasy peace prevails in the Middle East.

Ferment and unrest plague many of our colleges, and the ghettos seethe with unrest.

Everywhere, the youth feel frustrated and left out.

I think of the disillusioned young followers of Senator Gene McCarthy who failed to understand the compromises of American politics.

I think of the disillusioned young men who attempt to avoid the draft by losing themselves in college-graduate schools, or fleeing the country.

I think of the "hippies" who flaunt our unwritten rules and manners to demonstrate the fact that they have "dropped out" of society.

These are a small minority of our young people, though they get major attention in the public press. Still, they are the lost sheep which somehow must find their way into the folds of adulthood.

I feel that this generation—partly lost and partly restless—will eventually find itself.

I hope that we in the labor movement can do our part to bring them home.

Youth and rebelliousness go hand in hand. It has always been thus, and probably always will be.

However, as I read of riots in the cities and disorders on college campuses, I cannot help but think—if there ever was a generation entitled to rebel, it was the generation which grew up during the Depression.

During the 1930's there were no jobs for millions upon millions of people. There was little in the way of relief. Only the sons and daughters of a wealthy few could aspire to college. Yet, that generation maintained its faith in the American system and the American dream.

Because they kept the faith, we have come a long way since the 1930's. Unemployment is negligible. A college education is within the grasp of nearly every youngster with the capacity and ambition to acquire one. The demand for young men who possess meaningful skills has never been higher. Judged by the standards which prevailed in the 1930's, we have reached a genuine utopia. Yet, unrest has never been higher among the youth of the nation.

Essentially, we must instill in our young people the realization that good things are not achieved by those who tear down and destroy; that the world undergoes changes best through evolution and not revolution; that many discoveries of youth are as old as mankind; that for every adult who cuts down a youngster and curbs his enthusiasm, there are ten who will help him along the way.

In the United States and Canada we have achieved a system which is unique in the history of the world, a system in which each man is free to go as far and as fast as his ambitions dictate. If there are evils in the system—and there are—they are amenable to correction and change. If we ignore the good and concentrate exclusively on the bad, we can destroy a system that has brought more of the good things of life to more people than any system yet devised by the mind of man.

Millions of children are going to face their first disillusionment in life this Christmas when they learn there is no Santa Claus. This is a lesson some of our young adults have to learn too. They must come to realize that "peace on earth and good will to men" is not the rallying cry of the "flower children" but of all humanity.

On behalf of all the officers and staff at the General Office, I want to extend to everyone—Very Best Wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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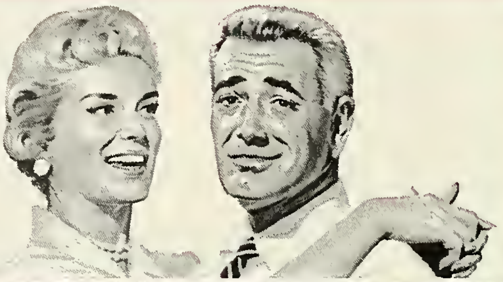

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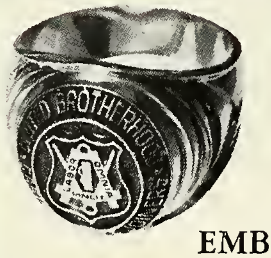

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